

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1893~1894

Vol. 1

(Washington, DC)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

*District of Columbia. Commissioners:
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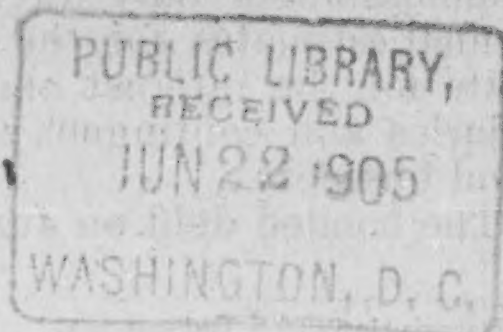
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 3, 1894.

The PRESIDENT.

Pursuant to the requirements of the organic law of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of said District have the honor to report their official doings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the details of which are set forth in the accompanying exhibits of the officials immediately in charge of the several departments of the District government.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year were substantially as follows. An absolutely accurate statement can not be made, for the reason that in a few cases of unfinished contracts further expenditures out of the revenues for that period will have to be made, but the obligations on this account are comparatively insignificant:

The total appropriations payable out of the general revenues of the District of Columbia for said period were \$5,412,918.08.

The funds available for the payment of those appropriations and obligations amounted to \$6,038,125.83; \$3,425,276.05 of this amount was derived from general taxes on private property, fees for licenses and other privileges, and receipts from all sources other than the United States and the water department, including a balance on July 1, 1893, of \$83,797.19. The remaining \$2,612,849.78 represents the proportionate amount due from the United States to pay its legal share of the appropriations aforesaid. The balance—\$625,207.75 was applicable to the payment of the District's share of future appropriations.

The expenses of the water department, which are wholly payable out of the revenues derived from water rents and taxes, amounted to \$364,711.97. The revenues of the water department, including a balance at the beginning of the fiscal year of \$214,304.28, were \$577,481.

DEBT.

The bonded and other interest-bearing debts of the District of Columbia are under the charge of the Treasurer of the United States. The

4 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioners' only duty in relation to them is to include in their annual estimates for the support of the District government, an estimate for the interest and sinking fund on these debts, and for the salaries and contingent expenses needful in transacting the sinking-fund business.

The bonded debt on June 30, 1894, was \$18,193,620.18, as follows:

Description of bonds.	Date of maturity.	Rate.	When due.	Amount registered.	Amount coupon.	Total.
Of the District of Columbia:						
Water stock...	Oct. 1, 1901	7 per cent....	Jan.1 and July 1	.....	\$338,000	\$338,000.00
Water stock...	July 1, 1903	7 per cent....	Jan.1 and July 1	.....	14,000	14,000.00
Fifty-year funding.	Aug. 1, 1924	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ % per cent.	Feb.1 and Aug. 1	\$12,287,500	1,746,100	14,033,600.00
Twenty-year funding.	July 1, 1899	5 per cent....	Jan.1 and July 1	334,000	446,400	780,400.00
Ten-year funding.	July 1, 1901	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ % per cent	Jan.1 and July 1	2,168,000	.....	2,168,000.00
Ten-year funding.	July 1, 1902	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ % per cent	Jan.1 and July 1	279,000	.....	279,000.00
Of the late corporation of Washington:						
Three-year (Emery).	July 30, 1873	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ % per cent..	Interest ceased	.....	100	100.00
Thirty-year funding.	Nov. 1, 1902	6 per cent....	May1 and Nov.1	.....	571,100	571,100.00
Total				15,068,500	3,115,700	18,184,200.00
Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased; funds for the payment of interest and principal being deposited in United States Treasury:						
Corporation of Washington, ten-year bonds.....					\$150.00	
Corporation of Washington, 5 per cent, general stock					1,340.01	
Corporation of Washington, 6 per cent, general stock					780.17	
District of Columbia permanent-improvement 6 per cent bonds.....					5,300.00	
Corporation of Washington, twenty-year funding 6 per cent bonds.....					1,850.00	
						9,420.18
Total						18,193,620.18

The nonbonded interest-bearing debt.—On June 30, 1894, the District owed the United States \$684,214.83 on account of advances for the construction of the water supply tunnel and appurtenances, and \$260,403.16 on account of advances for the 48-inch water main and the Fourteenth street water main and connections. The first is payable in sixteen and the latter in twenty-two equal annual installments, with interest at 3 per cent per annum, wholly out of the revenues of the water department.

The floating debt.—The floating debt of the District is very small and consists mainly of judgments of the courts rendered after the passage of the annual appropriation law. The Commissioners endeavor to enforce strict observance of the requirement of law that no expenditure shall be made nor obligation incurred unless previously authorized by Congressional appropriations, and thus limit the floating indebtedness to unavoidable liabilities.

RATE OF TAX.

The rate of general tax for the year was fixed at \$1.50 on each \$100 for all taxable personal property and for all real property, except that used solely for agricultural purposes, the rate of which was \$1 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.*

ARREARAGES OF GENERAL TAXES.

The decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, that the purchase of property at tax sale relieves said property of the lien of all unpaid prior taxes upon it, is still a bar to the collection of a large amount of arrearages of taxes and an encouragement to taxpayers to be dilatory in the payment of their taxes in the hope that they may ultimately evade their payment under the aforesaid ruling. The Commissioners have sought to cover the defects of existing law on the subject by the preparation and submission to the first session of the Fifty-third Congress of H. R. bill 3293, entitled "A bill in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia;" and now earnestly reiterate their recommendation for its early enactment.

The collector's books carry a large amount of personal tax charges against persons who have discontinued the business in which they were when assessed, and deceased persons, and amounts otherwise uncollectible, which should be eliminated. As neither the Commissioners nor the collector of taxes have authority to cancel these charges, authority to do so is recommended.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The municipal markets continue to contribute to the convenience and advantage of the public as a source of supply for market products, and in the aggregate yield a material net revenue to the District. The Georgetown market has been reconstructed out of the appropriation for additional repairs to said market. The changes thus made will furnish that section of the city with excellent market facilities. The Commissioners have included in their estimates for 1896 an item of \$4,250 for special repairs to market houses, out of which they hope to be able to place the other two markets in like condition.

BATHING BEACH.

The bathing beach has increased in usefulness and popularity to such an extent that the Commissioners felt justified in recommending a further appropriation of \$1,000 for its maintenance during the fiscal year 1896.

* City of Washington:			
Taxable land.....	\$90,629,640.00		
Taxable improvements.....	70,425,121.00		
			\$161,054,761.00
City of Georgetown:			
Taxable land.....	4,329,015.00		
Taxable improvements.....	3,422,600.00		
			7,751,615.00
Suburban:			
Taxable nonagricultural land.....	12,053,590.00		
Taxable improvements on nonagricultural land.....	5,097,650.00		
			17,151,240.00
Taxable agricultural land.....	5,604,330.00		
Taxable improvements on agricultural land.....	993,100.00		
			6,597,430.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate.....			192,555,046.00
Personal property:			
City of Washington.....	10,942,066.00		
City of Georgetown.....	502,117.00		
Suburban and agricultural.....	76,385.00		
Railroads taxed on gross receipts.....	198,740.03		
			11,719,308.03
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1894.....			204,274,354.03

SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

The report of the superintendent of charities and the accompanying reports of institutions and associations present a full description of the charitable and reformatory system of the District. The information therein given is greater and more varied than that heretofore published in one compilation, and complete explanation is made, for the use of Congress, of all the estimates submitted for appropriations for charitable and correctional service through the District appropriation bill.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

Among the more serious problems the Commissioners had to solve during the year were those involved in the presence here of the so-called Industrial Army, under the leadership of J. S. Coxie and others.

All the tact and judgment the Commissioners were capable of using were brought into requisition to avoid undue interference with any rights that organization sought to exercise, and at the same time to compel observance of the law and preserve the public order.

After these people had become aware of the impracticability of the methods by which their leaders ostensibly sought to influence action by Congress, and had reached a state of destitution and dependence upon public charity, the Commissioners provided for their transportation back to their homes as the readiest and most humane way of removing them from the District and eliminating the embarrassments associated with their stay. This was done at considerable cost, which was paid out of the emergency fund.

In order to prevent further irruptions of like character to the national capital, the Commissioners made and published a notice that the law would be rigidly enforced in respect to all persons coming to the District who were likely to become dependent upon the public for support, or the source of disturbance of the peace.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

In the appropriation bill for the last fiscal year the Commissioners were authorized to purchase a site for a contagious hospital. They were advised by those deeply interested in the matter, and who were largely instrumental in securing the appropriation therefor, as well as by prominent members of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, that no smallpox, cholera, or other diseases of a highly contagious character would be treated in the proposed hospital, the sole object being to provide a suitable hospital for the proper isolation and treatment of minor diseases of a contagious character, such as now exist in most, if not all, of the large cities in this and European countries. They were further advised that a site suitable for the purpose must be located on high and well-drained ground, free from liability to malarial influences, convenient of access, and not remote from the center of population.

Failing to secure a site upon United States or District property, the Commissioners made several attempts to purchase private property for the purpose. After months of unsuccessful effort to secure a site satisfactory to the owners of contiguous property, it became apparent that, owing to the prejudice existing in the public mind against such a hospital, and the general belief in its damaging character, it would be impracticable to purchase a site with the consent of the adjacent lot

owners. Therefore, the Commissioners proceeded to acquire title to lots 6, 7, 22, and 23, block 3, in Todd and Brown's subdivision of Mount Pleasant Plains, without consulting the owners of the adjoining property. These lots, aggregating 30,000 square feet of area, are situate a few hundred feet northeast of the Garfield Hospital, on the elevated plateau west of Seventh street extended, and about midway between that street and Sherman avenue. There are but few buildings—chiefly inexpensive frame structures—very near, and none immediately abutting upon those lots.

The site selected was believed by the Commissioners to be eminently suitable to the purpose and to fulfill all the requirements of the case. Not being on any thoroughfare, it is as free from objection as it would be possible to find. It had been suggested by officials of the Garfield Hospital and of the Freedmen's Hospital that the ground belonging to those institutions afforded suitable and desirable sites for a contagious hospital; the advantages, aside from the convenience of location in either case, being that one corps of physicians could attend the patients in the two hospitals. This proposition was favored by the medical staff of both of those hospitals, but owing to the opposition of Howard University and to some of the trustees of the Garfield Hospital, these sites were abandoned and the present one selected for, among other reasons, its convenience to those hospitals. The reasonable price at which the ground could be purchased ($27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot), considering the small amount of the appropriation, was an additional factor in favor of this site.

As soon as it became known that it was proposed to locate a contagious hospital on these lots, the residents and property holders in the vicinity and along the entire northern boundary line of the city between Seventh and Sixteenth streets, and extending as far north as Brightwood, became very much excited over it and forcibly indicated, by resolutions passed at a public meeting and by numerous letters in the newspapers, their opposition to erecting a hospital anywhere in that region. The protestants numbered among them many of our most prominent and influential citizens, who are deeply impressed with the idea that the hospital is to be a pesthouse and that its erection there will endanger the lives of the residents in the locality and permanently impair the value of all property within the limits mentioned.

The deep-seated prejudice of these people and the character of the opposition to the erection of a hospital upon these lots leave no doubt in the minds of the Commissioners that the protestants, however unreasonable and chimerical their fright may be, are sincere and earnest in their opposition, and that they believe that their lives and property would be put in jeopardy by its erection there. How a hospital on these lots, in which such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria only would be treated, could endanger the lives of the residents of Mount Pleasant and Brightwood, from 1 to 3 miles away, or impair the value of property in those suburbs, is beyond the power of the Commissioners to comprehend. They do not desire, however, to force upon the people of this or any other section of the District an institution so unpopular as this hospital has proved to be, and they are reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the people do not want it anywhere. Its necessity is recognized by almost everyone, but when a site is proposed—no matter where—it raises a storm of opposition.

No other suitable site can be selected to which all the objections raised to this one will not apply with equal force. If the consent of the owners of abutting property be a condition of choosing a site, we

must give up the hospital, a result which in the interest of charity and humanity should not be permitted.

The danger is largely imaginary, however. These hospitals are common to other cities, and they excite no opposition. Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and Chicago have such hospitals centrally located.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds, of Chicago, writing upon the subject, July 21, 1893, says:

With regard to the spreading of contagious diseases, excepting smallpox, I see no reason why, with proper sanitary surroundings and antiseptic precautions, contagion should escape from the building where it exists, or indeed escape from the room. Our county hospital, where contagious wards have been built, is in a thickly settled portion of the city.

Dr. J. B. Murphy, president of the medical department, Cook County Hospital, writes, July 17, 1893, of the contagious ward:

It is situated not more than 50 feet from the medical ward of the hospital. As we consider the patients in the medical ward, 50 feet away, are not jeopardized by the proximity of the contagious diseases, of course the neighbors would not be in danger.

Dr. George P. Sircle, health officer of Cleveland, under date of July 24, 1893, says:

One of our hospitals is quite isolated; the other is in the thickly settled part of the city, and there has been no complaint from either.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, who is an expert in these matters, is of opinion that hospitals for the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases should be centrally located, and that when such hospitals are properly conducted there is no danger of communicating disease to the neighborhood.

If this hospital be erected on the site already purchased, additional ground should be acquired, so as to isolate it from any building which may hereafter be put upon the adjoining lots. This it would be perfectly practicable to do, as there is a large amount of vacant property in the same square, which could be purchased at from 25 to 30 cents per foot. The Commissioners would also suggest that should Congress deem it wise to provide for the erection of a hospital on this site, a proviso be added to the appropriation prohibiting the treatment therein of any diseases more contagious than scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria. The ground would be useful for many other public purposes, should it be decided not to use it for the purpose intended.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

The removal of ashes from dwellings by the municipality has been urgently pressed on the attention of the Commissioners. The problems connected with the accumulations and deposit of this refuse are increasing to such importance as to demand governmental action in the interest of the public health and convenience. The system appears to be in satisfactory operation in many other municipalities, and should receive a trial here. An item of \$30,000 for this purpose has been included in the Commissioners' estimates for 1896.

STREET CLEANING.

The work of the street-cleaning department has been fully stated in the accompanying report of the superintendent of that important service. Urgent demands exist for a more frequent service in Washington and Georgetown, and for an extension of the service in the larger suburbs not only as a matter of ordinary cleanliness and appearance,

but to prevent the dissemination of disease by flying dust and the decomposition of putrescible accumulations.

Paved streets in the city aggregate 3,300,000 square yards in area, and in the suburbs 182,000 square yards. The existing appropriations permit but one sweeping per week upon 1,774,000 square yards of the urban streets and with only the same frequency upon nearly all of the suburban streets. The service should be equipped to give this great area at least two sweepings per week, and more frequent watering and sprinkling during the heated months, by an adequate appropriation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners are pleased to report a gratifying condition of the public schools of the District. The rapid increase of the population in the suburban sections of the District has made it necessary to ask Congress for increased appropriations for the erection of buildings the succeeding year. Although the growth of the population of the District continues to be large the growth of the schools is in a greater ratio, particularly those of the higher grades. This, while gratifying and being an evidence of the intelligent estimate the people of the District place on education, makes a greater demand for high-school accommodations. The Commissioners have, therefore, asked for larger appropriations for this purpose. The great amount of school property owned by the District makes it necessary to provide a large fund to adequately preserve in good condition the many buildings and other property in use. The consideration of this fact is another cause for the large estimate made for school purposes.

It is believed by the Commissioners that no money paid by the taxpayers is more freely given than that which is expended on the schools, and they therefore ask for a continuance of liberal appropriations for this interest on the part of Congress. More than forty-five thousand persons received tuition in the schools of the District the past school year. To provide for the proper education of so large an army of our youth rightfully demands a liberal expenditure of money and a wise management in its use.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The operations of this department and its requirements are clearly and forcibly set forth in the report of the major and superintendent.

The attention of Congress is invited to the fact that the increase in the force has not kept pace with the increase in the population of the District, while the rapid development of the suburbs, now covering nearly the entire area of the District, requires even a larger expansion of the force than the growth in population would indicate. In this connection it should be remembered that this municipality has a greater area than St. Louis or Baltimore, both of which have nearly double our police force, while Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, and Baltimore all have a larger force in proportion to the population. The increasing number of conventions and public assemblies here cause frequent and large augmentations in the population, requiring greater vigilance on the part of the police, and calling for greater details for special service and an increase in their number.

The Commissioners concur in all the recommendations of the major and superintendent, which they believe are necessary for the proper protection of the lives and property of our citizens. It has been the

aim of the Commissioners during the past year to raise the standard of the force and increase its efficiency. To this end an unusual number of dismissals have been made and the vacancies thus created filled by a better class of men. These changes, together with the recent revelations of corruption in the police force in New York, have given rise to sensational reports in some of our local papers which have been altogether misleading. Some bad men have been dismissed and more may be removed before the force can be brought up to the plane upon which the Commissioners would like to place it, but they are glad to be able to state that they believe the force as a whole compares favorably in faithfulness and efficiency with that of any city in the country.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In a carefully prepared statement made by the assessor for the District of Columbia, April 28, 1894, the value of all improvements in the District of Columbia, exclusive of the land, was \$180,066,421, of which the United States owns \$99,352,500 and private owners \$78,587,421, the District owning the balance of \$2,126,500.

To protect all of these vast interests from destruction by fire, to say nothing of the great number of human lives endangered, the District has but nine engine and three truck companies.

It has happened that when a general alarm has called all of the available force to one part of the District, an equally urgent call has been made to a part of the District far remote from the locality where the entire force was then concentrated.

It is to be hoped that Congress will protect this property by equipping the fire department in a manner worthy of the national capital.

The life of the fireman is attended by constant peril. The Commissioners have in their estimates asked for an increase of pay for these men, an increase which they believe is demanded by every consideration of fairness and justice.

INSPECTION OF MILK.

The result of the efforts of the Commissioners to secure a more wholesome supply of milk to the public, through a proper system of inspection by the health office, has disclosed the fact that a more stringent law regulating the sale of milk and providing for the inspection of dairy farms within the District is necessary. Through the courtesy of the Medical Society of the District, which has given much time to an investigation of the subject, aided by the health officer of the District, the Commissioners are enabled to present a carefully prepared bill, which, if enacted into law, it is believed will accomplish the end in view. They urge its speedy passage.

CORONER.

The annual report of the coroner is an exceedingly valuable and interesting document, and includes some radical recommendations. Particular attention is invited to his request for the passage of the pending bill authorizing the Commissioners to appoint a deputy coroner, and to his recommendation that the office of coroner be abolished, and in its stead there be created the office of medical examiner, whose duty it shall be to investigate, from a medical standpoint, such cases as are now investigated by the health officer and the coroner. The success-

ful administration of the office of coroner by Dr. W. C. Woodward, the present health officer of the District, entitle his recommendations, in which the Commissioners concur, to careful consideration.

GARBAGE.

The collection and removal of garbage has not been entirely satisfactory to the public or the Commissioners. The reduction plant of the National Sanitary Company was destroyed by fire in December last, which compelled that company, under the terms of its contract, to remove the garbage beyond the limits of the District. This has been done on boats, and for a time the garbage was disposed of to farmers along the shores of the Potomac River, who used it as a fertilizer. Owing to the destruction of its reduction plant and the loss to the company of the extra allowance for destruction of the garbage, together with the inadequacy of compensation and the increase of expense in removing the garbage beyond the District limits, that company passed into the hands of a receiver a few months later.

With the advent of warm weather, frequent complaints came to the Commissioners of irregular collections and of floating garbage in the river, indicating carelessness or intentional disregard of the requirements of the contract. Inspectors were immediately employed by the Commissioners, at the expense of the contractor, to enforce a proper observance of the contract, which has since resulted in a more satisfactory service. In justice to the contractor, however, it is fair to state that the service has been performed at a heavy loss to the company, and that many of the complaints have resulted from a want of proper garbage receptacles in some instances, and from a failure to make the garbage accessible in others. One of the conditions of the contract is, that a proper receptacle shall be provided at every house, and that it shall be kept in a convenient place. A faithful observance of this requirement by every householder is an indispensable condition to a proper garbage collection. This requirement of the contract the Commissioners have no power to enforce, so that the collection must necessarily be more or less unsatisfactory.

In view of these facts, the Commissioners recommend the passage of an act, with proper penalties for its violation, requiring the owner of every house to provide a garbage receptacle satisfactory to the health officer.

The price paid the present contractor is inadequate and far below the cost of garbage disposal in other cities of equal size. This necessarily results in an imperfect and unsatisfactory service, which must continue until the conditions are changed. The handling of garbage at the wharves during hot weather is very objectionable, and the dumping of garbage into the river and the offensive odors from the garbage boats are frequent subjects of complaint to the Commissioners. The capital of the country should not be obliged to seek a dumping ground for its refuse on the shores of the adjacent counties in Virginia and Maryland, but should be provided with proper means for disposing of the same within its own limits. This can only be accomplished by authorizing the Commissioners to enter into a contract for a sufficient length of time to justify the contractor in erecting a suitable incinerating plant. For this purpose, and to provide for a much-needed daily service during the hot weather, the Commissioners have included in their estimates \$60,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

The business of this office and the interests of the community suffer from the inadequacy of the inspector's force. Much of the building done is not in accordance with the requirements of the law, but the defective work escapes detection through the physical impossibility of inspecting it during progress by reason of the present limited force. The building regulations have from time to time been made more comprehensive and stringent, but it is to a great extent useless to prescribe rules unless their enforcement is secured by an adequate number of inspectors.

The death of Mr. Thomas B. Entwisle, inspector of buildings, under whose competent supervision the office and the building regulations were developed to a marked state of efficiency, was a loss felt by the entire community.

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

The experience of the past year has emphasized the importance of having a new harbor boat. The harbor master and his assistants have done all that could be done with the facilities at their command to enforce the law and protect the shipping, but on several occasions they were unable to render much-needed assistance because of the insufficiency of the harbor boat. The harbor boat should not only be staunch enough to weather any kind of a storm on the river, but should be suitable to assist in breaking ice in the river and in aiding the fire department at fires along the river front and in the harbor. The Commissioners have estimated for a harbor boat to cost \$25,000, which, with authority to give the present harbor boat in exchange, would be sufficient to provide a thoroughly satisfactory boat for the harbor master's purpose.

A NEW MUNICIPAL AND JUDICIARY BUILDING.

At the last session of Congress the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported favorably a bill to provide a new building for municipal and court purposes, to be erected on the site of the present City Hall building. To adequately accommodate all of the courts of the District and all of the departments of the District government, a building should be erected to cost \$2,500,000.

The urgency of the demand for immediate action by Congress on this important matter was never more apparent than now. With widely separated branches of the public service housed in rented quarters the whole community is inconvenienced and the public business hampered and delayed. In the rented building now used for District purposes records invaluable to the interest of the United States and of the District are constantly exposed to the danger of destruction by fire, while the health of all employes is menaced by the fact that said building is located immediately over one of the largest sewers in the District. The proposed location meets with the general approval of the people of the District of Columbia. The Commissioners have estimated for an appropriation of \$100,000 to begin this work.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A public library, especially adapted to the requirements and opportunities of the mass of our residents, should be established here without delay. The Congressional Library and the libraries of the Departments

are practically inaccessible to the public at large, and therefore of very limited service. The facilities needed can only be furnished by a free lending library with a reading room attached and open at night for the benefit of all who seek it for intellectual improvement. The movement in this direction, inaugurated by the Washington Board of Trade and seconded by the Commissioners in their indorsement of bill H. R. 6642 and Senate bill 2009, "To establish a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia," should receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

All the pumping during the year was done at the U street station, instead of at two separate stations, with a resulting saving of about \$6,000.

The Sixteenth street standpipe was dispensed with and removed.

Nearly 27 miles of water mains were laid, about three-sevenths of which are in Washington.

Contracts were made for the excavation and embankment of the high-service reservoir at Fort Reno, and for furnishing and erecting at the U street station a five-million-gallon pumping engine and two boilers. These works are now in progress. A 12-inch main was laid, about 9 miles long, from the pumping station to the Tennallytown road, on that road from Georgetown to the Reno reservoir, and from the reservoir part way to Brightwood and Takoma.

Pending the completion of the pumping engine and permanent reservoir, a thirty-thousand-gallon concrete tank was constructed at Reno last July, and a small pump erected at the U street pumping station for supplying water along Woodley lane and Tennallytown road.

When the new high-service pumping engine at U street is completed there will be no probability of the need of the Georgetown station by the water department. The building, ground, and plant here, except the pumping engine, may conveniently be made available for an electric street-lighting service for Georgetown and the part of the county west and north whenever it is desired to undertake a municipal service.

Most urgent necessities of the water service are a greater supply of water and the restoring of the water pressures in Washington to what they were in 1890, when the 48-inch main was laid.

The proper means for increasing the water supply is to raise the dam at Great Falls sufficient to keep the water in the distributing reservoir at the height of 146 feet above datum, for which duty the reservoir and conduit leading to it from the falls were built. The top of the intake of the conduit is 3 feet above the sill of the dam, while low water has only a few inches depth on the dam.

The War Department, which has charge of the Washington Aqueduct and its appurtenances, estimates \$125,000 for raising the dam. Similar estimates were presented last year, but no funds for the purpose were appropriated.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that it ought now to be definitely determined whether or not the tunnel from the distributing reservoir to the reservoir near the Soldiers' Home can advantageously be made useful. An estimate of \$20,000 for testing the tunnel is given in a report of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, June 12, 1890, and published in Senate Ex. Doc. 62, Fifty-second Congress, first session. If this tunnel is not to be used, steps should be taken without delay for providing another principal channel for water distribution.

The raising of the dam and testing of the tunnel belong to the work of increasing the water supply of Washington, which had an available balance, lying idle in the Treasury, June 30, 1894, on account of the suspension of the work, of \$427,639.25. A provision for the availability of this balance for raising the dam and testing the tunnel are inserted in the District estimates.

The pending Senate bill for the acquirement by the United States of additional water rights at Great Falls at one half cost to the District is believed to be the most important measure for District interests before Congress.

SEWER DEPARTMENT.

Besides the current work of ordinary extensions of sewers, replacing obstructed sewers, making relief sewers, and cleaning and repairing sewers, the large Easby's Point intercepting sewer from its outlet to Nineteenth and C streets NW., except a short length at the crossing of Twenty-first street, was completed. The suburban trunk sewer from Brightwood avenue and Rock Creek Church road along Spring road and Piney Branch to Rock Creek and a new outlet, about 900 feet long, for the main Anacostia sewer were also constructed.

The section of the Easby's Point sewer named is about one-half in length of the authorized part of this interceptor, and about two-thirds in extent of work. This part, now under contract, will terminate near Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, and is the only sewer of the adopted plan of 1890 authorized to date. Two appropriations during three years, averaging about \$80,000 a year, have been made for the sewer. At this rate, about fifty years will be required for the execution of the adopted plan of sewage disposal and protection of the low portions of Washington from river floods.

STREET LIGHTING.

Lighting with naphtha was substituted for mineral oil. A contract to June 30, 1895, was made for the former at \$17 per year for all-night lighting; 800 naphtha lamps are now in operation. The price named was the lowest received for naphtha lighting for a one-year contract, after advertisement required by a provision in the act of March 3, 1893. Bids for oil lighting were rejected.

Three hundred and thirty electric arc lamps, at a price based on 40 cents per night for burning from sunset to sunrise, and 6,209 gas lamps, at \$20.50 per year for burning on a moonlight schedule, are maintained.

A considerable increase is asked in the appropriation for street lighting. The existing service is curtailed below actual necessities from lack of funds, both in the number of lamps and time of burning of the gas lamps. Many of the streets are insufficiently lighted; some of the streets, alleys, and principal roads in the county and suburbs are not lighted at all.

In this connection request is made for the enactment of the bill which has passed the House of Representatives increasing the quality and candle power of gas in the District and limiting its price to private consumers and in public buildings to \$1 per thousand cubic feet.

STREET AND SIDEWALK PAVEMENTS AND COUNTY ROADS.

The street pavements laid with Bermudez asphalt near the beginning of last fiscal year have not shown any defect, but still appear to be in excellent condition. This asphalt was a new product in Washington.

The competition caused by its introduction still obtains. At the last contract letting, the lowest bids for asphalt on 4-inch and 6-inch concrete bases were, respectively, \$1.53 and \$1.68 per yard. The lowest proposal for sheet asphalt on cobble or macadam base was \$1.55½ per yard, and the proposals for asphalt block were \$1.78 and \$2.25 on gravel and concrete, respectively. The proposals named were accepted and the pavements are now finished or in progress. The prices are considerably decreased below the low prices of the previous year.

No stone pavements were laid. It is believed there will be no further need of new granite-block pavements, and that as the present ones require replacing or extensive repairs, asphalt block or brick can be advantageously substituted. The crushed granite asphalt block furnished during the year appear to be excellent and to make a fairly durable, smooth pavement.

In laying sidewalks on wide residential streets, the tree space is now generally made continuous, instead of leaving open only small rectangular spaces at the curb trees. This change is economical and aids a better growth of the trees.

White flint rock, which is found in the northwestern part of the county, was much more extensively used as a covering on county roads than heretofore. The flint is not so dusty in summer nor muddy in winter as other available broken-stone coverings.

The county roads and unpaved suburban streets are now about 300 miles in length. All repairs on these highways, including cleaning gutters, repairing culverts, and sprinkling, are paid from the appropriation for repairs of county roads. The amount has been inadequate to keep the highways in first-class condition.

PLAN OF EXTENSION OF HIGHWAYS.

Plans of the first section have been approved by the Commissioner and transcribed for record upon thirty-six large scale plates, 20 by 36 inches in size, and embodying the data required by the highway act.

Plans for the other sections have been completed in part. Those of the first section now await a report upon them by Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, whose services for that purpose were engaged in compliance with a requirement in the last District appropriation act. Mr. Olmsted has also been invited to prepare original sketch plans deviating from the Washington street plan, for the rough territory west of Rock Creek.

The first section comprises the northwest part of the county east of Rock Creek and the Rock Creek parks. Sixteenth street, North Capitol street, and Rhode Island avenue are extended without change of direction or width. Other avenues and meridional streets of the city as they would fall in this section on direct extensions have been changed more or less. In parts of the territory contiguous to the Rock Creek parks curved streets or short diagonal ones have been laid down, but on the whole the plan conforms to the street plan of Washington as nearly as deemed advisable and practicable; other requirements of the law have been carefully followed.

Prominent features of the plan are the provision for a wide park way along Piney Branch and Spring road from the National Park to the Soldiers' Home, and an extension of this park way by an avenue of 160 feet width from the Soldiers' Home to a proposed park along the upper part of the Eastern Branch. Another wide avenue passing to the north of the Home will connect the upper part of the National Park with the proposed Anacostia Park.

The street plans further contemplate the establishment of a park inclosing Rock Creek from the Zoological Park downstream to Oak Hill Cemetery on the right bank, and to the prolongation of Twenty-fifth street to or near Lyon's Mill on the left bank.

The Commissioners have in view to recommend, when the revenues appear to justify the measure, a widening to 120 feet of Twenty-fifth street and its prolongation to the second crossing of its line of Rock Creek, together with a certain improvement of Rock Creek below Lyon's Mill. Virginia avenue and Twenty-fifth street, in connection with the Piney Branch and Spring road parkway and East Capitol street, and preferably with a return to the L'Enfant plan of the Mall, will furnish a complete circuit of wide driveways, connecting the grand parks of the District.

CONDUITS AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

There was no noticeable extension of conduits for electric wires during the year, the companies doing much work in the way of replacing old poles with new, stronger, and longer poles and substituting copper for iron wires, and generally in making their overhead lines more permanent. Trolley wires and electric lighting wires are the dangerous ones; the former are controlled by existing law and the latter in part. In addition, it is desirable that the police powers of the Commissioners should be extended to give them authority to require the companies to unite their lines on one set of poles and to place the poles in alleys, where practicable, and otherwise fully control the maintenance and erection of the poles for wires allowed by law. Such regulation would result in diminishing the obstruction of streets by poles and wires.

GRADE CROSSINGS OF STEAM RAILROADS.

So far as known, no action was taken by any of the steam railroads in the District toward changing the elevation of its tracks from that of the street or road crossing.

Notwithstanding precautions of fences, gates, watchmen, or signals, accidents continue to occur, by which persons traveling on the public highways are mangled to death by passing trains.

The stoppage by trains of street traffic is a matter of serious inconvenience and loss to the public.

The Commissioners recommend the enactment of a law compelling steam railway companies to change their track crossings from grade levels, in Washington, within two and a half years, and in the county within five years, upon plans subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS,
GEO. TRUESDELL,
CHARLES F. POWELL,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE AUDITOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 23, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the receipts and expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, as shown in statements marked A to G, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1894.

A is an exhibit of the revenue account, showing, first, the cash surplus on hand July 1, 1893, together with the receipts from taxes, licenses, and all other distinctively District of Columbia sources of revenue, and one-half of lapsed appropriations credited back to the general fund; secondly, the amount appropriated therefrom to meet the payment of one-half of the expenses of the government; and, thirdly, the balance remaining to the credit of the District at the close of the year.

B is a general statement of appropriations. It shows, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended and subject to requisition July 1, 1894, the aggregate amount appropriated for the year under various acts of Congress, and repayments to appropriations for the same period; secondly, the amounts advanced therefrom by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions; and, thirdly, the total balances of appropriations subject to requisition in the Treasury of the United States June 30, 1894.

C is a classified statement of expenditures, consisting, first, of payments by the Commissioners in checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States, with whom, under the law, all moneys advanced upon requisition are deposited; and, secondly, of requisitions approved by the Commissioners in favor, respectively, of the officers of various charitable institutions, and the Treasurer of the United States as *ex officio* commissioner of the sinking fund on account of principal and interest of the bonded debt.

D is a summary of the account which the Commissioners, in their capacity as disbursing officers, keep with the Treasurer of the United States. It shows the deposits made by them of the amounts received from requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, checks drawn against the same by them, and the balance, subject to their check, remaining with the Treasurer June 30, 1894.

E is a statement of the water-fund revenue account, showing, first, the balance on hand July 1, 1893, and the collections from rents and water-main taxes during the year; secondly, the amount appropriated therefrom for the expenses of the service; and, thirdly, the balance on hand June 30, 1894, being the surplus in excess of the amount appropriated.

F is a statement of the water-fund appropriation account, showing, first, the total balance of appropriations unexpended July 1, 1893, to

which are added the appropriations made during the year; secondly, the amount drawn upon requisition; and, thirdly, the total balance of appropriations subject to requisition June 30, 1894.

G is a summarized statement of the various trust funds, showing, first, balances on hand July 1, 1893, and amounts collected and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the year; secondly, advances made to the Commissioners upon their requisitions; and, thirdly, balances subject to requisition remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1894.

The surplus of revenue beyond the amount requisite to meet the one-half of the appropriations for 1894 payable by the District of Columbia was, on the 30th day of June, 1894, as stated herein, \$625,207.74, but as \$300,000 of this sum were required by the act of August 7, 1894, to be applied in extinguishment of the debt incurred for increasing the water supply, as provided in the act of July 15, 1882, otherwise known as the "tunnel debt," the excess on June 30, 1894, may be more properly stated to have been \$325,207.74.

When my report was submitted in November, 1893, the bond reserve of the police relief fund had been reduced to \$6,000. This sum, with the collections from fines, deductions from pay, and sales of the History of the Police Department, barely sufficed, by scaling down the allowances after June 30, 1894, from \$1,750 to \$913 per month, to pay the rolls up to October 31, 1894. In the act of August 23, 1894, making appropriations to supply deficiencies, the Commissioners are directed to pay out of this fund the judgment in favor of Charles Cowle Tucker, administrator of David Patterson, deceased. The judgment, including costs and interest, amounts to more than \$1,000, while the regular receipts, obtained by deducting \$1 from the monthly pay of each policeman aggregate but \$462 per month.

As a compliance with the terms of this act would have made it necessary to suspend payments to pensioners for nearly three months, or until a sum sufficient had accumulated, and thus caused suffering among the dependent beneficiaries, I have deemed it expedient to postpone a settlement for the purpose of bringing the matter once more to the attention of Congress, in the hope that allowance may be made for its satisfaction in the same manner as other judgments against the District of Columbia have been paid. As this fund is for the relief of men who have been injured or worn out in the service and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen at the post of duty, the adoption of some plan whereby it may be placed upon a stable basis is a matter which I doubt not will commend itself to your early and favorable consideration.

In September last the additional clerk whose appointment was authorized by the act of August 7, 1894, entered upon his duties and was assigned to that branch of the work of auditing the collector's account, which consists of a comparison of the daily record of cash received with the ledgers in which the payments are entered to the individual credit of taxpayers. This examination is of great importance, as it develops and leads to the correction of any errors which may occur in posting, and will, when brought up to date, insure the accuracy of the annual delinquent list of property in arrears for taxes which is by law required to be advertised and sold.

The sum of \$4,019.43 was contributed by citizens of the District through the Evening Star for the relief of the families of the firemen killed at the Knox Express Building July 25, 1894, and turned over to the Commissioners by the proprietors of the Star for distribution. Secretary Tindall and myself were appointed a committee to make the

allotment, and decided upon an allowance of one-third to the widow of Fireman Mastin; one-sixth to each of the two sisters of Fireman Fenton; one-sixth to T. Dennis Harper, the uncle of Fireman O'Donnoghue, who reared him and with whom he had a home; and one-sixth to Dennis O'Donnoghue and his wife, the father and mother of the deceased. Checks in disbursement were accordingly drawn in favor of Lida A. Mastin for \$1,339.81, Kate M. Fenton for \$669.91, Annie M. Fenton for \$669.90, T. Dennis Harper for \$669.91, and Dennis O'Donnoghue for \$669.90.

The constant growth of official business and the changes which occur from time to time in the personnel of the Board render it increasingly difficult for the Commissioners to exercise the functions of disbursing officers. It is often the case that when vouchers for large amounts, due it may be to contractors upon important public works, who need the money in order to meet their obligations to their employees, have been advanced almost to the point of payment, lacking only the approval of the president of the Board of Commissioners, that the latter is so engaged with other equally exacting duties as to be unable to sign the checks until too late in the day to get them cashed either at the Treasury or the banks. Then again, in paying the monthly rolls the Commissioners are required to sign some thousands of checks—a task which interrupts their ordinary occupation for several days and frequently engrosses their attention to the exclusion of matters in which citizens representing the general public are concerned, and who receive with scarcely concealed impatience the information that their request for a hearing must be postponed to “a more convenient season.”

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Board of Commissioners, by resignation or otherwise, it becomes necessary to immediately close their accounts and cover back into the Treasury all balances due from them to the United States, no advances being made to their successors until a complete adjustment of their accounts has been effected. This requires from fifteen to twenty days of unremitting work, during which time no payments can be made, thus entailing hardship and loss upon those who, having furnished supplies or labor, are entitled to prompt settlement of their claims. The situation is so fraught with difficulty, and is the occasion of so much friction—a fact which appeals strongly to the experience of those who have business dealings with the office—that I feel it incumbent upon me to suggest that the organic act be amended by transferring to the auditor the duties incident to the disbursement of the revenues which are now by law imposed upon the Commissioners—a change which would be more apparent than real, as the signatures of the Commissioners to vouchers and checks are now, necessarily from the nature of the case, matters of form merely, the auditor being actually the disbursing agent.

The officers and employés of the District, other than laborers, are paid but once a month, in consequence of the difficulty attending the issuance of so large a number of checks, but if the change suggested be adopted, semimonthly payments, which have long been desired by all and which seem with many to be a necessity, might easily be made the rule instead of, as now, the exception. If this suggestion meet with your approval a plan can be formulated, after conference with the accounting officers of the Treasury, which will accomplish the end sought to be attained.

The act of February 9, 1893, establishing the court of appeals, requires that one-half of the expenses of the court shall be paid out of

the revenues of the District of Columbia, and the act of July 31, 1894, amendatory thereof, provides that the fees collected by the clerk shall be "paid into the Treasury of the United States." In view of the fact that the expenses of the court are borne jointly, as before stated, it is fair to assume that in directing that the fees be "paid into the Treasury," the intention of the statute was not thereby to give exclusive credit to the United States, but to allow the District its proportionate share.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, however, entertains a different opinion, and has construed the law to mean that all receipts from fees shall be covered to the credit of the United States. In accordance with this ruling the clerk had deposited to June 30, 1894, the sum of \$3,168.38. In order that there may be an equitable division of the receipts from this source I would recommend that Congress be asked to amend the law by providing that all fees heretofore or hereafter deposited in the Treasury by the clerk of the court of appeals shall be credited in equal parts, respectively, to the United States and the District of Columbia.

There have been 10,836 claims audited, showing an increase of 968 for the year, or about 10 per cent in excess of the number allowed during 1893, to pay which required the drawing of 33,055 checks.

It gives me pleasure, now as heretofore, to bear testimony to the diligence and faithfulness of my official associates. Although frequently called upon to work after regular hours they have never failed in cheerful response, and their willing service, not less than their exceptional ability, has contributed to the success which has marked their efforts to meet the demands of the public having business relations with the office.

Heartily thanking you for your unfailing courtesy and support in the conduct of the office, I am, very respectfully,

J. T. PETTY,
Auditor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia and appropriations by the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the U. S. Treasury, available for appropriation, July 1, 1893.....		\$83,767.19	
Unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia (half)		81,727.58	
General taxes, including penalties.....	\$2,876,789.59		\$165,494.77
Licenses	392,208.94		
Eastern market, rents	3,793.50	3,268,998.53	
Western market, rents.....	5,800.25		
Georgetown market, rents.....	1,106.64		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental.....	5,625.00		
Rent of hay-scales		16,325.39	
Rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	963.77		
Rent of fish wharves and stalls.....	2,694.00		
	236.50		
		3,894.27	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 21

A.—Statement of revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.			
Fines, criminal court	\$2,459.21	\$55,144.10	
Fines, police court	36,569.51		
Fines, police court	16,115.38		
Fees for tax certificates	2,766.00		
Permit fees for sewers and gas	2,283.09	45,975.99	
Permit fees for water	1,233.50		
Building permits	5,607.10		
Tax on dogs	17,357.00		
Pound fees	507.50		
Fees for inspecting gas meters	629.50		
Engineers' licenses	339.00		
Material furnished .....	.30	
Sale of old material	647.77		
Advertising taxes	3,665.12		
Labor and sale of products, Reform School	2,620.00		
Surplus fees from recorder of deeds	5,175.32		
Surplus fees from register of wills	511.71		
Condemnation of land, act July 22, 1892	1,146.62		
Improvements and repairs, interest permit work	1,180.09		
Interest on note for school building, lot 10, block 21	199.86		
Deposit account of purchase of land from M. B. Harlow .....	.75	
Balance of deposit to pay interest due July 1, 1874	39.36		
Conscience fund	3.00		
Contribution to hospital for contagious diseases	3.45		
Recording tax sale	45.00		
Refund on account of audit No. 2305 (District of Columbia half), appropriation, 1889	6.45		
Repairs to damaged lamp-post	2.25		
Street sweepings	6.25		
Total revenues		3,390,338.28	\$3,259,781.28
Less amount refunded, erroneously paid taxes and licenses		130,557.00	
APPROPRIATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES.			3,425,276.05
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1894 (act Mar. 3, 1893)	5,119,236.97	2,612,849.78	
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals District of Columbia, 1894 (act Mar. 3, 1893)	22,500.00		
Salaries, supreme court District of Columbia, 1894 (act Mar. 3, 1893)	30,500.00		
National Zoological Park, 1894 (act Mar. 3, 1893)	50,000.00		
Benning's Road Bridge, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1891)	300.00		
Deficiencies (act Dec. 21, 1893)	3,162.58		
Total	5,225,699.55		
One-half of which, payable by the District of Columbia, is			
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893)	5,000.00		
Alleys, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893)	20,000.00		
Extension of North Capitol street, District of Columbia, (act Dec. 21, 1893)	10,000.00	187,218.53	
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893)	2,218.53		
Rock Creek Park (act Sept. 27, 1890), third installment	150,000.00		
Total appropriations			2,800,068.31
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury June 30, 1894, subject to appropriation			625,207.74

B.—Statement of appropriations and advances by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Title.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the U. S. Treasury, July 1, 1893, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1893 and prior years.....		\$321,143.77	
General expenses of the District of Columbia, 1894 (act Mar. 3, 1893)	\$5,119,233.97		
Salaries and expenses court of appeals, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893).....	22,500.00		
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1894 (act Mar. 3, 1893).....	30,500.00		
National Zoological Park, 1894 (act Mar. 3, 1893).....	50,000.00		
Bennings road bridge, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1891)	300.00		
Deficiencies (act Dec. 23, 1893)	3,162.58		
Alleys, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893).....	20,000.00		
Permanent system of highways, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893)	5,000.00		
Extension of North Capitol street, District of Columbia (act Dec. 21, 1893)	10,000.00		
Expenses of excise board, District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1893)	2,218.53		
Rock Creek Park (act Sept. 27, 1890), third installment.....	150,000.00		
		5,412,918.08	
Repayments to appropriations for the year--			
1894	349,838.22		
1893	127,321.59		
1892	16,489.17		
1891	1,706.32		
1890	1,035.32		
1889	293.38		
1888	17.10		
		496,701.10	\$6,230,762.95
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition on account of appropriations for the year--			
1894	5,678,470.73		
1893	281,135.00		
1892	818.89		
1891	12.50		
		5,960,437.12	
Balances of appropriations, which not having been used within the limit of three years fixed by law, are now returned in equal parts to the United States surplus fund and to the District of Columbia general fund, respectively		163,435.17	
Balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the U. S. Treasury June 30, 1894, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the year 1894 and prior years.....			6,123,872.29
			106,890.66

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 23

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
IMPROVEMENTS OF STREETS, ROADS, AND ALLEYS.			
Repairs to concrete pavements:			
1894	\$135,468.76		
1893	7,303.09		
Total.....		\$142,771.85	
Grading streets, avenues, and roads:			
1894	3,969.46		
1892	85.30		
Total.....		4,054.76	
Surveys on account of street extensions:			
1894	2,760.16		
1893	170.10		
Surveys on account of permanent system of highways (District of Columbia).....	3,957.88		
Total.....		6,888.14	
Work on sundry streets and avenues in—			
Georgetown, 1894.....	17,231.86		
Georgetown, 1893.....	18,625.16		
Northwest section, 1894	77,120.15		
Northwest section, 1893	11,082.79		
Southwest section, 1894	25,811.01		
Southwest section, 1893	1,789.52		
Southeast section, 1894	38,038.59		
Southeast section, 1893	11,985.55		
Northeast section, 1894	43,847.75		
Northeast section, 1893	3,921.60		
Total.....		249,453.98	
Work on county roads and suburban streets:			
Champlain avenue, 1894	15,496.00		
Brightwood avenue, 1894	9,928.03		
Massachusetts avenue extended, 1894	71.28		
Jefferson street, Anacostia, 1894	3,999.37		
Extension of North Capitol street, 1894	2,597.68		
Pennsylvania avenue extended, 1893	3,831.08		
Steuben street, 1893.....	4.48		
Sixteenth street extended, 1893	6,171.17		
Quarry road, 1893.....	2,173.27		
Kenesaw avenue, 1893	2,552.09		
Connecticut avenue extended, 1893	3,437.28		
Linden street, 1893.....	242.24		
Nichols avenue, 1892.....	7.39		
Total.....		50,511.36	
PERMIT WORK.			
Work on sidewalks, alleys, and sewers:			
1894	179,615.57		
1893	27,642.26		
1892	152.50		
1891	69.21		
Work on roadways, 1892.....	5,097.40		
Total.....		212,576.94	
Alleys, payment for land taken, 1894		333.99	
Aggregate.....			\$666,591.02
CARE OF LIGHTING OF STREETS AND ROADS.			
Cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1894	118,091.40		
1893	7,807.23		
Total.....		125,898.63	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys:			
1894	39,185.01		
1893	2,803.03		
Total.....		41,988.04	
Repairs to county roads:			
1894	39,511.19		
1893	3,710.12		
Total.....		43,221.31	

24 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CARE OF LIGHTING OF STREETS AND ROADS—continued.			
Parking commission, care of trees and parking:			
1894.....	\$17,528.67		
1893.....	799.47		
Total.....		\$18,328.14	
Lighting street lamps with gas:			
1894.....	135,347.51		
1893.....	23,224.93		
Electric lighting:			
1894.....	55,133.45		
1893.....	5,352.22		
Total.....		219,058.11	
Aggregate.....			\$448,494.23
BRIDGES.			
Ordinary care:			
1894.....	4,239.80		
1893.....	458.96		
Total.....		4,698.76	
Construction and repair:			
1894.....	13,868.96		
1893.....	5,174.78		
Total.....		19,043.74	
Bennings road bridge, 1892.....		300.00	
Aggregate.....			24,042.50
SEWERS.			
Cleaning and repairing:			
1894.....	41,575.95		
1893.....	2,663.32		
Total.....		44,239.27	
Replacing obstructed:			
1894.....	55,844.90		
1893.....	1,214.05		
Total.....		57,058.95	
Construction main and pipe:			
1894.....	96,016.50		
1893.....	17,968.97		
1892.....	16.00		
Total.....		114,001.47	
Suburban:			
1894.....	72,333.57		
1893.....	25,986.69		
Total.....		98,320.26	
Gauging sewers and rainfall:			
1894.....	2,271.84		
1893.....	218.57		
Total.....		2,490.41	
Automatic siphons, 1894.....		3,132.34	
Condemnation of rights of way, 1893.....		800.00	
Main intercepting, 1893.....		75,882.67	
Aggregate.....			395,925.37
SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.			
Executive office, salaries, 1894.....		46,042.62	
Auditor's office, salaries, 1894.....		16,675.50	
Assessor's office, salaries, 1894.....		22,500.00	
Collector's office, salaries, 1894.....		14,189.17	
Attorney's office, salaries, 1894.....		8,600.00	
Coroner's office, salaries, 1894.....		1,900.00	
Market masters and laborers at the markets, 1894.....		3,594.07	
Engineer's office, salaries:			
1894.....	43,201.52		
1893.....	25.72		
Total.....		43,227.24	

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES—continued.			
Board of steam engineers, salaries, 1894.....		\$900. 00	
Superintendent of charities, salary, 1894.....		3, 000. 00	
Sewer division of engineer's office, salaries, 1894.....		22, 475. 13	
Sinking fund office, salaries, 1894.....		2, 400. 00	
Rent of District offices:			
1894.....	\$3, 600. 00		
1893.....	300. 00		
Total.....		3, 900. 00	
Rent of property yards:			
1894.....	300. 00		
1893.....	150. 00		
Total.....		450. 00	
General advertising:			
1894.....	969. 92		
1893.....	1, 564. 64		
Total.....		2, 534. 56	
Expenses of coroner's office:			
1894.....	776. 21		
1893.....	113. 50		
Total.....		889. 71	
Expenses of the engineer's stables:			
1894.....	5, 308. 09		
1893.....	1, 107. 58		
Total.....		6, 415. 67	
Contingent expenses of offices, including police court, superintendent of charities, health office, etc:			
1894.....	19, 022. 80		
1893.....	4, 491. 21		
1892.....	3. 00		
Total.....		23, 517. 01	
Collections by distraint, 1894.....		1, 500. 00	
Advertising taxes in arrears, 1894.....		10, 000. 00	
Book of arrears of taxes, 1894.....		1, 986. 12	
Aggregate.....			\$236, 696. 80
METROPOLITAN POLICE.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1894.....		499, 618. 74	
Rent of headquarters and sub-station:			
1894.....	1, 150. 00		
1893.....	300. 00		
Total.....		1, 450. 00	
Repairs to station houses:			
1894.....	1, 991. 00		
1893.....	73. 00		
Total.....		2, 064. 00	
Contingent expenses:			
1894.....	16, 419. 79		
1893.....	1, 277. 85		
Total.....		17, 697. 64	
Fuel 1894.....		2, 185. 66	
Wagon, harness and horse, 1894.....		360. 00	
Covers for patrol wagons, 1894.....		150. 00	
Building stables, 1893.....		3. 78	
Aggregate.....			523, 529. 82
FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries of officers and members, 1894.....		117, 708. 76	
Repairs to engine houses:			
1894.....	2, 998. 72		
1893.....	11. 15		
Total.....		3, 009. 87	
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances:			
1894.....	2, 358. 30		
1893.....	1, 321. 43		
Total.....		3, 679. 73	

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
FIRE DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Fuel:			
1894.....	\$2,418.73		
1893.....	21.84		
Total.....		\$2,440.57	
Horses:			
1894.....	4,000.00		
1893.....	300.00		
Total.....		4,300.00	
Contingent expenses:			
1894.....	6,689.51		
1893.....	1,206.55		
Total.....		7,896.06	
Hose, 1894.....		4,000.00	
Forage, 1894.....		6,000.00	
Furniture for No. 9 engine house, 1894.....		891.85	
Hose carriage, 1894.....		900.00	
Building new engine house and for lot, 1893.....		12,253.39	
Aggregate.....			\$163,080.23
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.			
Salaries, 1894.....		10,795.09	
General supplies:			
1894.....	8,829.22		
1893.....	1,546.35		
Total.....		10,375.57	
Aggregate.....			21,170.66
COURTS.			
Salaries of judges and employes, police court, 1894.....		17,579.51	
Pay of two justices of the peace acting as judges, police court, 1894.....		600.00	
Witness fees, police court:			
1894.....	4,667.50		
1893.....	2.50		
1892.....	13.75		
1891.....	12.50		
Total.....		4,696.25	
Pay of jurors, police court:			
1894.....	7,500.00		
1893.....	1,182.00		
Total.....		8,682.00	
Rent of property adjoining police court:			
1894.....	550.00		
1893.....	50.00		
Total.....		600.00	
United States marshals' fees, police court, 1894.....		1,217.27	
Repairs to police court building, 1894.....		799.99	
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals:			
1894.....	25,420.00		
1893.....	4,175.63		
Total.....		29,595.63	
Salaries, supreme court:			
1894.....	30,000.00		
1893.....	1,344.86		
Total.....		31,344.86	
Judicial expenses:			
1894.....	599.24		
1893.....	36.17		
Total.....		635.41	
Writs of lunacy:			
1894.....	1,952.37		
1893.....	422.55		
Total.....		2,374.94	
Aggregate.....			98,125.84

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Salaries of officers, teachers, and janitors, 1894.....		\$708, 802. 97	
Rent:			
1894	\$9, 119. 00		
1893	2, 361. 00		
Total		11, 480. 00	
Repairs to buildings:			
1894	25, 585. 13		
1893	237. 09		
Repairs to Wallach School building, 1894.....	1, 078. 10		
Total		26, 900. 32	
Manual training:			
1894	7, 293. 22		
1893	1, 532. 03		
Total		8, 825. 25	
Furniture for new buildings:			
1894	1, 397. 53		
1893	1, 595. 93		
Total		2, 993. 46	
Free text-books and school supplies:			
1894	46, 540. 48		
1893	324. 06		
Total		46, 864. 54	
Contingent expenses:			
1894	29, 653. 55		
1893	1, 241. 96		
1892	1. 50		
Total		30, 897. 01	
Fuel, 1894		29, 783. 16	
Contingent expenses of night schools, 1894		408. 66	
Purchase of site and erection of building in third division, 1894		38, 949. 38	
Purchase of site and erection of building in eighth division, 1894		27, 990. 21	
Purchase of site and erection of building in fifth division, 1893		3, 623. 28	
Purchase of lot east of the Slater building, 1894		2, 700. 00	
Purchase of ground in rear of the Brightwood building:			
1894	97. 25		
1892	397. 75		
Total		495. 00	
Addition to building in sixth division, 1893		9. 50	
Iron stairway in Wallach building, 1893		1, 989. 12	
Aggregate			\$942, 711. 86
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries, 1894		25, 760. 00	
Rent:			
1894	1, 120. 00		
1893	270. 00		
Total		1, 390. 00	
Collection and removal of garbage:			
1894	25, 580. 08		
1893	2, 576. 04		
Additional for the collection and removal of garbage, 1894	3, 333. 33		
Total		31, 489. 45	
Expenses of scarlet fever and diphtheria service:			
1894	3, 243. 07		
1893	172. 53		
Total		3, 415. 60	
Expenses of chemical laboratory, 1893		21. 91	
Aggregate			62, 076. 96
MILITIA.			
Rent, fuel, light, and care of armories:			
1894	14, 014. 66		
1893	140. 63		
Total		14, 155. 29	

28 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
MILITIA—continued.			
Printing and stationery:			
1894.....	\$283. 22		
1893.....	1. 89		
Total.....		\$285. 11	
Pay of custodian of property:			
1894.....	900. 00		
1893.....	75. 00		
Total.....		975. 00	
Rifle practice and matches:			
1894.....	1, 699. 07		
1893.....	85. 00		
Total.....		1, 784. 07	
Lockers, gun racks, and furniture, 1894.....		976. 65	
Expenses of drills and parades, 1894.....		1, 171. 00	
Contingent expenses—carrying uniforms, etc., 1894.....		299. 44	
Incidental expenses, 1894.....		262. 97	
Aggregate.....			\$19, 909. 53
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Washington Asylum:			
Salaries, 1894.....	13, 614. 26		
Contingent expenses—			
1894.....	42, 748. 10		
1893.....	3, 844. 91		
Reimbursement and purchase, 1894.....	2, 975. 43		
Admission to Asylum, 1894.....	1, 123. 49		
Total.....		64, 306. 28	
Transfer of balance of 1893 to 1894.....			
1894.....	3, 483. 35		
1893.....	277. 30		
Total.....		3, 760. 65	
Relief of the poor:			
Medical and medical attendance to the poor—			
1894.....	13, 743. 40		
1893.....	366. 44		
Medical relief of the poor, 1894.....	3, 068. 65		
1893.....	100. 98		
Care of indigent persons, 1894.....	200. 00		
Total.....		17, 479. 47	
House of the Good Shepherd:			
Salaries and expenses of religious sisters—			
1894.....	96, 214. 00		
1893.....	7, 891. 67		
Total.....		104, 105. 67	
Salaries of Sisters of the Holy Family:			
1894.....	76, 342. 32		
1893.....	1, 457. 19		
Total.....		77, 799. 51	
Salaries of Sisters of the Holy Family:			
1894.....	21, 015. 40		
1893.....	355. 87		
Total.....		21, 371. 27	
Salaries of Sisters of the Holy Family:			
1894.....	2, 987. 00		
1893.....	12, 633. 28		
1892.....	19, 051. 44		
Total.....		34, 671. 72	
Salaries of Sisters of the Holy Family:			
1894.....	14, 744. 49		
1893.....	4, 000. 00		
1892.....	20, 379. 96		
Total.....		43, 794. 10	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 29

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, 1894.....		\$10,500.00	
Temporary Home for the Grand Army of the Republic, 1894.....		2,512.50	
Woman's Christian Association, 1894.....		4,000.00	
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1894.....		9,000.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1894.....		20,000.00	
Children's Hospital, 1894.....		10,000.00	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1894.....		7,000.00	
St. John's Church Orphanage Association, 1894.....		1,478.88	
German Orphan Association, 1894.....		1,181.00	
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1894.....		7,681.12	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1894.....		3,840.00	
St. Joseph Male Orphan Asylum, 1894.....		1,181.00	
Women's Union Christian Association, 1894.....		150.00	
Association for Works of Mercy, 1894.....		1,266.25	
House of the Good Shepherd, 1894.....		1,773.00	
Industrial Home School, 1894.....		7,680.00	
St. Rose Industrial School, 1894.....		2,953.00	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1894.....		6,000.00	
Board of Children's Guardians, 1894.....		15,000.00	
Education of feeble-minded children, 1893.....		2,057.53	
Aggregate.....			\$487,542.95
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.			
Washington Aqueduct, engineering, etc., 1894.....	\$20,000.00		
Washington Aqueduct, improving receiving reservoir, 1894.....	60,000.00		
Total.....		80,000.00	
Harbor and river front:			
1894.....	2,589.02		
1893.....	64.70		
Total.....		2,653.72	
Public pumps, repairing, etc.:			
1894.....	4,276.20		
1893.....	340.97		
Total.....		4,617.17	
Public scales, 1894.....		146.90	
Emergency fund:			
1894.....	4,617.55		
1893-'94.....	16,880.83		
1893.....	69.41		
Total.....		21,567.79	
National Zoological Park:			
1894.....	50,000.00		
1893.....	1,370.00		
Total.....		51,370.00	
Rock Creek Park (1894).....		150,000.00	
Expenses of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.....		350.81	
Interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, 1894.....		1,213,947.97	
Compilations of the laws, 1893.....		600.00	
Aggregate.....			1,525,254.36
WATER DEPARTMENT.			
Salaries, 1894.....	39,112.88		
Salaries of inspectors of cast-iron pipe:			
1894.....	1,480.00		
1893.....	27.00		
Total.....		40,619.88	
Contingent expenses:			
1894.....	2,259.43		
1893.....	391.73		
1892.....	7.00		
Total.....		2,658.16	
General expenses, fuel, repairs, pipe distribution, labor, etc.:			
1894.....	79,439.33		
1893.....	4,817.34		
Total.....		84,256.67	

30 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C.—Expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, etc.—Cont'd.

Appropriations.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
WATER DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Extension of the high-service system, 1894		\$90, 639. 75	
Interest and sinking fund on water stock bonds, 1894.....	\$44, 610. 00		
Interest on account for increasing water supply, 1894.....	23, 677. 55		
Sinking fund on account for increasing water supply, 1894.....	43, 859. 62		
Interest on one-half of cost of Fourteenth street water main, 1894.....	8, 522. 29		
Second installment of repayment for 14-inch main, 1894.....	11, 836. 51		
Total.....		132, 505. 97	
Refunding erroneously paid water taxes and rents		1, 061. 17	
Aggregate			\$351, 741. 60
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS.			
Contractors' guarantee fund, act June 11, 1878.....		187. 26	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc		133, 726. 15	
Expenses of excise board.....		2, 218. 53	
Redemption of Washington special-tax scrip.....		20. 72	
Redemption of tax-sale certificates		2, 491. 61	
Redemption of Connecticut avenue improvement certificates		5, 167. 05	
Redemption of tax lien certificates.....		239. 62	
Police relief fund.....		18, 734. 47	
Firemen's relief fund.....		3, 513. 03	
Aggregate.....			166, 298. 44
Grand aggregate			6, 133, 192. 17

The above expenditures may be classified as follows:

From United States appropriations.....	\$2, 730, 849. 77
From District of Columbia revenue.....	3, 020, 247. 04
From water fund	351, 741. 60
From special and trust funds	30, 353. 76
Total	6, 133, 192. 17

D.—Statement of deposits and disbursements by the Commissioners on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
DEPOSITS.			
Balance to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1893.....		\$183, 611. 25	
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisition by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$4, 192, 020. 60		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	134, 000. 00		
Water department	232, 206. 00		
Contractors' guaranty fund	1, 720. 72		
Washington special-tax fund	105. 52		
Washington redemption fund.....	2, 570. 00		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	487. 81		
Connecticut avenue improvement certificates.....	5, 167. 05		
Police relief fund	20, 715. 93		
Firemen's relief fund	3, 653. 03		
		4, 592, 646. 66	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	3, 843, 946. 34		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	133, 726. 15		
Water department.....	219, 235. 63		
			\$4, 776, 257. 91

D.—Statement of deposits and disbursements by the Commissioners on account of general expenses of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

On what account.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
Amount of checks drawn by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.			
Contractors' guarantee fund.....	\$187. 26		
Washington special-tax fund.....	20. 72		
Washington redemption fund.....	2, 491. 61		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	239. 62		
Connecticut avenue improvement certificates.....	5, 167. 05		
Police relief fund.....	18, 734. 47		
Firemen's relief fund.....	3, 513. 03		
		\$4, 227, 261. 88	
Amount of unexpended balance of requisitions repaid to appropriations to close accounts, namely —			
Of Commissioners Ross, Parker, and Powell, Board No. 8, on account of —			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	198, 717. 04		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	410. 02		
Water department.....	4, 107. 11		
Contractors' guaranty fund.....	1, 533. 46		
Washington special tax fund.....	79. 28		
Washington redemption fund.....	103. 39		
Police relief fund.....	307. 75		
		205, 258. 05	
Of Commissioners Ross, Parker, and Powell, Board No. 9, on account of —			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	181 465. 46		
Refunding erroneously paid taxes.....	1. 96		
Water department.....	5, 130. 23		
Washington redemption fund.....	357. 25		
Police relief fund.....	8. 23		
		186, 963. 13	
			\$4, 619, 483. 06
Balance to credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1894, subject to check, the same being unexpended balances of requisitions			156, 774. 85

E.—Statement of revenues and expenditures of water department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
REVENUES.			
Receipts:			
Balance to the credit of water department in the U. S. Treasury July 1, 1893		\$214, 304. 28	
Collections	\$338, 540. 92		
Repayments.....	10, 869. 66		
Reimbursement by the United States on account of Fourteenth-street main	13, 766. 14		
		363, 176. 72	
Expenditures:			\$577, 481. 00
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the U. S. Treasury.....		232, 206. 00	
Payments by the Treasurer of the United States—			
Interest and sinking fund on account of water stock bonds	44, 610. 00		
Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water supply.....	67, 537. 17		
One-half cost and interest on account of 48-inch and Fourteenth-street mains	20, 358. 80		
		132, 505. 97	
			364, 711. 97
Balance to the credit of water department in the U. S. Treasury June 30, 1894.....			212, 769. 03

32 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

F.—Statement of appropriations and disbursements of water department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

From what source.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Balance to the credit of appropriations of water department in the U. S. Treasury July 1, 1893		\$66,758.85	
Appropriations by the United States (act Mar. 3, 1893)		360,027.98	
Repayments to appropriations for the year—			
1894	\$5,446.11		
1893	4,502.34		
		9,948.45	
			\$436,735.28
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the U. S. Treasury on account of appropriations for the year—			
1894	230,000.00		
1893	199.00		
1892	7.00		
		230,206.00	
Payments by the Treasurer of the United States—			
Interest and sinking fund on account of water-stock	44,610.00		
Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water supply	67,537.17		
One-half cost and interest on account of 48-inch and Fourteenth-street mains	20,358.80		
		132,505.97	
			362,711.97
Balance to the credit of appropriations of water department in the U. S. Treasury June 30, 1894			74,023.31

G.—Statement of receipts and requisitions on account of trust funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Contractors' guaranty fund:

Receipts deposited in the U. S. Treasury—

 Balance July 1, 1893

\$8,357.55

 Repayment

1,533.46

\$9,891.01

Requisitions:

 Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the U. S. Treasury

1,720.72

 Balance in the U. S. Treasury June 30, 1894

8,170.29

Washington special-tax fund:

Receipts deposited in the U. S. Treasury—

 Balance July 1, 1893

9,154.43

 Repayment

79.28

9,233.71

Requisitions:

 Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the U. S. Treasury

100.00

 Balance in the U. S. Treasury June 30, 1894

9,133.71

Washington redemption fund:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

 Balance July 1, 1893

545.53

 Collections

2,488.49

 Repayments

460.64

3,494.66

Requisitions—

 Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury

2,870.00

 Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1894

624.66

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 33

G.—Statement of receipts and requisitions on account of trust funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894—Continued.

Redemption of tax-lien certificates:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1893.....	\$3, 000. 40	
Collections	227. 22	
		<u>\$3, 227. 62</u>

Requisitions—

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	467. 22	
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Balance in the United States Treasury June 30, 1894.....	2, 760. 40	
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Redemption of assessment certificates:

Receipts deposited in the United States Treasury—

Balance July 1, 1893.....	626. 83	
Collections	17. 20	

Balance in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1894.....	644. 03	
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Police relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—

Balance July 1, 1893.....	\$1, 099. 04	
Interest on bonds.....	200. 75	
Proceeds of sales of bonds	9, 706. 25	
Proceeds of sale of "History of the Police Department"	2, 562. 50	
Fines.....	1, 183. 74	
Sale of captured and abandoned property	523. 11	
Donation	100. 00	
Repayments	315. 98	
Amount retained from pay of policemen.....	5, 369. 75	
		<u>21, 061. 12</u>

Requisitions—

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	20, 650. 93	
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Balance with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1894.....	410. 19	
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Firemen's relief fund:

Receipts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—

Balance July 1, 1893.....	\$370. 91	
Interest on bonds	183. 75	
Proceeds of sales of bonds.....	682. 06	
Proceeds of sale of "Firemen's Record".....	81. 00	
Excursion	4, 000. 05	
Donations	111. 00	
Fines	10. 00	
Amount retained from pay of firemen.....	1, 655. 99	
		<u>7, 094. 76</u>

Requisitions, etc.—

Requisitions by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the United States Treasury.....	3, 868. 03	
Purchase by the Treasurer of the United States of \$3,000 District of Columbia 3.65 bonds.....	3, 190. 00	
		<u>7, 058. 03</u>

Balance with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1894.....	36. 73	
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Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States—

United States 4 per cent bonds	\$800. 00	
District of Columbia 3.65 bonds.....	5, 000. 00	
		<u>5, 800. 00</u>

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, and, in accordance with the usual custom, a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The real estate figures are subject to revision by the board of assistant assessors, and the taxes thereon will be collectible in May, 1895:

Washington City:		
Taxable on land	\$90,629,640.00	
Taxable on improvements	70,425,121.00	
		\$161,054,761.00
Georgetown:		
Taxable on land	4,329,015.00	
Taxable on improvements	3,422,600.00	
		7,751,615.00
County:		
Taxable on land, at \$1.50	12,053,590.00	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50	5,097,650.00	
		17,151,240.00
Taxable on land, at \$1	5,604,330.00	
Taxable on improvements, at \$1	993,100.00	
		6,597,430.00
Total assessed value of taxable real estate		192,555,046.00
Personal property:		
Washington City	10,942,066.00	
Georgetown	502,117.00	
County	76,385.00	
Railroads taxed on gross receipts	198,740.03	
		11,719,308.03
Total assessed value of taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1894		204,274,354.03
Amount of tax for the year ending June 30, 1895:		
Washington City, at \$1.50	2,415,821.42	
Georgetown, at \$1.50	116,274.22	
County, at \$1.50	257,268.60	
County, at \$1	65,974.30	
Total real estate tax		2,855,338.54
\$8,583,500 personal property, at \$1.50	128,752.50	
\$2,937,068 capital stock of street railroads, less realty, at \$1.50	44,056.02	
\$139,068 gross receipts of street railroads, at 4 per cent.	5,568.99	
\$59,515.24 gross receipts of street railroads, at 2 per cent	1,190.30	
Total tax on personal property		179,567.81
Total tax on real estate and personal property		3,034,906.35

THE NEW ASSESSMENT ACT.

An act to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the District of Columbia, and also to provide an assessment in the year 1896, and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes, was approved August 14, 1894. To give the time necessary for the revision said act postpones, without interest or penalty, the time for payment of the first half of the tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, from November, 1894, until May, 1895, when the tax for the whole year will become due and payable. This change is temporary, and applies only to the tax on real estate for the present fiscal year. There is no change in the time of payment of taxes on personal property, due and payable in November, 1894, and May, 1895. It was claimed that the law relating to the modes of assessing real estate was very defective, and all attempts to enforce it had produced widespread dissatisfaction and complaint. Every effort to secure uniformity in assessments had failed, and our taxpayers were justly aggrieved at the inequality in values. Several apparent causes contributed to these results. Having the assessments made by persons temporarily employed for that purpose, and the difficulty of securing, for this reason, the services of gentlemen skilled in the determination of values, was one of the principal causes. Another cause was the fact that each of these temporary employes acted independently of the others, without any prescribed rules which would tend to preserve uniformity in the estimation of values throughout the District. The time allowed under the old law for the board of equalization to revise and correct the inequalities found to exist in the returns was also found to be entirely too limited for satisfactory results. It was also claimed that the present assessment was unjust and in many cases oppressive, from the glaring inequalities it contained, and the gross errors in the estimation of values.

Our Board of Trade took an active and intelligent part in formulating a bill to correct these errors, prevent the injustice arising by reason of them, and to provide a system, permanent in character, under which a fair and impartial assessment shall at all times be possible. With this end in view, the matter was submitted to Congress providing for three permanent assistant assessors, to each of whom is to be given a salary sufficient to command the services of men competent to perform intelligently the important duties assigned to them. The two committees of Congress having District matters under special consideration were fortunately composed of gentlemen kindly disposed to favorable action on any bill looking to a solution of this vexed question, and a patient and painstaking hearing was accorded to all parties to express their views on the various features of the bill. My thanks are due to the Hon. James E. Cobb, of Alabama, chairman of the subcommittee of the House, and the Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate, for special courtesies extended to me personally, and the opportunities afforded for a full presentation of the needs and necessities for prompt legislation in this behalf. Our District is to be congratulated on the final passage of the bill in its present shape, and I doubt not its beneficial effects will be soon felt and appreciated by all parties interested in the prosperity and future development of the national capital.

The three gentlemen appointed as the board of assistant assessors under the provisions of the law are citizens of high standing in this community, and I look forward with confidence that their responsible duties in this connection will be performed with that degree of intelli-

gence and impartiality contemplated in the act itself, and anticipated by the public on the first announcement of their appointment.

The basic principles of the new law have been persistently advocated by this office, and hence I feel a personal pride in its successful operations, and that the work of the new board may meet the full measure of public expectation, not only as a vindication of the system itself, but because of its anticipated beneficial effects on the business interests of our District. How it will result, and what will be the outcome of these anticipations, remains for the future to develop.

THE ANNUAL TAX AND NUMERICAL BOOKS.

The clerks are now employed in the preparation of the tax books for the present fiscal year, so as to have them ready by the first Monday of January next, the date required by law for the revision of the present assessment by the assistant assessors, from which time until the 1st of May the entire force of the office will be busily engaged in calculating the values, noting the various changes in the tax ledgers, and preparing the numerical books to conform to the revision. Last year the clerks were compelled to work day and night in order to secure completion of the books for the collection of taxes at the time provided by law, and but for this extra labor, which was rendered without murmur or complaint, the satisfactory results accomplished at that time would not have been reached. If the additional clerk estimated for by the Commissioners is granted by Congress at its next session, it is hoped that by a systematic arrangement of the office force the work required for the coming year may be performed without much extra duty.

TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY AND CLERICAL SALARIES.

In making an annual average of 6,000 transfers of real estate on the tax books, great care, discrimination, and judgment is required in order to avoid many errors which would otherwise be made by persons of less experience. Expert knowledge in this class of work is absolutely necessary, and this knowledge is only acquired by long practical experience. It gives me pleasure to say that the office is fortunately possessed of this material. In this connection I beg to say that the clerical salaries now provided by law are entirely too low for the character of work required. With the exception of the salaries of the assistant assessors the highest grade clerkship is only \$1,400, and from that down to \$900 per annum. While I hesitate to recommend at the present time a general increase, I sincerely hope that some provision may be made whereby those employed on the expert work may receive more adequate compensation for their services. I am pleased to know that the Commissioners have already estimated for an increase in the salary of one of my assistants in recognition of his long-continued valuable services which have been marked by great fidelity and faithfulness.

PLATS.

The plats of the city of Washington are nearly completed and will prove to be invaluable records, and I can not too strongly urge my former recommendation for an appropriation to have them photolithographed for the convenience of this and the other offices.

PERSONAL-PROPERTY TAX.

I deem it my duty to again call attention to the personal-property tax. Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, this class of property is taxed at the rate of \$1.50 on each \$100 of the assessed value, including bonds, deeds of trust, mortgages, credits, and other choses, in action or possession, owned or held in trust; and section 7 of the same act directs the collector of taxes to distrain sufficient goods and chattels as may be necessary to pay any delinquent tax, and for want of such goods and chattels to levy upon and sell at auction the estate and interest of such delinquent in any parcel of land in the District. It is, of course, a rare occurrence that this ultimatum has been resorted to, and, as I am informed, has not been found necessary in a single instance for several years past. A strict enforcement of the law is absolutely impossible without a material increase in the clerical force, but rather than to ask an increase of force for this purpose, I would much prefer to see the law repealed. The actual amount of revenue received from this source is comparatively small and could easily be made up on a revision of our license laws, which would avoid the necessity of prying into the private affairs of our citizens and compelling them to divulge, under oath, the depreciation in their household effects or that their new furnishings do not exceed the legal exemptions.

It is difficult to divest a tax of this character of unjust and inquisitorial features, and equally difficult to make an assessment approximating an equitable distribution of its obnoxious burdens. It is wrong in principle; it invites perjury; it gives opportunity to apologize for intentional misrepresentation of facts, and in every way is calculated to demoralize the general standard of public morality by encouraging extreme tension in the one whose conscience is inclined to be elastic on the question of legal responsibility. The law should be repealed.

DELINQUENT TAX PENALTIES.

During the last session of Congress I had the honor to submit for your consideration and approval a draft of a bill providing for a reduction of penalties on delinquent taxes.

Section 4 of the act of March 3, 1877, provides that if one-half of the tax levied upon the real and personal property shall not be paid before the first day of December in each year, said installment shall thereupon be in arrears and delinquent; and there shall then be added to be collected with such taxes a penalty of 2 per cent upon the amount thereof, and a like penalty on the first day of each succeeding month until payment of said installment and penalty, and if said installment shall not be paid before the first day of the following June, together with the one-half of said original tax due before said first day of June, a like penalty shall then be added on said last one-half of such tax, and the whole together shall constitute the delinquent tax.

This penalty I consider extremely oppressive and entirely unnecessary. It is of course proper that there should be some penalty for non-payment of taxes, and some proper inducement for prompt payment; but for one who is so unfortunately situated as to be unable to meet his or her obligations in the months provided by law, a punishment of 2 per cent a month for this financial inability is exorbitant and in time will virtually amount to a confiscation of the property. The U. S. Senate has already taken favorable action on this subject and passed a

bill reducing the penalty one-half. I trust that favorable action may be urged on the part of the House of Representatives, and that the Senate bill may become a law during the early part of the approaching session.

CANCELLATION OF TAXES.

For some years past it has been customary for the Commissioners, on request of the party holding the tax-title deed, to issue orders directing this office to cancel all taxes due and unpaid prior to the date of the sale of the property. These orders are based on decisions of the supreme court of this District in the Brewer and Pilling cases, and since those decisions have been rendered a great many thousand dollars have been lost to the District revenues.

As the full force and effect of the ruling in this matter is becoming better known, many are taking advantage of it, and instead of paying their taxes promptly are letting the various payments go by default, looking forward to the fact that each year, as it passes with the taxes unpaid, only adds to the amount to be subsequently canceled, and thereby adding additional burdens of expense upon the prompt taxpayer in order to make up deficiencies caused by these orders of cancellation.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 19, 1890, property which has once been advertised and sold for nonpayment of taxes can not be again advertised for the same tax, and consequently when a party, other than the District, is the purchaser the certificate of sale is for the tax of one year only, although twenty years and more of arrears may have been due and unpaid. After the lapse of two years the holder of the certificate is entitled to a deed, and here I think the issue should be made. When the deed is issued all preexisting liens or titles of every description up to the date of the sale upon which the deed is made is extinguished, so far as the District is concerned, and the beneficiary under the deed is legally entitled to the cancellation of all unpaid taxes prior to the date of the sale under which he holds title. A bill (H. R. 3293) was introduced in the House of Representatives under date of September 21, 1893, which, with some amendments, would correct the evil complained of, and I trust the Commissioners will urge its passage. In the meantime, however, I suggest that hereafter all applications for deeds of the character mentioned will be declined until all arrears of taxes are paid.

LICENSES.

During the past year 3,033 licenses were issued, exclusive of liquor licenses, numbered as follows, viz: For barrooms, 635; wholesale liquor dealers, 174; total, 809. There has been certified to the collector of taxes 355 certificates for miscellaneous receipts. Ninety-eight engineer licenses were issued, besides 16 to dealers in deadly weapons.

The total amount of yearly collections was \$392,208.94 credited to the various sources hereto appended.

Receipts from licenses during year ended June 30, 1894.

Sources of revenue.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apothecaries.....	\$812.00	\$72.97	.....
Auctioneers.....	1,541.70	233.35	.....
Brokers.....	58.34	.....	\$41.68
Banks and bankers.....	429.93	13.58	.....
Barrooms.....	275,395.05	95,404.85	.....
Brewers.....	25.00	.....	75.00
Billposters.....	30.00	10.00	.....
Billiard, bagatelle, and other tables.....	1,513.89	.....	147.05
Cattle brokers.....	455.04	.....	48.33
Commission merchants.....	2,230.06	320.06	.....
Dealers in ice merchandise.....	340.00	296.00	.....
Dealers in junk and second-hand property.....	3,523.41	.....	219.97
Dealers in old barrels.....	40.00	.....	20.00
Entertainments, circuses, and balls, etc.....	3,850.00	279.00	.....
Hacks, cabs, and vehicles.....	3,271.28	.....	1,379.04
Hotels.....	4,858.68	380.90	.....
Intelligence offices.....	120.12	32.61	.....
Insurance companies and their agents.....	17,537.49	5,440.30	.....
Livery stables.....	4,169.08	298.15	.....
Manufactures of illuminating gas.....	1,072.00	.....	.....
Peddlers.....	599.30	.....	313.34
Pawnbrokers.....	500.00	.....	.....
Produce dealers trading at large.....	9,115.66	.....	745.88
Restaurants and eating houses.....	5,908.41	.....	625.69
Real estate agents.....	11,220.06	.....	2,130.09
Theaters.....	608.34	33.33	.....
Wholesale liquor dealers.....	42,984.10	17,605.08	.....
Variety theaters.....	.....	.....	500.00
Total.....	392,208.94	120,420.18	6,246.05

Total increase, 1893-'94..... \$120,420.18
Total decrease, 1893-'94..... 6,246.05

Total increase..... 114,174.13

Receipts from licenses, 1893-'94..... 392,208.94
Receipts from licenses, 1892-'93..... 278,034.81

Total increase..... 114,174.13

LICENSE REVENUES.

A comparison of the amounts received from this source shows that the comments on this subject in my last annual report are especially applicable to this. When the business depression now existing is considered, I believe the results herewith submitted are flattering to the promptness of our taxpayers.

LIQUOR REVENUES.

As was to be expected, the large increase in the receipts from those of last year is due to operation of the new liquor law passed by Congress March 3, 1893. Hampered in the beginning by ambiguities requiring legal construction and decision of the courts, the law did not fairly go into operation until November 1, 1893, and as, by a strict enforcement of its requirements, a number of the largest hotels and long-established places where liquor is dispensed were debarred from being licensed, those interested secured an amendment to the act of March 3, 1893, which was approved May 11, 1894.

As stated in a communication from this office transmitting the claims of certain brewers and their agents, the enacting or first clause of the act of March 3, 1893, has been the source of endless vexation and worry. The prediction then made that it would be taken advantage of by those claiming exemptions, whether rightly or not, has proven true. A flood

of such claims were poured upon this office, and despite our earnest protests the legal authorities of the District to whom the matter was referred decided in favor of the claimants. Each claim involves a computation in duplicate for reference to the collector and auditor. But this is not all. Every rejected application for license, and every license granted for the unexpired portion of the year, requires a similar computation. It is scarcely necessary for me to repeat my previous utterances in calling attention to the immense volume of work, which is constantly increasing, in the license branch of this office.

HACKS, CABS, AND PUBLIC VEHICLES.

Five hundred and forty-two vehicles were licensed last year, divided as follows, viz:

Numbered hacks, omnibuses, and 2-horse vehicles	106
Numbered cabs, coupes, carriages, and 1-horse vehicles.	394
Herdie coaches running on regular routes	42
Total	542

STREET RAILWAYS.

No revenue from licenses has been received this year from any of the street railways of the District using horses as motive power. I deem it my duty to call attention to this fact for the reason that repeated demands on the part of this office for many years have met with no response.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

The transfer of real estate titles, while not as numerous as in former years, yet required the attention of 245 real estate agents, who were licensed during the year.

EXCISE BOARD.

On August 14, 1894, Congress having acceded to the request of the Commissioners for relief from the burden of considering and deciding the merits of liquor license applications, imposed that duty on the board of assistant assessors created by that act.

INSURANCE.

One hundred and seventy insurance companies have been licensed, through their agents, during the past year, divided as follows, viz: Fire companies, 98; life, 52; life, casualty and accident companies, 17; live stock, 3. Local companies, fire, 12; life, 10; accident, 1.

It seems hardly necessary to repeat at this time the recommendations of former years on this important subject. Other matters of less vital importance to the interests of this community have received at the hands of our legislators prompt attention. I can not emphasize this fact better than to quote from my report of 1891: "The size and number of the companies located here at the capital of the nation is an evidence of their claim for proper protection. No business enterprise can succeed whose foundations are continually sapped by fraudulent or illegitimate competition. The public is entitled to the protection of such laws as will accomplish these results and prevent fraudulent

insurance. The laws covering life insurance companies are especially defective. Assessment companies demand and receive the right to levy taxes upon members, whose only protection under the present requirements of law is the personal integrity of the incorporators or stockholders. They are not required to have capital. In my opinion, every company doing business in the District of Columbia, assessment or otherwise, should not only be required to have assets equal to its liabilities, but securities or real estate should be secured in the name of or by the District government for the benefit of policy holders. I know of nothing more detrimental to the interests of a community than a feeling of distrust and insecurity engendered by broken pledges and repudiated obligations of a life insurance company. Policy holders who contribute their savings from youth to old age in order that their families may be protected, should be secured by the Government. It is done elsewhere, and should be here. For the second time since the passage of the act of January 26, 1887, it has been found necessary to cancel the permission given an insurance company to do business in the District of Columbia. The company thus affected is the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, of New York, whose assets were impaired. I submit list of companies, viz:

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Albany, Albany, N. Y.
 American, Philadelphia, Pa.
 American, Baltimore, Md.
 American, Newark, N. J.
 American, New York.
 Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.
 Atlas Assurance Company, London, England.
 Aetna, Hartford, Conn.
 American Central, St. Louis, Mo.
 Bankers' Alliance, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Boylston, Boston, Mass.
 Buffalo German, Buffalo, N. Y.
 British America Assurance Company, Toronto, Canada.
 Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.
 Continental, New York.
 Citizens', New York.
 Commercial Union, England.
 Caledonian, Scotland.
 Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Eagle, New York.
 Equitable, Providence, R. I.
 Firemen's, Baltimore, Md.
 Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal.
 Farmers', York, Pa.
 Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Farragut, New York.
 Firemen's, Newark, N. J.
 Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
 German, Baltimore, Md.
 German American, New York.
 Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.
 Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Greenwich, New York.
 Germania, New York.
 Guardian, London, England.
 Hanover, New York.
 Home, New York.
 Home, Baltimore.

Hartford, Hartford, Conn.
 Hamburg Bremen, Hamburg, Germany.
 Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Imperial, London, England.
 Lion, London, England.
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, England.
 London Assurance Corporation, England.
 Lancashire, England.
 London and Lancashire, England.
 Manchester, England.
 Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.
 Mutual, Montgomery County, Md.
 Mechanics and Traders', New Orleans, La.
 Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 Merchants', Newark, N. J.
 Manufacturers and Builders', New York.
 Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Lloyds, Baltimore, Md.
 Merchants and Mechanics' Insurance and Savings Association, Baltimore, Md.
 North British and Mercantile, England.
 Niagara, New York.
 Norwich Union, England.
 Northern, England.
 Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis.
 National, Baltimore, Md.
 National, Hartford, Conn.
 New York Underwriters' Agency, New York.
 Orient, Hartford, Conn.
 Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.
 Phoenix, London, England.
 Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Pacific, New York.
 Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.
 Palatine, England.
 Prussian National, Stettin, Germany.
 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Peabody, Baltimore, Md.
 Queen (of America), New York.
 Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Royal, Liverpool, England.
Reading, Reading, Pa.
Scottish Union and National, England.
Security, New Haven, Conn.
Spring Garden, Philadelphia, Pa.
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.
Sun Fire Office, London, England.
Teutonia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Transatlantic, Hamburg, Germany.
Teutonia, New Orleans, La.
United States, New York.
United Firemen's, Philadelphia, Pa.
Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
Virginia State, Richmond, Va.
Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond, Va.
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.
Western Insurance, Pittsburg, Pa.
Williamsburg City, New York.
Westchester, New York.

FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Mutual Benefit Society, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.
Brooklyn, New York.
Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.
Baltimore Mutual Aid, Baltimore.
Bay State Beneficiary Association, Westfield, Mass.
Bankers', New York.
Bankers', Des Moines, Iowa.
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.
Covenant Mutual Benefit, Galesburg, Ill.
Commercial Alliance, New York.*
Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States of America, New York.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, England.
Equity Life Association, Staunton, Va.
Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, San Francisco, Cal.
Germania Life Insurance Company, New York.
Hartford Life and Annuity, Hartford, Conn.
Home, New York.
Industrial Benefit Association, Syracuse, N. Y.
Immediate Benefit Association, Baltimore, Md.
John Hancock, Boston, Mass.
Keystone Mutual Benefit Association, Allentown, Pa.
Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.
Mutual Reserve Fund, New York.
Mutual Life, New York.

Metropolitan, New York.
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
Michigan Mutual, Detroit, Mich.
Maryland Life, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts Benefit Association, Boston, Mass.
Mutual Aid Society, Baltimore, Md.
Masons' Union Life Association, Indianapolis, Ind.
Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, Indianapolis, Ind.
Masonic Mutual, Cleveland, Ohio.
National Mutual, Alexandria, Va.
National Life, Montpelier, Vt.
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Life, New York.
New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.
National Life Association, Hartford, Conn.
Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
Penn Mutual Life, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix Mutual Life, Hartford, Conn.
Provident Savings, New York.
Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
State Mutual Life, Worcester, Mass.
Staunton Life Insurance Company, Staunton, Va.
United States Life, New York.
United Security Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
United Brethren Mutual Aid, Lebanon, Pa.
Union Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Washington Life, New York.

FOREIGN LIFE, CASUALTY, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Atlas Accident Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.
American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, Baltimore, Md.
Columbian Accident, Staunton, Va.
Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York.
Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, New York.
Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Massachusetts Mutual Accident, Boston, Mass.

New England Mutual Accident, Boston, Mass.
New Jersey Plate Glass, Newark, N. J.
New York Plate Glass, New York.
Preferred Accident, New York.
Preferred Masonic Mutual Accident, Detroit, Mich.
Standard Life and Accident, Detroit, Mich.
Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.
Travelers' Preferred Accident, Chicago, Ill.
United States Plate Glass, Philadelphia, Pa.

* Permission to do business canceled in District of Columbia.

LIVE STOCK COMPANIES.

Ætna Mutual Live Stock Insurance Com-
pany, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ætna Live Stock, New York.
People's Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Arlington.
Commercial.
Corcoran.
Columbia.

Franklin.
German-American.
Mutual Protection.
National Union.

National Metropolitan.
People's.
Potomac.
Riggs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ASSESSMENT LIFE COMPANIES.

Alpha.
Columbia Industrial.
Capital City Benefit.
Equitable.
Monumental.

National Capital.
National Life and Maturity.
Provident Relief Association.
Washington City Benefit.
Washington Beneficial Endowment.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Home Plate Glass Insurance Company.

During the year 2,545 permits have been issued to churches, religious or charitable organizations, and miscellaneous charities. Of this number 975 were issued to Baptist, 678 to Methodist, and the balance to churches of other denominations, including benevolent associations. The labor involved in their issue is supplemented by the time lost in listening to the importunities of those who claim exemption on various grounds from the payment of the usual license fee, and the time used is badly needed in the transaction of business connected with the collection of revenue.

LICENSE LAWS.

Since my last report, at your request, the license laws now in force in the District of Columbia have been compiled in pamphlet form and issued by this office. It is found a great convenience in furnishing information not only to our own citizens, but in answering inquiries from abroad. I deem it proper to encouch similar information in tabulated form as an appendix to this report.

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

* Retired from business.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 17, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the proper support of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Assessor	\$3,500
3 assistant assessors, at \$3,000 each	\$9,000
1 assistant assessor	1,800
1 assistant assessor	1,600
1 special assessment clerk	1,800
3 clerks, at \$1,400 each	4,200
3 clerks, at \$1,200 each	3,600
4 clerks, at \$1,000 each	4,000
1 draftsman	1,200
To continue arrears of taxes	2,000
	<hr/> 29,200
License division:	
License clerk	1,400
Inspector of licenses	1,200
Assistant inspector of licenses	1,000
	<hr/> 3,600
Messenger	600
Contingent expenses	2,600
	<hr/> 3,200
Total	<hr/> 39,500

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX B.

Estimated receipts of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, exclusive of the water department.

Tax on real estate, \$185,957,616, at \$1.50	\$2,789,364.24
Tax on real estate, \$6,597,430, at \$1	65,974.30
	<hr/>
Tax on personal property, \$11,250,745, at \$1.50 ..	2,855,338.54
Arrears of real estate taxes	168,761.18
From railroads, taxes on gross receipts, \$198,740 ..	75 per cent. \$2,141,503.90
Arrears of personal taxes	151,885.06
Penalties and interest on taxes	200,000.00
Advertising property for arrears of taxes	3,500.00
Licenses	5,000.00
Markets	71,000.00
Fines from courts	3,000.00
Building permit fees	345,000.00
Rent of wharves and District property	10,000.00
Sale of fish wharf	51,000.00
Certificates of arrears of taxes	5,500.00
Washington market rental	2,500.00
Dog tags	300.00
Pound fees	3,000.00
Hay scales	7,500.00
Sale of old material	17,000.00
Miscellaneous, including fees of inspector of gas meters ..	500.00
New buildings	1,000.00
	500.00
	14,000.00
	25,000.00
	<hr/>
	<hr/> \$3,061,688.96

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 45

Valuation on which foregoing estimates are based.

Washington, taxable on land.....	\$90, 629, 640		
Taxable on improvements		\$70, 425, 121	\$161, 054, 761. 00
Georgetown, taxable on land	4, 329, 015		
Taxable on improvements		3, 422, 600	7, 751, 615. 00
County, taxable on land, at \$1.50.....	12, 053, 590		
Taxable on improvements, at \$1.50		5, 097, 650	17, 151, 240. 00
Taxable on land, at \$1	5, 604, 330		
Taxable on improvements, at \$1		993, 100	6, 597, 430. 00
	112, 616, 575	79, 938, 471	192, 555, 046. 00
Washington, taxable on personal property		10, 671, 843	
Georgetown, taxable on personal property		502, 117	
County, taxable on personal property		76, 785	
Railroads, taxed on gross receipts		198, 740	
			11, 449, 485. 00
Total taxable on real and personal property			204, 004. 531. 00

APPENDIX C.

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1895, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871.....	\$66, 818, 886	\$6, 213, 467	\$6, 965, 101	\$79, 997, 454
1872.....	62, 421, 331	6, 036, 434	6, 500, 000	74, 957, 765
1873.....	72, 880, 380	6, 366, 488	8, 623, 056	87, 869, 924
1874.....	80, 539, 782	6, 272, 010	9, 621, 280	96, 433, 072
1875.....	82, 292, 906	6, 312, 099	9, 270, 036	97, 875, 041
1876.....	78, 818, 934	5, 849, 317	8, 784, 433	93, 452, 684
1877.....	81, 246, 847	5, 953, 932	8, 728, 622	95, 929, 401
1878.....	83, 101, 484	6, 028, 041	8, 480, 365	97, 609, 890
1879.....	75, 555, 801	5, 242, 224	6, 693, 417	87, 491, 442
1880.....	76, 085, 940	5, 291, 313	6, 603, 103	87, 980, 356
1881.....	77, 256, 610	5, 282, 096	6, 414, 372	88, 953, 078
1882.....	78, 515, 793	5, 266, 943	6, 525, 759	90, 308, 495
1883.....	80, 615, 448	5, 307, 116	6, 611, 101	92, 533, 665
1884.....	80, 293, 418	4, 013, 888	6, 541, 368	90, 848, 674
1885.....	82, 825, 255	4, 074, 358	6, 602, 851	93, 502, 464
1886.....	85, 132, 151	4, 160, 222	6, 760, 956	96, 053, 329
1887.....	96, 383, 486	4, 741, 540	7, 172, 075	108, 302, 101
1888.....	99, 430, 297	4, 908, 345	7, 406, 186	111, 744, 830
1889.....	102, 886, 043	4, 987, 632	7, 611, 678	115, 485, 353
1890.....	119, 613, 603	5, 395, 021	12, 617, 795	137, 626, 419
1891.....	123, 110, 219	5, 550, 976	12, 948, 696	141, 609, 891
1892.....	126, 383, 584	5, 682, 676	13, 415, 018	145, 481, 278
1893.....	138, 104, 771	5, 796, 237	13, 123, 268	147, 024, 276
1894.....	160, 269, 876	7, 623, 070	23, 524, 858	191, 417, 804
1895.....	161, 054, 761	7, 751, 615	23, 748, 670	192, 555, 046

APPENDIX D.

Value of personal property in the District of Columbia assessed for taxation from 1877 to June 30, 1895.

Year.	Assessed value.	Year.	Assessed value.
1877.....	\$15, 429, 873	1887.....	\$11, 934, 245
1878.....	17, 239, 051	1888.....	10, 943, 458
1879.....	13, 336, 920	1889.....	11, 728, 672
1880.....	11, 421, 431	1890.....	11, 023, 167
1881.....	10, 895, 712	1891.....	11, 697, 650
1882.....	9, 666, 272	1892.....	11, 826, 190
1883.....	9, 028, 812	1893.....	12, 045, 290
1884.....	11, 311, 622	1894.....	11, 206, 364
1885.....	12, 795, 934	1895.....	11, 449, 485
1886.....	12, 658, 949		

APPENDIX E.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 28, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit the following statement, showing in detail all taxable property by sections and all nontaxable property in the District of Columbia, with table showing the percentage of valuation.

This statement is based upon the valuation of the general assessment of 1893-'94.

MATTHEW TRIMBLE,
Assessor District of Columbia.

Taxable property in the District of Columbia.

	North-west.	South-west.	North-east.	South-east.	George-town.	County.	Total.
Value of land	\$72,014,010	\$5,245,899	\$7,510,034	\$5,989,812	\$4,341,970	\$17,728,658	\$112,830,383
Value of improvements..	52,153,666	5,238,250	6,842,934	5,275,271	3,281,100	5,796,200	78,587,421
Total valuation	124,167,676	10,484,149	14,352,968	11,265,083	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
Percentage of valuation in city.....	77.47	6.54	8.96	7.03			
Percentage of valuation in District of Columbia.	64.87	5.48	7.50	5.89	3.98	12.28	

Exempt property in the District of Columbia.

United States property:							
Value of land (not including streets and alleys)						\$98,705,639	
Value of improvements.....						99,352,500	
Total valuation.....							\$198,058,139
District of Columbia property (including public schools and other municipal institutions):							
Value of land.....						1,527,320	
Value of improvements.....						2,126,500	
Total valuation.....							3,653,820

	City.	George-town.	County.	Total.
Church property:				
Number of churches	137	14	32	183
Value of land	\$1,443,678	\$50,027	\$60,087	\$1,553,792
Value of improvements	2,789,000	157,200	113,200	3,059,400
Total valuation	4,232,678	207,227	173,287	4,613,192
Charitable institutions (not municipal):				
Number.....	18	5	17	40
Value of land	1,052,951	105,721	383,453	1,542,125
Value of improvements.....	654,700	10,000	164,300	829,000
Total valuation	1,707,651	115,721	547,753	2,371,125
Educational institutions (private):				
Number.....	18	5	6	29
Value of land	314,463	44,882	378,224	737,569
Value of improvements.....	553,300	342,000	439,300	1,334,600
Total valuation	867,763	386,882	817,524	2,072,169
Foreign legations:				
Value of land	120,771			
Value of improvements.....	141,800			
Total valuation	262,571			262,571
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company:				
Value of land	30,883	87,375	2,614	120,872
Value of improvements.....	2,600	3,300	200	6,100
Total valuation	33,483	90,675	2,814	126,972
Total exempt property in the District of Columbia				9,446,029
				211,157,988

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 47

Total taxable property in the District of Columbia.....	\$191,417,800
Total United States property in the District of Columbia*.....	198,058,139
Total District of Columbia property.....	3,653,829
Total all other exempt property in the District of Columbia.....	9,446,029
Grand total valuation.....	402,575,792

Percentage:	
Taxable property.....	47.55
United States property.....	49.20
District of Columbia property.....	.91
All other exempt property.....	2.34

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX F.

Schedule of rates for licences issued by the District of Columbia.

	When due.	Amount per annum.	Remarks, etc.
Apothecaries.....	Nov. 1	\$4.00	
Auctioneers.....	Nov. 1	100.00	Bond of \$5,000.
Brokers.....	Nov. 1	100.00	
Banks and bankers.....	Nov. 1	.50	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Barrooms.....	Nov. 1	400.00	\$400.—Requires a majority of property owners and residents. Quantity, 4½ gallons and under. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Brewers.....	Nov. 1	25.00	
Bill-posters.....	Nov. 1	20.00	
Billiard and other tables, etc.....	Nov. 1	10.00	Each table.
Cattle brokers.....	Nov. 1	20.00	
Commission merchants.....	Nov. 1	40.00	
Dealers in ice.....	Nov. 1	4.00	Each \$1,000 capital invested.
Dealers in liquors (wholesale).....	Nov. 1	250.00	\$250.—Quantity, not less than 1 pint. Act Mar. 3, 1893.
Dealers in junk and second-hand personal property.....	Nov. 1	40.00	
Dealers in old barrels.....	Nov. 1	10.00	
Entertainments, balls, etc.....		a 5.00	
Circuses.....		b 200.00	
Hack and all passenger vehicles (2 horses).....	July 1	10.00	
Cabs, coupés, and all passenger vehicles (1 horse).....	July 1	6.00	
Hotels.....	Nov. 1		No less than \$25 per annum, not exceeding 20 rooms; over 20, \$1 each additional room.
Intelligence offices.....	Nov. 1	10.00	
Insurance companies.....	Nov. 1		In District of Columbia 50 cents per \$1,000 capital invested.
Insurance agents (each foreign company).....	Nov. 1	15.00	And 1 per cent on gross receipts of agency in District of Columbia, payable in January and July.
Livery stables.....	Nov. 1		No less than \$25 per annum for 10 stalls and \$2 for each additional stall.
Manufacturers of illuminating gas.....	Nov. 1	.50	Each \$1,000 invested.
Peddlers.....	April 1	50.00	
Pawnbrokers.....		100.00	From date of issue; bond \$3,000.
Produce dealers at large.....	April 1	25.00	
Restaurants.....	Nov. 1	25.00	
Real-estate agents.....	Nov. 1	50.00	
Theaters.....	Nov. 1	100.00	
Variety theaters.....	Nov. 1	500.00	

a Per day or night.

b Per week or any fractional part.

Engineer licenses are of three grades, first, second, and third class; requires examination before a board of engineers; fee each grade, \$3. License is good until revoked or changed to higher grade.
Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons, bond of \$1,000; no fee.

* Not including streets and alleys.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 25, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement, showing the amount of tax balances with which this office was debited at the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1893; also the amount of the tax levies, real and personal, for the year ending June 30, 1894, together with the amounts received for collection on account of the water fund, licenses, dog tax, fees, penalties, etc., and the amount collected on account of the same during the year ending June 30, 1894:

	DR.		CR.	
	To amount charged.		By amount collected.	
To balance of taxes due July 1, 1893:				
Realty tax—				
For years 1845 to 1870.....			\$138.95	
For year ending June 30—				
1872.....				
1873.....			1.78	
1874.....			145.55	
1875.....			729.87	
1876.....			962.32	
1877.....			109.48	
1878.....	\$12,214.00		873.94	
1879.....			749.98	
1880.....	5,520.99		507.79	
1881.....	16,450.34		515.03	
1882.....	14,193.55		663.63	
1883.....	9,987.57		845.01	
1884.....	11,148.87		822.13	
1885.....	11,197.40		828.21	
1886.....	13,281.69		937.46	
1887.....	13,719.46		1,004.14	
1888.....	9,703.30		1,591.89	
1889.....	18,925.19		1,900.56	
1890.....	20,321.68		2,526.49	
1891.....	24,616.01		5,670.12	
1892.....	41,958.00		9,174.28	
1893.....	67,105.62		21,464.51	
1894.....	228,156.01		148,887.10	
To amount of levy for year ending June 30, 1894.....		\$518,499.68		
To amount collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of general tax arrears, 1845 to 1870.....		2,838,972.47	2,444,724.90	\$2,645,778.12
To amount collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of assessment of general tax for year ending June 30—	138.95			
1872.....				
1873.....				
1874.....			1.78	
1875.....			145.55	
1876.....			729.87	
1877.....			962.32	
1878.....			109.48	
1879.....			749.98	
		2,837.93		

	Dr.		Cr.	
	To amount charged.		By amount collected.	
Personal tax for year ending June 30—				
1877.....	\$30,066.84			
1878.....	71,827.52			
1879.....	34,124.35			
1880.....	15,765.92			
1881.....	23,107.18			
1882.....	7,350.02			
1883.....				
1884.....	14,036.00			
1885.....	6,457.40			
1886.....	3,036.40			
1887.....	14,145.00			
1888.....	5,877.19			
1889.....	5,602.03		\$4.50	
1890.....	6,273.73		4.50	
1891.....	7,609.61		4.50	
1892.....	8,311.25		318.00	
1893.....	16,755.26		5,751.91	
		\$275,345.70		
To amount of levy for year ending June 30,				
1894.....		170,779.39	155,325.43	
				\$161,408.84
To amount of penalty on reality tax:				
For years 1845 to 1870.....			23.51	
For year ending June 30—				
1872.....			3.63	
1873.....			299.91	
1874.....			858.58	
1875.....			1,185.91	
1876.....			238.77	
1877.....	1,143.09		1,143.09	
1878.....			926.38	
1879.....	630.77		630.77	
1880.....	556.15		556.15	
1881.....	768.48		768.48	
1882.....	829.87		829.87	
1883.....	682.40		682.40	
1884.....	675.90		675.90	
1885.....	728.37		728.37	
1886.....	700.83		700.83	
1887.....	1,135.64		1,135.64	
1888.....	1,274.89		1,274.89	
1889.....	1,619.52		1,619.52	
1890.....	3,223.93		3,223.93	
1891.....	4,386.10		4,386.10	
1892.....	7,675.41		7,675.41	
1893.....	25,961.25		25,961.25	
1894.....	14,522.46		14,522.46	
		66,515.06		70,051.75
To amount of penalty on taxes collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of general tax arrears, 1845 to 1870..	23.51			
To amount of penalty on taxes collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of assessment of general tax for year ending June 30—				
1872.....	3.63			
1873.....	299.91			
1874.....	858.58			
1875.....	1,185.91			
1876.....	238.77			
1878.....	926.38			
		3,536.69		
To amount of penalty on personal tax for year ending June 30—				
1889.....	2.61		2.61	
1890.....	3.69		3.69	
1891.....	4.77		4.77	
1892.....	118.47		118.47	
1893.....	521.44		521.44	
1894.....	210.89		210.89	
		861.87		861.87
Miscellaneous items received for collection:				
Washington redemption fund—				
Principal.....	\$2,179.93			
Interest.....	308.56			
	2,488.49		2,448.49	
Licenses.....	392,208.94		392,208.94	
Dog tax.....	17,357.00		17,357.00	
Permit fees.....	2,278.50		2,278.50	
Pound fees.....	507.50		507.50	
Sale of material.....	647.77		647.77	
Building permits.....	5,607.10		5,607.10	

	DR.		CR.	
	To amount charged.		By amount collected.	
Miscellaneous items received for collection— Continued.				
Market rents—				
Eastern.....	\$3,793.50			
Western.....	5,800.25			
Georgetown.....	1,106.64			
Washington.....	5,625.00			
	\$16,325.39		\$16,325.39	
Police court fines—				
District of Columbia.....	\$36,569.51			
United States.....	15,378.17			
	51,947.68		51,947.68	
Condemnation of land for alleys—				
Principal.....	\$1,059.29			
Interest.....	87.33			
	1,146.62		1,146.62	
Certificates fees.....	2,766.00		2,766.00	
Criminal court fines.....	2,015.02		2,015.02	
Fines in United States cases.....	737.21		737.21	
Fines in District of Columbia cases.....	444.19		444.19	
Rent of District of Columbia property.....	2,687.75		2,687.75	
Interest on permit work, etc. (half).....	1,379.95		1,379.95	
Sale of hay scales.....	963.77		963.77	
Sale of fish wharf and stalls.....	236.50		236.50	
Engineers' license.....	339.00		339.00	
Improvement of Connecticut avenue.....	5,220.19		5,220.19	
Water permits.....	1,233.50		1,233.50	
Inspecting and proving gas meters.....	629.50		629.50	
Redemption assessment certificates.....	17.20		17.20	
Conscience fund.....	3.00		3.00	
Deposit to secure purchase.....	.75		.75	
Deposit for balance of interest.....	39.36		39.36	
Repairing lamps.....	2.25		2.25	
Contribution for relief fund.....	3.45		3.45	
Sale of street sweepings.....	6.25		6.25	
Surplus from sale.....	32.15		32.15	
Credit on audit No. 2305.....	6.45		6.45	
Lease of land.....	6.25		6.25	
Recording sales.....	45.00		45.00	
Repair sewer pipe.....	.30		.30	
Advertising, general.....	3,654.56		3,654.56	
Advertising, special.....	10.56		10.56	
		\$512,995.10		\$512,995.10
Water fund—				
Water-main tax—				
Principal.....	\$3,764.01			
Interest.....	1,273.32			
	5,037.33		5,037.33	
Water rents, taps, etc.....	333,503.59		333,503.59	
		338,540.92		338,540.92
Total.....		4,728,884.81		3,729,636.60
To amount of increase in assessments as per assessor's certificates:				
Realty tax.....	6,493.28			
Personal tax.....	10,430.99			
		16,924.27		
By amount of reduction in assessments as per assessor's certificates:				
Realty tax.....			15,019.03	
Personal tax.....			179.50	
				15,198.53
By balance of uncollected tax:				
Realty tax.....			706,006.21	
Personal tax.....			294,967.74	
				1,000,973.95
Total.....		4,745,809.08		4,745,809.08

RECAPITULATION.

To amount collected on account of—	
Realty tax.....	\$2,645,778.12
Personal tax.....	161,408.84
Penalties.....	72,186.94
Water fund.....	337,267.60
Miscellaneous items.....	512,995.10
To amount of reductions in assessments.....	\$3,729,636.60
To amount of uncollected taxes.....	15,198.53
	1,000,973.95
	<u>4,745,809.08</u>

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By cash deposited in the U. S. Treasury.....	\$3, 727, 469. 07
By drawback certificates.....	2, 167. 53
	<u>\$3, 729, 636. 60</u>
By reduction in assessments.....	15, 198. 53
By amount of uncollected taxes.....	1, 000, 975. 95
	<u>4, 745, 809. 08</u>

NOTE.—The following items in the above exhibit were collected through this office for the use of third parties holding the liens representing the taxes:

Washington redemption fund, principal and interest.....	\$2, 488. 49
General taxes, 1873, principal and interest.....	227. 22
	<u>2, 715. 71</u>

In addition to the receipts from taxes, etc., on account of the general fund, payments are received on account of assessments for improvements by the late board of public works, as follows:

Certificate account:	
Bills rendered.....	\$4, 654. 24
Interest.....	483. 21
	<u>5, 137. 45</u>
Received in payment:	
Cash.....	4, 882. 93
Drawbacks.....	242. 52
	<u>5, 137. 45</u>
Paid by sale:	
Principal.....	448. 99
Interest.....	889. 26
	<u>1, 338. 25</u>
Received in payment, cash.....	<u>1, 338. 25</u>
First National Bank account:	
Bills rendered.....	5. 58
Interest.....	11. 62
	<u>17. 20</u>
Paid in cash.....	<u>17. 20</u>
General account:	
Bills rendered.....	30. 67
	<u>30. 67</u>
Paid in cash.....	<u>30. 67</u>
Condemnation of land for alleys.....	<u>313. 34</u>
Costs, certificate account.....	15. 39
Costs (by sale), certificate account.....	10. 56
Costs, condemnation of land.....	1. 90
	<u>27. 85</u>

SUMMARY.

Certificate account.....	\$6, 475. 70
First National Bank account.....	17. 20
General account.....	30. 67
Condemnation.....	313. 34
Costs.....	27. 85
	<u>6, 864. 76</u>

COMPULSORY PERMIT WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Payments under this system for the improvement and repair of alleys, sidewalk, and sewers authorized under the following acts of Congress:

Compulsory permit work, act of—	
Mar. 3, 1893.....	\$22, 185. 97
July 14, 1892.....	17, 873. 36
Mar. 3, 1891.....	4, 809. 95
Aug. 6, 1890.....	1, 500. 04
Mar. 2, 1889.....	1, 005. 00
July 18, 1888.....	292. 13
Mar. 2, 1887.....	17. 10
	<u>47, 683. 55</u>

Improvements and repairs, act of—	
July 14, 1892	\$3, 638. 21
Mar. 3, 1891.....	2, 345. 38
Mar. 3, 1893.....	3, 223. 56
	<hr/> 9, 207. 15
Improvement county roads, act of—	
Mar. 3, 1891	22. 72
Mar. 3, 1893.....	1, 003. 42
July 14, 1892.....	135. 76
	<hr/> 1, 161. 90
Brightwood avenue, act of Mar. 3, 1893.....	104. 83
Deposits for work done under the permit system :	
Balance on hand July 1, 1893.....	40, 124. 84
Receipts	67, 762. 90
	<hr/> 107, 887. 74
Disbursements (auditor's requisitions).....	99, 784. 11
	<hr/> 8, 103. 63

The following amounts were deposited through this office to the credit of the respective funds:

Repayments to appropriations.....	\$64, 328. 59
Half collected on account permit fees.....	2, 277. 50
Half collected on account water permits.....	1, 244. 50
Half collected on account advertising arrears	3, 396. 10
Half collected on account interest	1, 167. 82
Policemen's fund	4, 367. 31
Firemen's fund	4, 202. 05
Wright's legacy	850. 44
	<hr/> 81, 834. 31
Amount deposited to secure bids	123, 350. 00
Aggregate amount received from all sources.....	4, 067, 606. 00

We have so often submitted recommendations looking to increasing the efficiency of this office, which have been entirely ignored by Congress, that it seems almost useless to repeat the same. It is plainly apparent that the revenues of the District are seriously curtailed by the failure of Congress to give us a new tax law; that the business of the office is embarrassed by the lack of force; that the balance of unpaid tax, real and personal, carried on the books is misleading, discreditable, and inimical to the interests of the District, and that a true balance should be obtained by a systematic elimination from the tax ledgers of charges for property owned by the United States and District of Columbia, and property exempted by law, such as church, school, and asylum property, and the cancellation of the large unpaid balance of personal tax; that legislation that diverts the legitimate revenue of the District should be repealed; that it would be advantageous to make taxes receivable in one payment, are measures that our experience has taught us are necessary, and they lose none of their importance by the inaction of Congress.

Your attention is again invited to the necessity for the adoption of measures covering these points.

Much thought was given to the preparation of a bill relating to tax sales, a most important measure. It contained all the best features of the law in force in one of the largest States in the Union, modified to meet the conditions prevailing in the District. It is no experiment, but is in practical operation, and is considered the best law on the subject extant. The bill prepared in this office received your approval after examination by the attorney for the District, who pronounced it good and sufficient. It was introduced in Congress and died in committee. It is known as H. R. 3293, and I earnestly recommend that the District be again submitted to Congress and its adoption urged. The District is annually put to the expense of preparing and selling the property delinquent for the previous year's tax, and under existing

law, owing to the defective provisions, the rights acquired by purchasers at such sales are of such doubtful value as to deter many from purchasing; in consequence, the receipts from sale are insufficient to pay the expense of the same.

In order to avoid the crowds at the counter, taxpayers who have availed themselves of the privilege of remitting by mail have increased in a remarkable degree. Two-thirds of the receipts on account of the semiannual payment of taxes are received in this way. Then how the small force of this office can make the proper entries and return the receipts in any reasonable time, becomes a matter of serious consideration. We are required to answer numerous inquiries for receipts as well as to correct errors in bills, checks, etc., all growing out of this system of remitting by mail. This method of payment will doubtless continue to grow in favor, and the difficulty of meeting the extra demand upon the office must increase in proportion to the yearly increase in the volume of business until the same is provided for by an addition to the efficient force of the office.

With the view and hope of obtaining substantial recognition of the recommendation for an increase of force, I have only asked for the appointment of a deputy collector. I believe the addition of this officer to our efficient force the first and most important step toward perfecting the organization and increasing the efficiency of this office. I deem it entirely reasonable, consistent, and compatible with the dignity and importance of the office that this request should be granted. During the last fiscal year our total receipts exceeded \$4,000,000, and when we take into consideration the responsibility as well as the great labor involved in handling and properly accounting for this large sum of money, I think it will be readily admitted, particularly by anyone at all familiar with the demands upon the office, that my request should have favorable action. In a word, the appointment is one that the necessities of the office require, and no other addition to the force can supply or produce the results that will surely follow.

In my last report attention was called to the necessity of asking Congress to repeal the clause of the act approved April 23, 1892, which requires half of the fees for water and other permits to be credited to the United States. The division of the receipts from this source was a mistake, and should be rectified before the District suffers further loss. During the past year \$3,522 was lost to the District by the operation of this act, and the probability is that there will be a greater amount the ensuing year.

An appropriation of \$1,500 for collecting overdue personal tax needs no argument for its continuance, as several thousand dollars are annually collected by its aid that would otherwise be a loss, and if Congress should see fit to double the appropriation the collection from this source could be greatly increased.

Very respectfully,

E. G. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION,
Washington, July 2, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report for the year ending June 30, 1894:

This division has, under the existing orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, jurisdiction over all records and papers relating to special assessments made for any class of work, except water-main assessments, and is charged with the duty of preparing the special assessment for all new work done in accordance with the acts of Congress making provision therefor, as well as for the condemnation of land for alleys, etc., the recording of such special assessments, the issuing of bills, service of notices, returns of such service, keeping accounts with each lot or part of lot affected thereby, showing amounts and dates of payment thereon, auditing claims for drawbacks under the various acts of Congress, preparation and issue of drawback certificates and the keeping of all accounts incidental thereto.

The current work of this office has increased very much during the past year, and it is now almost impossible to prevent the work from falling in arrear, and there is every prospect that an increase in the working force will be imperative in the near future.

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

Issued during the year:

Under acts approved June 18, 1878, and June 27, 1879	\$93.01
Under act approved July 5, 1884	0

Under act approved February 12, 1889:

To lot-owners	\$5.85
To holders of script	0

Under act approved June 2, 1890	5.85
	2,459.01

2,557.87

Claims for drawbacks received and adjusted during the year:

Under acts of 1878 and 1879	88.40
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Under act of 1884

Under act of 1889:

To lot-owners	
To holders of script	

Under act of 1890	2,459.01
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Total	2,547.41
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Amount of drawbacks on hand awaiting satisfactory evidence before issue:

Acts of 1878 and 1879 (see Appendix I)	459.68
Act of 1889 (see Appendix II)	305.44

Total	765.12
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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 55

Total drawback certificates outstanding on June 30, 1893.....	\$11,434.75
Issued during the year.....	2,557.87
	<hr/>
	13,992.62
Redeemed in payment of special assessments	244.78
	<hr/>
	13,747.84

The amount redeemed in payment of general taxes to be reported by the collector of taxes.

EIGHT PER CENT CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Outstanding June 30, 1893, par.....	\$21,300.00
Redeemed during the year	4,000.00
	<hr/>
Outstanding June 30, 1894	17,300.00

To which should be added the accrued interest at 6 per centum per annum from maturity, making an estimate of about \$17,354.63.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS PLEDGED TO THE REDEMPTION OF THE EIGHT PER CENT CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Outstanding June 30, 1893	\$61,235.58
Collected, exclusive of interest (<i>see</i> Appendix III).....	4,684.91
Canceled by decree of supreme court, District of Columbia (<i>see</i> Appendix IV).....	7,135.17
Canceled by order of Commissioners District of Columbia, as erroneous or against property exempt by law (<i>see</i> Appendix V).....	539.28
	<hr/>
Balance outstanding, exclusive of interest.....	48,876.22

LIEN CERTIFICATES HELD BY THIRD PARTIES.

Amount of outstanding lien certificates issued by the late board of public works and held by third parties, for the redemption of which there are outstanding special assessments as per report for 1893, exclusive of interest.....	\$7,904.52
Redeemed during year:	
By collection and surrender in satisfaction of special assessments	\$298.34
By drawback certificates under act of June 2, 1890.....	148.97
	<hr/>
	447.31
Outstanding June 30, 1894, exclusive of interest (<i>see</i> Appendix VI)	7,457.21

LIEN CERTIFICATES FOR WHICH THERE IS NO OUTSTANDING ASSESSMENTS, BUT SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION BY DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES UNDER EXISTING LAW.

Outstanding June 30, 1893	\$207.74
Redeemed during the year	0
	<hr/>
Outstanding June 30, 1894, (<i>see</i> Appendix VII).....	\$207.74

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Under acts of Congress relative to permit work special assessments have been made amounting to \$90,196.17. (For detailed statement *see* Appendix VIII.)

For account of these special assessments collections have been made as follows:

Under acts of Congress approved—	
July 9, 1886.....	0
March 3, 1887.....	\$17.10
July 18, 1888.....	292.13
March 2, 1889	1,005.00
August 6, 1890	1,500.04
March 3, 1891.....	4,809.95
July 14, 1892.....	17,853.50
March 3, 1893	22,185.97
	<hr/>
Total.....	47,663.69

Assessments of this class have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$6,192.81, exclusive of interest. (For detailed statement *see* Appendix IX.)

Under acts of Congress relative to improvements and repairs special assessments have been made amounting to \$11,602.91. (For detailed statement *see* Appendix X.)

For account of these special assessments collections have been made as follows:

Under act of Congress, approved—

March 3, 1891	\$2, 321. 93
July 14, 1892	3, 638. 21
March 3, 1893	3, 223. 46
Total	9, 183. 60

Assessments of this class have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$2,142.83, exclusive of interest. (For detailed statement *see* Appendix XI.)

Under acts of Congress relative to county roads special assessments have been made amounting to \$70,506.09. (For detailed statement *see* Appendix XII.)

For account of these special assessments collections have been made as follows:

Under acts of Congress approved—

March 3, 1891	\$46. 17
July 14, 1892	512. 17
March 3, 1893	627. 01
Total	1, 185. 35

Assessments of this class have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$618.07, exclusive of interest. (For detailed statement *see* Appendix XIII.)

OLD CORPORATION SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

For account of special assessments made by the late corporation of Washington collections have been made as follows:

Footway	0
Paving alley	0
Lighting streets	\$41. 21
Pumps	22. 54
Sewers	0
Carriage way	0
Abating nuisance	8. 00
Total	71. 75

Assessments of this class have been canceled by decrees of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the amount of \$1,074.57, exclusive of interest. (For detailed statement *see* Appendix XIV.)

CONDEMNATION OF LAND FOR ALLEYS.

An assessment for benefits and awards for damages in the condemnation of land for alleys in Block 43, Holmead Manor, has been made in accordance with the verdict of the U. S. marshal's jury under the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, in the amount of \$66.

Collections have been made for account of assessments for condemnation of land for alleys as follows:

Act of corporation approved November 4, 1842	\$313.34
Act of Congress approved July 22, 1892	1,083.95
Total, exclusive of interest.....	<u>1,397.29</u>

SALES.

At the sale in April, 1894, for general taxes in arrears, sold for non-payment of special assessments as follows:

Permit assessments, act approved—

July 9, 1887	0
March 3, 1887	0
July 18, 1888	\$7.05
March 2, 1889	0
August 6, 1890	5.34
March 3, 1891	42.98
July 14, 1892	53.94
March 3, 1893	32.64
	<u>\$141.95</u>

Improvements and repairs, act approved—

March 3, 1891	497.30
July 14, 1892	6.35
March 3, 1893	218.70
	<u>722.35</u>

Collected, principal.....	864.30
Add interest on above.....	103.87
	<u>968.17</u>

Old corporation assessments, abating nuisance.....	2.00
Assessments of board of public works and Commissioners of the District of Columbia pledged to the redemption of the 8 per cent certificates of indebtedness	448.99
Interest on same.....	889.26
	<u>2,308.42</u>

Total sales 2,308.42

Before closing this report I desire to place on record an expression of my appreciation of the kind consideration uniformly shown me by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as well as the fidelity with which the clerks in my office have discharged their duties.

Very respectfully,

WM. OSCAR ROOME,
Special Assessment Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX I.—Statement of drawback certificates awaiting issue under acts approved June 18, 1878, and June 27, 1879.

No. of certificate.	To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Location.	Amount.
7232	W. H. Martin	368	Of 12	Tenth street	\$23.00
7976	James Devlin	37	19	Twenty-third street	12.84
8359	John Hitz	180	40	Q street	12.86
8361	Ella Mason	180	49	Sixteenth street	43.19
8391	Julian W. Dean	195	68	O street	12.67
8462	T. L. Hanna and F. Jones	447	10	Seventh street	10.86
8778	James D. Jackson			Seventh street road	.03
8860	S. B. Perkins	184	20	Sixteenth street	24.90
9030	A. Lee	324	5	Twelfth street	3.65
9085	Annie R. Gilbert and J. W. Whitney.	361	26	Ninth street	35.43
9154	Isaac Sickles	381	6	Tenth street	.52
9213	Cecelia Evans	876	5	South Carolina avenue	23.98
9256	James D. Jackson			Seventh street road	36.46
9263	J. T. Dudley			do.	14.74
9276	W. G. Parkhurst	525	5	Fourth street	2.99
9412	A. Lee	324	5	Twelfth street	3.53
9505	W. W. McNeir's heirs	70	128	Dumbarton street	15.10
9555	C. P. Russell	N. of 515	1	Fourth street	9.56
9768	J. T. Dudley			Seventh street road	.01
9794	Eliza Duff	324	11	Eleventh street	13.23
11408	William Brown	344	4	do.	.70
12403	Armand Jarden	168	16	Tennessee avenue	1.87
12741	G. V. and Martha Leech	181	118	Sixteenth street	.31
12875	S. C. Baker et al.	403	11	Eighth street	.30
12907	do.	403	12	do.	1.00
13218	A. Brooks and A. Brown	582	16	Alley	28.23
13924	Ella Mason	180	49	Sixteenth street	4.28
13939	Annie R. Gilbert and J. W. Whitney.	361	26	Ninth street	1.33
14090	James Devlin	37	10	Twenty-third street	2.05
14735	John Donovan	183	25	Sixteenth street	5.11
14739	S. B. Perkins	184	20	do.	5.63
14802	W. G. Parkhurst	525	5	Fourth street	.36
14861	Henry Waters			Hamilton road	1.29
15186	W. H. Martin	368	12	Tenth street	4.70
15322	James D. Jackson			Seventh street road	3.65
15579	Catharine M. Johnson	376	"D"	Ninth street	2.61
15934	Morris Schlosser	675	139	Myrtle street	13.20
16036	W. W. McNeir's heirs	70	128	Dumbarton street	3.01
16157	John L. Lockett	497	10	Sixth street	1.99
16292	Mary Hessler	492	"A"	Four-and-a-half street	32.30
16441	Henry Smith	99	13	Twentieth street	7.84
16665	Patrick McManus	623	111	Defrees street	13.73
16679	Daniel W. Smith	623	92	do.	1.57
16686	Nathan Evans	623	53	do.	1.58
17255	Francis Howard	209	52	Sampson street	21.49
	Total				459.68

APPENDIX II.—Statement of drawback certificates awaiting issue under act approved February 12, 1889.

No. of certificate.	To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.
24062	Robert Earle			\$27.27
24063	do.	101	16	35.08
24225	Virginia Handy	101	17	17.01
24270	Allen C. Beaman	15	16	6.13
24271	do.	154	11	6.53
24346	W. H. N. Mack	154	11	14.56
24351	R. S. Maine	209	52	4.17
24358	R. Wilson	209	55	5.16
24366	C. H. W. Stokley	200	40	6.68
24367	George Mason	209	45 & 46	6.69
24430	Geo. H. Turton	209	46	11.40
24507	James Smith	316	3	16.96
24512	R. A. W. Radcliffe	448	8	4.25
24513	do.	448	33	4.71
24514	do.	448	33	5.17
24515	do.	448	33	5.57
24674	John Dwyer	448	33	107.30
24842	Precilla Morris et al.	763	15	8.84
23843	William Bayman	163	Of 4	11.96
	Total	163	Of 1	305.44

APPENDIX III.—Statement of amount of collections on account of special assessments pledged to the redemption of the 8 per cent certificates of indebtedness.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
1893.		1893.		1894.		1894.	
July 10.....	\$171.39	Oct. 18.....	\$26.01	Jan. 10.....	\$85.70	Apr. 19.....	\$12.69
11.....	25.07	23.....	40.31	16.....	48.52	23.....	217.66
12.....	68.76	Nov. 2.....	31.38	17.....	22.55	24.....	13.95
13.....	9.66	10.....	66.91	18.....	58.90	28.....	79.31
15.....	41.78	13.....	19.71	19.....	71.86	30.....	11.45
21.....	26.49	14.....	98.79	20.....	147.19	May 4.....	64.31
22.....	20.27	17.....	26.00	22.....	29.65	16.....	4.15
25.....	100.91	20.....	26.19	27.....	36.37	24.....	53.26
26.....	60.02	21.....	47.72	30.....	63.29	June 4.....	7.70
27.....	12.27	24.....	4.68	31.....	14.87	6.....	56.66
29.....	16.38	25.....	25.02	Feb. 1.....	160.50	22.....	1.14
Aug. 2.....	68.04	27.....	2.61	2.....	14.78	30.....	38.76
4.....	137.93	28.....	33.84	9.....	147.72		
9.....	73.14	Dec. 1.....	4.86	10.....	12.61	Account of lien	
10.....	29.96	2.....	22.63	12.....	34.03	certificates..	4,654.24
21.....	66.89	6.....	22.63	13.....	91.71	General ac-	
22.....	16.27	15.....	41.92	20.....	12.23	count, no	
24.....	5.05	16.....	30.62	23.....	31.02	liens:	
28.....	41.10	18.....	4.16	27.....	15.33		
Sept. 4.....	50.18	19.....	22.10	Mar. 5.....	7.71	1893.	
5.....	19.21	20.....	60.72	8.....	4.01		
7.....	21.78	21.....	66.51	9.....	61.32	July 20.....	22.53
8.....	11.66	26.....	40.94	10.....	34.82	Oct. 6.....	7.97
14.....	111.17	28.....	26.22	13.....	17.61		
15.....	4.16	30.....	216.69	16.....	4.16	1894.	
16.....	31.72			27.....	12.12		
21.....	4.72	1894.		Apr. 5.....	124.42	Feb. 8.....	1.17
30.....	5.24	Jan. 2.....	14.58	7.....	129.88		
Oct. 5.....	2.73	3.....	55.70	9.....	48.56	Total....	4,684.91
11.....	8.24	8.....	91.88	10.....	30.92		
16.....	9.52	9.....	14.49	11.....	21.04		
17.....	28.04			12.....	12.23		

APPENDIX IV.—Board of Public Works and Commissioners' assessments canceled by order of the supreme court, District of Columbia, in certiorari.

File No.	Square.	Lot.	Location.	Amount.
98991	56	Of 3	G street.....	\$66.95
99177	G't'n 20	Of 63 and of 64	Jefferson street.....	78.39
99178	68	17	P street.....	250.69
99179	795	Of 8	Third street.....	149.25
99180	110	S. 46	Nineteenth street.....	91.25
99671	556	1	New Jersey avenue.....	106.11
99672	575	C	B street.....	313.46
		C	Alley.....	41.56
99673	184	50	L street.....	82.79
		51	do.....	84.28
		52	do.....	84.28
		53	do.....	85.87
99674	452	V	Sixth street.....	82.39
99675	652	21	N street.....	59.49
		22	do.....	59.49
		27	do.....	61.54
		28	do.....	61.55
		29	do.....	61.55
99676	623	7	H street.....	92.25
	29	3	Twenty-fifth street.....	35.09
100033	1001	6	Eleventh street.....	119.31
100058	242	3	Fourteenth street.....	143.24
100071	469	2	I street.....	47.43
		Of 3	do.....	24.15
100137	752	Of 8	H street.....	52.21
100139	945	Of 1	Tenth street.....	59.28
100140	945	Of 1	do.....	27.59
100358	420	S. 10	Eighth street.....	66.01
		S. 10	Alley.....	10.00
100449	557	9	New Jersey avenue.....	177.10
	500	B	Four-and-a-half street.....	99.91
100998	99	D	M street.....	93.23
		C	do.....	59.68
104078	743	Of S. 10	do.....	34.18

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APPENDIX IV.—Board of Public Works and Commissioners' assessments canceled by order of the supreme court, District of Columbia, in certiorari—Continued.

File No.	Square.	Lot.	Location.	Amount.
104079	792	Of 9	Fourth street	\$90.26
104080	703	15	First street	26.07
	740	28	do	9.39
	N. of 743	S. 11	do	11.74
	703	16	do	26.07
104081	510	S. 5	P street	48.92
104082	539	Of 1	Third street	47.52
		Of 1	G street	33.41
	540	22	do	11.69
		23	do	3.34
104083	582	Of S. 19	First street	39.48
104084	G't'n 30	Of 43	E. and W. Market Space	31.14
104085	1052	Of 1	Fourteenth street	17.20
		Of 2	do	21.29
104086	G't'n 40	178 & 179	Bridge street	100.58
104087	183	S. Q	M street	49.08
104088	462	17	Maryland avenue	77.48
		18	do	206.76
104089	824	Of S. 6	Fourth street	51.72
104090	239	10	Riggs street	253.82
		14	do	71.65
		15	do	71.65
104091	140	13	Alley	107.02
104092	701	1	First street	34.39
		1	N street	65.26
		2	do	107.41
	743	Of S. 1	do	19.92
104777	712	S. 21	M street	265.16
104780	510	S. 121	Franklin street	100.18
	309	S. 39	Q street	225.78
105341	412	11	Ninth street	34.35
106354	339	S. 26	Tenth street	71.00
106355	594	40	M street	33.17
106478	770	Of 1	Third street	200.01
		Of 1	M street	38.77
109187	179	33	R street	22.62
		34	do	22.62
		35	do	22.63
		36	do	22.63
		37	do	22.63
		38	do	22.63
109188	339	S. 34	Eleventh street	49.78
109189	912	S. 4	Eighth street	31.32
	889	S. 30	do	31.32
		30	Alley	6.63
110054	202	Of 14	Boundary street	50.49
	NW. of 695	Of 14	W street	15.18
		4	South Capitol street	81.28
		5	do	80.41
110736	880	Of 2	Sixth street	107.47
110739	968	S. A	Eleventh street	103.34
111787	291	Of 11	Twelfth street	116.40
		Of 11	do	187.08
112423	67	Of 18	Twenty-first street	44.68
112450	877	Of 31	Seventh street	27.54
112514	60	Of 4	E street	21.83
112515	466	Of 5	F street	96.78
112516	466	Of 5	do	96.80
113363	76	Of 11	Twenty-first street	126.00
113364	319	Of 16	Eleventh street	98.33
113830	W. of 645	1	First street	206.30
Total				7,135.17

APPENDIX V.—*Board of public works and Commissioners' assessments canceled by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

File No.	Why canceled.	Square.	Lot.	Location.	Amount.
100049	Omission from tax certificate.....	722	Of 15	Second street.....	\$10. 87
100850	.....do.....	990	Of 9	Eleventh street.....	29. 93
106846	.....do.....	494	C	School street.....	7. 04
107865	.....do.....	840	10	Sixth street.....	160. 90
108965	.....do.....	890	S. 23	Alley.....	5. 61
110447	Opinion of attorney.....	675	188	Myrtle street.....	15. 88
	.....do.....	675	189	.....do.....	15. 88
111819	.....do.....	159	Of 38	Alley.....	7. 70
114002	District of Columbia property.....	372	1	New York avenue.....	210. 72
114004	Church property.....	368	Of 1	M street.....	19. 75
114006	Mrs. Schmidt's property.....		No. sq. or lot.	.....do.....	55. 00
	Total.....				539. 28

APPENDIX VI.—*Statement of lien certificates outstanding not held by commissioners of the sinking fund.*

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
5.....	\$187. 08	1528.....	\$107. 37	1681.....	\$289. 38	3017.....	\$98. 33
177.....	89. 58	1529.....	107. 37	1682.....	404. 47	3033.....	53. 34
347.....	399. 11	1530.....	107. 37	1932.....	181. 04	3296.....	200. 00
602.....	26. 72	1531.....	107. 37	2019.....	134. 33	3438.....	26. 14
693.....	384. 39	1533.....	107. 37	2020.....	158. 88	3439.....	9. 69
838.....	172. 32	1534.....	107. 37	2041.....	117. 22	6085.....	1. 35
1142.....	130. 74	1535.....	107. 37	2057.....	109. 12	19984.....	266. 64
1148.....	148. 70	1536.....	107. 37	2225.....	5. 58	21.....	9. 08
1377.....	231. 41	1537.....	107. 37	2227.....	92. 99	50.....	12. 13
1378.....	771. 53	1538.....	107. 37	2250.....	239. 74		
1514.....	224. 20	1539.....	107. 37	2416.....	12. 40	Total ..	7,457. 21
1526.....	107. 38	1564.....	132. 19	2666.....	116. 40		
1527.....	107. 37	1566.....	273. 57	2786.....	351. 60		

APPENDIX VII.—*Statement of amounts of outstanding lien certificates subject to redemption in drawback certificates upon presentation and demand.*

Number of lien.	Amount.	Number of lien.	Amount.
1681.....	\$38. 74	3389.....	\$3. 81
1682.....	54. 13	3390.....	54. 36
3387.....	32. 00		
3388.....	24. 70	Total	207. 74

APPENDIX VIII.—*Statement of assessments made under the "compulsory permit system" for the year ending June 30, 1894.*

File No.	Square.	Work.	Location.	Amount.	Entered of record.	Act.
100119	816	Sewer	Alley	\$139. 79	July 12, 1893	July 14, 1892
100127	581	.....do.....	.....do.....	291. 35	.....do.....	Do.
100121	668	.....do.....	P street	527. 30	.....do.....	Do.
100120	529	Sidewalk	G street	117. 12	July 13, 1893	Do.
100120	530	.....do.....	.....do.....	13. 93	.....do.....	Do.
100122	564	.....do.....	.....do.....	157. 42	.....do.....	Do.
100122	566	.....do.....	.....do.....	157. 42	.....do.....	Do.
100123	445	.....do.....	Seventh street.....	32. 80	.....do.....	Do.
100124	445	.....do.....	.....do.....	29. 16	July 14, 1893	Do.
100125	445	.....do.....	.....do.....	123. 57	.....do.....	Do.
100126	445	.....do.....	.....do.....	89. 08	.....do.....	Do.
100128	720	Paving	Alley.....	894. 11	.....do.....	Do.
100130	849	Sewer	Virginia avenue	270. 14	.....do.....	Do.
100134	861	Paving	Alley.....	1,472. 71	.....do.....	Do.
100148	970	Sidewalk	Eleventh street.....	71. 08	July 18, 1893	Do.
100148	971do.....do.....	64. 88do.....	Do.

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APPENDIX VIII.—Statement of assessments made under the "compulsory permit system" for the year ending June 30, 1894—Continued.

File No.	Square.	Work.	Location.	Amount.	Entered of record.	Act.
100148	972	Sklewalk	Eleventh street	\$93.86	July 18, 1893	July 14, 1892
100148	990	do	do	61.75	do	Do.
100148	991	do	do	75.28	do	Do.
100148	992	do	do	108.65	do	Do.
100154	981	Paving	Alley	1,256.85	July 19, 1893	Do.
100170	568	Sewer	do	271.22	do	Do.
100230	619	Grading and paving.	Alley	2,020.75	July 20, 1893	(July 14, 1892 (Mar. 13, 1891
100231	619	do	do	696.03	do	Do.
100232	619	do	do	1,071.42	July 22, 1893	Do.
100318	895	Paving	do	658.34	July 24, 1893	July 14, 1892
100319	895	do	do	324.24	do	Do.
100320	895	do	do	144.84	do	Do.
100326	Block 5	Sewer	Alley, Le Droit Park	456.87	do	Do.
100447	29	do	Thirty-first street, Georgetown.	253.13	July 28, 1893	Do.
100439	310	do	Alley	184.15	do	Do.
100678	Block 33	do	Princeton street, Columbia Heights.	297.94	July 29, 1893	Do.
100678	32	do	do	303.57	do	Do.
100677	60	Sidewalk	Thirty-third street, Georgetown.	33.60	July 31, 1893	Do.
100732	206	do	Fourteenth street	95.76	Aug. 2, 1893	Do.
100683	996	do	I street	122.13	do	Do.
100761	855	do	L street	232.25	do	Do.
100811	241	Paving	Alley	122.19	do	Do.
100937	722	do	do	86.36	Aug. 22, 1893	Do.
101144	507	do	do	1,119.95	do	Do.
101145	507	do	do	1,013.34	do	Do.
101146	934	do	do	758.65	do	Do.
101228	778	do	do	2,061.05	Aug. 23, 1893	Do.
101229	93	Sidewalk	Twentieth street	7.70	Aug. 24, 1893	Do.
101249	69	do	Twenty-eighth street, Georgetown.	121.34	Aug. 25, 1893	Do.
101249	70	do	do	121.35	do	Do.
101233	982	do	Eleventh street	170.13	do	Do.
101234	274	do	T street	130.19	do	Do.
101235	405	do	Eighth street	134.53	do	Do.
101235	429	do	do	98.40	do	Do.
101236	431	do	do	176.44	do	Do.
101237	763	Paving	Alleys	1,074.54	do	Do.
101243	North 743	Grading, and paving.	do	1,109.51	Aug. 26, 1893	Do.
101246	111	Paving	do	582.65	do	Do.
101261	642	Sewer	Delaware avenue	218.74	Aug. 28, 1893	Mar. 3, 1893
101262	622	do	Alley	213.96	do	July 14, 1892
101269	416	Sidewalk	Florida avenue	77.05	do	Do.
101269	393	do	do	68.96	do	Do.
101269	Prather's subdivi- sion.	do	do	76.13	do	Do.
101269	Hawes's sub.	do	do	40.25	do	Do.
101269	Jamaica, Smith's vacancy.	do	do	54.54	do	Do.
101319	579	Sewer	D street	298.14	Aug. 30, 1893	Mar. 3, 1893
101451	100	do	Valley street, Georgetown	200.29	do	Do.
101451	101	do	do	198.28	do	Do.
101503	1027	do	Alley	563.81	Aug. 31, 1893	Do.
101501	720	do	do	341.19	Sept. 2, 1893	July 14, 1892
101502	226	Sidewalk	Fifteenth street	291.70	do	Mar. 3, 1893
103381	284	Sewer	Alley	324.21	do	Do.
103382	141	Sidewalk	H street	90.75	Oct. 6, 1893	Do.
103363	118	do	do	102.75	do	Do.
103386	497	Paving	Twentieth street	53.04	Oct. 7, 1893	Do.
103390	816	do	Alley	116.75	do	Do.
103434	377	Sidewalk	do	235.32	Oct. 10, 1893	Do.
103436	Block 5	Paving	Tenth street	72.24	Oct. 9, 1893	Do.
103494	620	Grading	Alley, Le Droit Park	492.57	do	Do.
103495	620	Paving	do	136.66	Oct. 12, 1893	July 14, 1892
103496	620	do	do	403.24	do	Mar. 3, 1893
103497	620	do	do	289.49	do	Do.
103498	620	do	do	226.67	do	Do.
103499	791	Sewer	C street	316.10	do	Do.
104042	275	Sidewalk	Brown street, Mount Pleasant.	152.62	do	Do.
104043	597	Sewer	Alley	66.36	Nov. 3, 1893	Do.
104044	546	do	Twenty-second street	277.07	Nov. 4, 1893	Do.
		do	Alley	40.11	do	Do.

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APPENDIX VIII.—Statement of assessments made under the "compulsory permit system" for the year ending June 30, 1894—Continued.

File No.	Square	Work.	Location.	Amount.	Entered of record.	Act.
104045	923	Sewer	B street	\$75.20	Nov. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1893
104046	753	Paving	Alleys	1,265.69	do	Do.
104047	753	do	do	1,204.22	Nov. 6, 1893	Do.
104063	134	do	do	1,068.98	Nov. 8, 1893	Do.
104071	28	Sewer	Twenty-fifth street	425.34	Nov. 9, 1893	Do.
104070	935	Sidewalk	Tenth street	127.30	do	Do.
104070	936	do	do	68.01	do	Do.
104070	960	do	do	145.12	do	Do.
104070	961	do	do	58.52	do	Do.
104100	117	Paving	Alley	630.00	Nov. 13, 1893	Do.
104101	117	do	do	1,854.42	Nov. 11, 1893	Do.
104111	285	Sidewalk	K street	125.18	Nov. 10, 189	Do.
104112	680	do	E street	34.86	Nov. 13, 1893	Do.
104119	470	Paving	Alleys	150.00	do	Do.
104120	470	do	do	1,198.94	do	Do.
104137	674	Sidewalk	First street	46.94	do	Do.
104152	Block 39	Sewer	Bacon street	156.72	Nov. 14, 1893	Do.
104152	40	do	do	157.59	do	Do.
104181	274	Curb and sidewalk.	U street	233.69	Nov. 21, 1893	Do.
104192	181	Sewer	Alley	106.19	Nov. 23, 1893	Do.
104199	56	do	O street, Georgetown	291.26	do	Do.
104206	120	Paving	Alley	192.02	Nov. 24, 1893	Do.
104215	Res. B	Sidewalk	Sixth street	74.99	do	Do.
104577	1008	do	D street	107.67	do	Do.
104593	101	do	Twentieth street	104.25	Nov. 25, 1893	Do.
104593	102	do	do	92.78	do	Do.
104593	119	do	do	85.11	do	Do.
104593	120	do	do	119.81	do	Do.
104774	Block 27	Sewer	Kreamer and Rosedale streets.	218.95	Nov. 27, 1893	Do.
104775	29	Sidewalk	Thirty-second street, Georgetown.	84.33	do	Do.
104775	30	do	do	34.00	do	Do.
104776	898	do	A street	71.14	do	Do.
104776	899	do	do	69.37	do	Do.
104776	920	do	do	72.43	do	Do.
104776	921	do	do	48.99	do	Do.
104890	224	do	Fifteenth street	115.73	Nov. 28, 1893	Do.
104891	195	do	P street	38.44	do	Do.
104892	195	do	Fifteenth street	93.68	do	Do.
104896	224	do	F street	752.04	do	Do.
104897	868	do	East Capitol street	796.26	Nov. 29, 1893	Do.
104898	900	Paving	Alleys	693.19	do	Do.
104934	306	do	do	371.81	do	Do.
104937	808	do	do	502.66	Nov. 30, 1893	Do.
104938	450	Sidewalk	Sixth street	13.08	do	Do.
104990	1018	Sidewalk, curb and gutter.	Twelfth street	516.62	do	Do.
105115	G't'n 110	Sidewalk	Thirty-second street	13.66	Dec. 4, 1893	Do.
105270	283	do	L street	93.34	Dec. 9, 1893	Do.
105270	284	do	do	66.71	do	Do.
105272	701	Sewer	First street and alley	498.50	do	July 14, 1892
105273	701	do	Alley	818.37	do	Mar. 3, 1893
105274	701	do	Half street	172.91	do	Do.
105603	723	Sidewalk	D street	183.35	Jan. 8, 1894	Do.
105966	513	do	Fourth street	171.13	do	Do.
105966	514	do	do	58.86	do	Do.
105963	693	Sewer	Alley	42.85	do	Do.
105964	516	do	do	123.60	do	Do.
105965	Block 4	Sidewalk	M street, Trinidad	258.41	do	Do.
105970	695	Paving	Alley	173.35	do	Do.
106191	13	Sewer	Twenty-fifth street	364.39	Jan. 9, 1894	Do.
106213	721	Sidewalk	Second street	86.01	Jan. 10, 1894	Do.
106213	722	do	do	50.69	do	Do.
106213	723	do	do	15.64	do	Do.
106213	724	do	do	112.13	do	Do.
106213	754	do	do	103.83	do	Do.
106213	755	do	do	67.92	do	Do.
106213	756	do	do	112.13	do	Do.
106410	24	Sewer	Alley	148.50	do	Do.
106412	31	do	G street	28.54	do	Do.
106415	714	do	Second street	276.98	do	Do.
106446	1023	Paving	Alley	526.98	do	Do.
106448	1023	do	do	451.96	do	Do.
106447	1023	do	do	827.99	do	Do.
106475	296	Sewer	do	441.78	do	Do.
106614	615	Sidewalk	Florida avenue and Q street.	60.52	do	Do.
106693	29	Sewer	Alley, Georgetown	284.55	do	Do.

APPENDIX VIII.—Statement of assessments made under the "compulsory permit system" for the year ending June 30, 1894—Continued.

File No.	Square.	Work.	Location,	Amount.	Entered of Record.	Act.
106694	982	Sewer	Eleventh street.	\$212. 73	Jan. 10, 1894	Mar. 3, 1893
106938	Block 19	Howard University sewer.	Alley	199. 71	Jan. 26, 1894	Do.
106939	700	Sewer	One-half and N streets.	366. 41	....do	Do.
107176	87	do	Thirty-first street, Georgetown.	168. 75	....do	Do.
107028	949	do	Tenth street.	91. 68	....do	Do.
107590	529	do	Alley	140. 63	....do	July 14, 1892
107984	59	Paving	do	265. 47	....do	Mar. 3, 1893
108268	763	Sewer	do	370. 73	....do	July 14, 1892
108321	724	do	do	389. 11	....do	Mar. 3, 1893
108366	.....	Sidewalk	Millers subdivision.	} 253. 60	....do	Do.
108366	.....	do	Hawes subdivision. ....		....do	Do.
108367	Block 1	do	Trinidad avenue.	130. 13	....do	Do.
108369	1074	do	Fifteenth street	119. 34	....do	Do.
108369	1075	do	do	76. 50	....do	Do.
108369	1076	do	do	101. 55	....do	Do.
108369	1077	do	do	101. 55	....do	Do.
108417	Block 1	do	Twelfth street, Trinidad.	102. 10	....do	Do.
108502	420	do	Rhode Island avenue.	89. 69	Jan. 29, 1894	Do.
108555	406	do	Eighth street.	125. 69	Jan. 26, 1894	Do.
108559	1028	do	G street and Maryland avenue.	66. 80	....do	Do.
108650	Block 3	Sewer	M and alley	430. 00	....do	Do.
108745	Block 40	Sidewalk	Columbia College grounds, Bacon street.	206. 02	....do	Do.
108768	856	do	L street	253. 30	Jan. 30, 1894	Do.
108839	Block 3	Sewer	Brightwood avenue.	150. 70	....do	Do.
108840	3	do	Alley, Howard University.	102. 56	....do	Do.
108896	873	Sidewalk	Pennsylvania avenue.	32. 33	....do	Do.
108897	873	do	do	92. 14	....do	Do.
108895	94	Sewer	Twenty-sixth street, Georgetown.	179. 97	Feb. 5, 1894	Do.
108895	95	do	do	97. 49	....do	Do.
108970	65	do	R street	233. 72	Feb. 1, 1894	Do.
109039	546	Paving	Alley	1, 079. 02	Feb. 5, 1894	Do.
109107	633	do	do	525. 71	Feb. 10, 1894	Do.
109108	633	do	do	695. 62	....do	Do.
109246	156	do	do	785. 64	....do	Do.
109255	157	do	do	288. 35	....do	Do.
109389	153	do	do	641. 22	....do	Do.
109565	16	do	do	240. 03	Feb. 16, 1894	Do.
109566	16	do	do	1, 524. 24	....do	Do.
109578	Block 3	Sewer	N street, Trinidad	316. 19	....do	Do.
109578	6	do	do	316. 20	....do	Do.
109579	6	do	Alley, Trinidad	247. 39	....do	Do.
109580	7	do	do	191. 31	....do	Do.
109580	7	do	O street, Trinidad.	113. 70	....do	Do.
109581	5	do	do	116. 29	....do	Do.
109582	8	do	Twelfth street, Trinidad.	233. 05	....do	Do.
109821	28	Paving	Alley	137. 09	....do	Do.
109818	296	do	do	14. 37	Feb. 20, 1894	Do.
109819	296	do	do	608. 15	....do	Do.
109820	296	do	do	77. 73	....do	Do.
109822	28	do	do	1, 669. 01	....do	Do.
109860	28	do	do	359. 98	....do	Do.
109865	28	do	do	1, 961. 50	....do	Do.
109866	28	do	do	166. 98	Feb. 21, 1894	Do.
109867	28	do	do	117. 60	....do	Do.
109972	274	do	do	107. 73	....do	Do.
109973	274	do	do	378. 87	....do	Do.
109974	274	do	do	531. 36	....do	Do.
110209	1027	do	do	1, 093. 02	....do	Do.
110210	1027	do	do	573. 99	Feb. 28, 1894	Do.
110211	1027	do	do	465. 78	....do	Do.
110212	1027	do	do	197. 60	....do	Do.
110213	1027	do	do	1, 368. 32	....do	Do.
110226	516	do	do	414. 03	....do	Do.
110227	516	do	do	155. 92	....do	Do.
110228	516	do	do	77. 14	....do	Do.
110449	166	do	do	1, 679. 92	....do	Do.
110450	166	do	do	591. 74	Mar. 1, 1894	Do.
110451	166	do	do	850. 20	....do	Do.
110503	96	do	do	40. 92	....do	Do.
110504	96	do	do	92. 99	....do	Do.
110505	96	do	do	81. 30	....do	Do.
110506	96	do	do	22. 03	....do	Do.
110507	96	do	do	196. 99	....do	Do.
			do	117. 48	....do	Do.

APPENDIX VIII.—Statement of assessments made under the "compulsory permit system" for the year ending June 30, 1894—Continued.

File No.	Square.	Work.	Location.	Amount.	Entered of record.	Act.
110545	Blocks 32	Sewer	W street, addition to Le Droit Park.	\$116.08	Mar. 1, 1894	Mar. 3, 1893
110545	37	do	do	74.63	do	Do.
110545	21	do	do	223.79	do	Do.
110546	11	do	Le Droit avenue	189.90	do	Do.
110931	1	Grading	Alley	157.16	Mar. 14, 1894	Do.
110932	Anacostia	Sidewalk	Harrison street	13.55	do	Do.
110933	Anacostia	do	do	159.39	do	Do.
110934	Anacostia	do	do	129.29	do	Do.
110935	Anacostia	do	do	162.10	do	Do.
110936	Anacostia	do	do	83.69	do	Do.
110937	Mount Pleasant.	do	Park street	45.03	do	Do.
110938	Blocks 37	do	Kenyon street, Columbia Heights.	324.77	do	Do.
110939	43	Sewer	Thirteenth street extended, Holmead's subdivision.	851.33	do	Do.
110939	44	do	do	826.25	do	Do.
110940	1	Sidewalk	Jefferson street, Chichester.	75.03	do	Do.
110941	1	do	do	158.79	do	Do.
110942	2	do	do	310.59	do	Do.
110943	Square 40	do	Twenty-ninth street, Georgetown.	94.35	do	Do.
110943	41	do	do	86.30	do	Do.
111079	Blocks 19	Boardwalk ..	Fort street, Brookland ..	65.54	Mar. 19, 1894	Do.
111080	10	do	do	28.23	do	Do.
111081	5	do	Bunker Hill road, Brookland.	6.22	do	Do.
111082	4	do	do	26.16	do	Do.
111165	1026	Sewer	H street	229.72	Apr. 2, 1894	Do.
111322	551	Paving	Alleys	478.56	do	Mar. 3, 1891
111412	719	do	do	437.34	do	July 14, 1892
111413	719	do	do	115.48	do	Do.
111550	Blocks 9	Boardwalk ..	Superior street, Meridian Hill.	77.94	do	Mar. 3, 1893
111550	10	do	do	37.27	do	Do.
111550	11	do	do	21.94	do	Do.
111572		Sewer	Jefferson street, Chichester.	158.44	do	Do.
111573		do	Arnold's subdivision, Chichester.	307.82	do	Do.
111638	821	do	Fifth street	175.02	Apr. 7, 1894	Do.
111678	Block 6	Boardwalk ..	Central avenue, Meridian Hill.	36.36	Apr. 10, 1894	Do.
111678	9	do	do	53.91	do	Do.
111771	453	Sewer	Alley	78.20	Apr. 13, 1894	Do.
111778	131	do	do	315.99	do	Do.
111781	534	do	do	80.93	do	Do.
111782		do	Park street, Mount Pleasant.	273.94	do	Do.
111822	349	Sidewalk	Tenth street	123.15	Apr. 16, 1894	Do.
111822	350	do	do	89.77	do	Do.
111822	380	do	do	119.89	do	Do.
111822	381	do	do	123.63	do	Do.
111823	350	do	do	47.88	Apr. 17, 1894	Do.
111994	24	Grading	Alleys	1, 173.52	Apr. 21, 1894	Do.
111995	24	do	do	58.04	do	Do.
111996	24	do	do	29.02	do	Do.
111997	24	do	do	306.63	Apr. 23, 1894	Do.
112001	182	Paving	do	213.52	Apr. 21, 1894	Do.
112008	984	Sidewalk	Twelfth street	211.53	do	Do.
112008	985	do	do	288.83	do	Do.
112008	1007	do	do	254.96	do	Do.
112091	Blocks 8	Sewer	Columbia avenue	226.00	Apr. 24, 1894	Do.
112091	18	do	do	238.75	do	Do.
112098	53	do	N street, Georgetown ..	104.94	do	Do.
112098	56	do	do	104.94	do	Do.
112107	19	do	Thirty-first street, Georgetown.	777.53	Apr. 27, 1894	Do.
112134	14	do	Alley, Georgetown	309.35	do	Do.
112836	140	do	do	375.17	May 21, 1894	Do.
112837	140	do	Nineteenth street	490.93	do	Do.
112838	140	do	Alley	393.78	do	Do.
112839	140	do	do	267.34	do	Do.
Total				90, 196.17		

66 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX IX.—Compulsory permit assessments canceled by order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in certiorari.

File No.	Square.	Lot.	Work.	Location.	Amount.
111774	501	19	Paving	Alley	\$254.79
111776	551	Of 12	do.	do	102.27
112010	877	Of 3	do.	do	205.80
112012	551	Of 6	do.	do	253.60
112014	995	11	do.	do	267.99
		Of 12	do.	do	42.63
112094	507	10	do.	do	22.11
		11	do.	do	12.05
		12	do.	do	10.22
		13	do.	do	9.86
		14	do.	do	9.86
		15	do.	do	9.86
		16	do.	do	9.86
		17	do.	do	9.86
		18	do.	do	9.86
		19	do.	do	9.86
		20	do.	do	9.86
		21	do.	do	9.86
		22	do.	do	9.86
		23	do.	do	9.72
		24	do.	do	9.72
		25	do.	do	9.72
		26	do.	do	9.72
		27	do.	do	9.72
		28	do.	do	9.81
		29	do.	do	9.82
		30	do.	do	15.94
		34	do.	do	9.58
		35	do.	do	9.58
		36	do.	do	9.58
		37	do.	do	17.61
		38	do.	do	8.52
		39	do.	do	4.06
		56	do.	do	7.62
		57	do.	do	7.61
		58	do.	do	7.62
		59	do.	do	7.61
		60	do.	do	57.94
		56	do.	do	33.53
		57	do.	do	33.53
		58	do.	do	33.52
		59	do.	do	33.53
112095	238	60	do.	do	33.92
		9	do.	do	34.67
112096	1008	10	do.	do	135.77
		20	Sidewalk	D street	5.32
		21	do.	do	5.03
		22	do.	do	5.03
		23	do.	do	5.03
		24	do.	do	5.03
		25	do.	do	5.03
		26	do.	do	5.03
		27	do.	do	5.03
		28	do.	do	5.02
		29	do.	do	5.03
		30	do.	do	5.03
112097	501	6	Paving	do	242.08
112423	67	Of 18	do.	Alley	26.69
112447	185	Of 18	Sewer	do	11.89
		Of 3	Paving	Twenty-first street	27.76
		Of 4	do.	Alley	36.46
		Of 4	do.	do	8.70
		Of 4	do.	do	33.31
		Of 5	do.	do	31.92
		Of 5	do.	do	35.22
112449	551	Of G	do.	do	33.31
		Of 19	do.	do	16.70
112450	877	Of 19	Sewer	do	6.22
112451	1023	Of 31	do.	do	14.53
		96	Paving	do	55.76
		104	do.	do	11.04
		105	do.	do	11.04
		106	do.	do	11.04
		Of 107	do.	do	11.04
		Of 107	do.	do	.41
		108	do.	do	19.15
113201	996	109	do.	do	19.91
113360	619	10	do.	do	8.11
		8	do.	do	105.90
		S. 32	Grading and paving	do	22.59
		do.	do.	do	27.51

APPENDIX IX.—Compulsory permit assessments canceled by order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in certiorari—Continued.

File No.	Square.	Lot.	Work.	Location.	Amount.
113360	619	S. 33	Grading and paving.....	Alley.....	\$27.52
		S. 34	do.....	do.....	27.52
		S. 35	do.....	do.....	27.52
		S. 36	do.....	do.....	27.52
		S. 37	do.....	do.....	27.52
		S. 38	do.....	do.....	27.51
		S. 39	do.....	do.....	27.52
		S. 40	do.....	do.....	27.52
		S. 41	do.....	do.....	27.51
		S. 42	do.....	do.....	27.51
		S. 43	do.....	do.....	27.51
		S. 44	do.....	do.....	27.51
		S. 45	do.....	do.....	27.52
		S. 46	do.....	do.....	22.45
		S. 48	do.....	do.....	22.64
		S. 49	do.....	do.....	15.12
		S. 50	do.....	do.....	15.12
		S. 51	do.....	do.....	15.12
		S. 52	do.....	do.....	225.83
		S. 61	do.....	do.....	68.40
		S. 62	do.....	do.....	21.27
		S. 63	do.....	do.....	14.39
		S. 64	do.....	do.....	14.40
		S. 65	do.....	do.....	14.40
		S. 66	do.....	do.....	14.39
		S. 67	do.....	do.....	14.40
		S. 68	do.....	do.....	14.40
		S. 69	do.....	do.....	14.41
		S. 70	do.....	do.....	14.40
		S. 80	do.....	do.....	109.13
		S. 81	do.....	do.....	29.34
		S. 82	do.....	do.....	29.34
		S. 83	do.....	do.....	29.34
		S. 84	do.....	do.....	29.34
		S. 85	do.....	do.....	29.33
		S. 86	do.....	do.....	29.34
		S. 87	do.....	do.....	35.08
		S. 88	do.....	do.....	35.08
		S. 89	do.....	do.....	35.08
		S. 100	do.....	do.....	110.40
		S. 101	do.....	do.....	46.02
		S. 102	do.....	do.....	46.02
		S. 103	do.....	do.....	46.02
113361	615	S. 3	Paving.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 4	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 5	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 6	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 7	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 8	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 9	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 10	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 39	do.....	do.....	14.41
		S. 40	do.....	do.....	14.41
		S. 41	do.....	do.....	14.41
		S. 42	do.....	do.....	75.46
		S. 54	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 55	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 56	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 57	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 58	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 59	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 60	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 99	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 100	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 101	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 102	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 103	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 104	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 105	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 141	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 142	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 143	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 144	do.....	do.....	13.57
		S. 145	do.....	do.....	13.56
		S. 146	do.....	do.....	13.57
113362	1023	S. 147	do.....	do.....	71.22
		S. 70	do.....	do.....	42.69
		S. 71	do.....	do.....	7.67
		S. 72	do.....	do.....	7.67
		S. 73	do.....	do.....	7.67

APPENDIX IX.—Compulsory permit assessments canceled by order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in certiorari—Continued.

File No.	Square.	Lot.	Work.	Location.	Amount.
113362	1023	S. 74	Paving	Alley	\$7. 67
		S. 75	do	do	7. 67
		S. 76	do	do	7. 67
		S. 83	do	do	62. 89
		S. 84	do	do	7. 67
113524	615	2	do	do	81. 40
114265	780	2	do	do	37. 64
		22	do	do	197. 07
		23	do	do	163. 18
		24	do	do	16. 37
114266	28	60	do	do	95. 04
		63	do	do	207. 11
			Total		5, 757. 42

Compulsory permit assessments canceled by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

File No.	Why canceled.	Square.	Lot.	Location.	Amount.
101449	District property	778	14	Alley	\$15. 61
102458	do	284	S. 24	do	45. 60
105604	Erroneous	677	Of 38	H street	2. 02
105604	do	677	Of 39	do	4. 04
108751	District property	615	12	Alley	13. 57
108751	do	615	13	do	13. 56
108751	do	615	14	do	13. 57
108751	do	615	15	do	13. 56
108751	do	615	16	do	13. 57
108893	do	615	11	do	13. 56
108893	do	(Block 3	Of 9	do	51. 28
109963	do	(H. Univ.			
109964	do	633	S. 51	do	100. 70
109964	do	633	S. 51	do	13. 96
109964	do		S. 52	do	12. 74
109964	do		S. 53	do	12. 73
109964	do		S. 67	do	11. 85
109964	do		S. 68	do	11. 85
109964	do		S. 69	do	11. 85
109964	do		S. 70	do	11. 91
109964	do		S. 71	do	11. 97
109964	do		S. 72	do	11. 96
109964	do		S. 73	do	11. 97
109964	do		S. 74	do	11. 96
	Add amount canceled by decree Supreme Court District of Columbia.				435. 39
	Total				5, 757. 42
					6, 192. 81

APPENDIX X.—Statement of assessments for "Improvements and repairs" for the year ending June 30, 1894.

File No.	Square.	Work.	Location.	Amount.	Entered of record.	Act.
100947	N. 931	Sidewalk	Florida avenue	\$157. 31	Aug. 22, 1893	Mar. 3, 1891
101903	935	Curb and grad- ing.	Tenth street	272. 91	Sept. 7, 1893	Mar. 3, 1893
101904	936	do	do	145. 15	do	Do.
101905	960	do	do	235. 81	do	Do.
101906	961	do	do	124. 68	do	Do.
102359	935	Curb	do	47. 52	Sept. 26, 1893	July 14, 1892
103579	992	do	E street	171. 81	Oct. 25, 1893	Do.
103580	1018	do	do	114. 07	do	Do.
103581	1018	do	do	59. 86	do	Do.
103582	1019	Curb and side- walk.	do	301. 31	do	Do.
103583	1018	Curb	do	98. 34	do	Do.
103584	1019	Curb and side- walk.	do	93. 94	do	Do.
103585	1018	Curb	do	16. 22	do	Mar. 3, 1893
103586	1019	Curb and side- walk.	do	23. 05	do	Do.
104121	630	Curb	D street	30. 50	Nov. 13, 1893	Do.
104122	632	do	do	20. 77	do	Do.
104176	333	Curb and side- walk.	U street	202. 04	Nov. 23, 1893	July 14, 1892
104177	332	do	do	125. 17	do	Do.
104178	305	do	do	198. 92	do	Do.
104179	274	do	do	97. 75	do	Do.
104180	273	Curb	do	62. 67	do	Mar. 3, 1893
104181	274	Curb and side- walk.	do	233. 69	Nov. 21, 1893	Do.
104182	273	do	do	192. 76	Nov. 23, 1893	Do.
104183	237	do	do	503. 51	Nov. 24, 1893	Do.
104184	236	Curb	do	346. 29	Nov. 23, 1893	Do.
104185	304	Grading, curb, and sidewalk.	do	144. 80	Nov. 24, 1893	July 14, 1892
104769	110	Curb	S street	192. 09	Nov. 27, 1893	Mar. 3, 1893
104770	132	do	do	258. 21	do	Do.
104771	133	do	do	251. 64	do	Do.
104772	152	do	do	316. 83	do	Do.
104773	153	do	do	327. 75	do	Do.
104889	672	Sidewalk	M street	263. 17	Nov. 28, 1893	Do.
104889	673	do	do	266. 58	do	Do.
104889	711	do	do	192. 97	do	Do.
104889	712	do	do	162. 99	do	Do.
105060	19	Curb	F street	51. 41	Dec. 4, 1893	Do.
105060	20	do	do	55. 70	do	Do.
105060	32	do	do	75. 97	do	Do.
105060	33	do	do	73. 42	do	Do.
105060	44	do	do	31. 45	do	Do.
105116	42	do	Twenty-eighth street, Georgetown.	146. 26	do	Do.
105116	43	do	do	140. 05	do	Do.
105116	44	do	do	84. 62	do	Do.
105116	45	do	do	142. 70	do	Do.
105116	65	do	do	152. 89	do	Do.
105116	66	do	do	154. 81	do	Do.
105158	124	Curb and side- walk.	Road street, Georgetown.	313. 75	Dec. 6, 1893	July 14, 1892
105159	125	do	do	50. 02	do	Do.
105160	127	do	do	303. 47	do	Do.
105161	128	do	do	51. 14	do	Do.
105162	128	do	do	223. 83	do	Mar. 3, 1893
105163	125	do	do	242. 06	do	Do.
106411	645	Curb	K street	50. 21	Jan. 10, 1894	Do.
106411	647	do	do	47. 80	do	Do.
106930	129	do	Thirty-second street, Georgetown.	1, 169. 17	do	July 14, 1892
106930	130	do	do	1, 491. 71	do	Do.
113555	89	do	Twentieth street, Georgetown.	154. 17	June 7, 1894	Mar. 3, 1893
113555	90	do	do	81. 84	do	Do.
113555	91	do	do	61. 38	do	Do.
Total				11, 602. 91		

70 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX XI.—*Improvements and repairs assessments canceled by order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in certioria.*

File No.	Square.	Lot.	Work.	Location.	Amount.
111175	144	S. 14	Curb and sidewalk	Eighteenth street	\$139.77
112011	G't'n 129	Of 256	Curb	Thirty-second street	32.34
112011	G't'n 129	Of 257	do	do	126.82
112013	G't'n 130	269	do	do	136.88
112013	G't'n 130	270	do	do	285.42
112013	G't'n 130	271	do	do	210.66
112093	G't'n 129	261	do	do	160.07
114217	G't'n 129	253	do	do	29.33
114217	G't'n 129	254	do	do	142.11
114217	G't'n 129	255	do	do	138.95
Total					1,402.35

Canceled by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

100057	Block 12	3	.....	Le Droit Park, Maple avenue.	\$29.47
100060	Sqr. 362	213	.....	Tenth street	57.72
100851	N. of 931	Part.	.....	Florida avenue	424.17
109190	G't'n 130	272	.....	Thirty-second street	207.13
		273	.....	do	21.99
Total					740.48
Add amount canceled by decrees of supreme court, District of Columbia					1,402.35
Total					2,142.83

APPENDIX XII.—*Statement of assessments made for construction of county roads.*

File No.	Block.	Work.	Location.	Amount.	Entered of record.	Act.
101320		Sidewalk	Quarry road	\$609.95	Aug. 30, 1893	July 14, 1892
101579	16	Grading, curb, and sidewalk.	Linden street	157.62	Sept. 5, 1893	Do.
101579	17	do	do	178.57	do	Do.
110944	4	Curb and sidewalk ..	Champlain avenue ..	390.33	Mar. 4, 1894	Mar. 3, 1893
110944	11	do	do	541.01	do	Do.
110944	13	do	do	71.85	do	Do.
110944	12	do	do	1,094.24	do	Do.
Total				3,043.57		

REPAIRS OF COUNTY ROADS.

101321	Sidewalk	Quarry road	\$51.96	Aug. 30, 1893	Mar. 3, 1893
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BRIGHTWOOD AVENUE.

104134	4	\$40.85	Mar. 3, 1893
104134	5	57.41	Do.
104134	7	103.66	Do.

Connecticut avenue extended, act of July 14, 1892, \$67,208.64.
Total county roads, \$70,506.09.

APPENDIX XIII.—*Construction of county roads assessments canceled by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

File No.	Block.	Lot.	Location.	Amount.
104175	12	Of 5 Of 6	Quarry road	\$609.95
111509			Champlain avenue, Meridian Hill	4.06
			do	4.06
			Total	618.07

APPENDIX XIV.—*Old corporation assessments canceled by order of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in certiorari.*

File No.	Square.	Lot.	Work.	Amount.
98992	184	12	Footway	\$69.47
99014	686	Of 3	do	40.89
	696	15	do	59.53
100136	620	S. 12	do	19.03
100138	144	Of 23, 24	do	12.92
		Of 24	do	25.73
		25	do	26.91
100141	248	S. 28	Sewer	124.96
100449	557	9	Footway	97.74
104083	582	Of S. 19	do	44.95
104778	17	A	do	15.78
		B	do	15.78
		C	do	15.77
104779	774	S. 1	do	71.79
104780	N. of 337	All.	do	404.59
110925	594	S. 9	do	13.00
				1,058.84
101076	375	100	G street	* 15.73
			Total	1,074.57

* Canceled by order of Commissioners District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, August 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your request for a statement of the operations of the office of the attorney for the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for such recommendations as the attorney may deem advisable to make, with the view to increasing the efficiency of the office, I have the honor to submit the following:

During the year under consideration 548 advisory opinions were given on various subjects arising in the course of municipal administration, and in regard to legislation pending before Congress affecting District interests, being an increase of 212 over the previous year. It will thus be seen that the duties of the office yearly involve increased labor. As to Congressional bills, not municipal in their character, referred to this office by you for report, I have submitted them to the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for their views, and it is gratifying to state that they have promptly responded to my requests, and their valuable suggestions have been availed of in the advice I have given you on those subjects.

There is but one District case pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. I refer to the case of the District against the Washington Gaslight Company. This was an action by the District to recover over against the gaslight company the sum of \$5,149.53, being the amount of a judgment recovered by one Marietta M. Parker against the District for personal injuries sustained by stepping in an open gas box in the sidewalk. In its action over against the gas company, having been affirmed by the general term of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the gaslight company removed the case by writ of error to the Supreme Court. The case is important as involving the question whether the District is bound to police the gas company's works and keep its gas boxes in repair, or whether that duty is imposed upon the gaslight company.

Of the cases against the District on the calendar of the supreme court of the District at the close of the last fiscal year and those added at the intervening terms of the court, 20 have been disposed of; 16 were tried by jury, resulting in verdicts for the District in 11 cases, and against the District in 5 cases; 3 of the latter grew out of the same accident—the falling of a District fire-alarm telegraph pole; and 4 cases when called for trial were entered “discontinued” in the clerk's office by the plaintiffs. Eight new cases were added to the list during the year, so that there are now 68 cases pending against the District. Of these 31 are of the class known as “sewer cases,” which grew out of the great floods in Tiber sewer in 1889.

Since my last report the judgment for \$8,694, in the case of Edwin N. Gray against the District (in which \$30,000 is claimed for alleged damages to his foundry and machine shops by the floods of 1889), has been reversed by the court of appeals and a new trial granted. A second trial resulted in a verdict for \$3,500 for the plaintiff. This verdict

has also been set aside and a new trial granted. It is confidently believed that this class of cases will ultimately be disposed of by the District on the principle that it is not liable for damages resulting from the extraordinary floods of 1889. The remaining 38 cases are mostly actions for personal injuries resulting from defects in streets and avenues, growing out of unguarded excavations for water and gas mains, plumbers' cuts, and projecting water and gas boxes. In a number of these the District has an action over against the persons making the excavations complained of, so that any damages it may be called upon to pay (in that class of cases) will be reimbursed. Whilst a municipality is not an insurer against accidents happening upon its streets and works, it is its duty, however, to keep its highways in good repair and reasonably safe for travel. Vigilance in this respect will prevent suits for personal injuries from unduly multiplying.

There are now pending in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia 5 District cases, being appeals from judgments of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Since my last report the court of appeals has made a decision very valuable as affecting municipal administration. I refer to the case of *Downing v. Ross* (1 Appeal Cases, Dist. of Col., 251). This was a case filed by Downing and others alleging themselves to be taxpayers to restrain the Commissioners from accepting a proposal for asphalt paving, on the ground that it was informal and against their interests to do so; and it was held competent for the Commissioners, under their reservation of the right to reject any and all bids for public works, to reject or ignore a condition interlined by the bidder in his proposal; that the jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin municipal officers in the discharge of their duties can not be invoked to promote the ulterior or private objects of complainants, and that a court of equity will in no case interfere in the official discretion invested in municipal officers. Early in the year a question of some importance arose by reason of an adverse ruling in the Treasury Department in respect to permit work in the District outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown; a review of this ruling was obtained and the Department reversed its action, adopting the claim of the District.

There were 195 lunacy cases during the past year, being an increase of 21 over the previous year. Of these, 130 were tried by jury, and 65 were committed to the asylum on certificates of the Commissioners.

There were during the past year 132 *certiorari* cases against the District tried in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, mostly to quash assessments under the so-called "compulsory permit" system, and also to cancel assessments made for improvements, under continuations of contracts made by the late board of public works. The court of appeals having decided, in the case of *Allman v. The District*, that assessments under the so-called "compulsory permit" system for improvements, in the way of sidewalks, paving and sewerage of alleys, etc., were void because the statute under which they were made did not provide for notice or what is called "due process of law," it results that all the uncollected assessments from 1890 to the close of the last fiscal year are uncollectable. Congress was asked to cure the defect in the law, and the necessary legislation is contained in the District appropriation bill approved August 7, 1894. No proceedings have been taken under the provisions of law in regard to enforcing the liens of the District for arrears of general taxes where at tax sales the District has become the purchaser. Although this feature of the tax law has been in existence since 1877, it has not been enforced, for the reason

70 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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112011	G't'n 129	Of 257dodo	126. 82
112013	G't'n 130	269dodo	136. 88
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112013	G't'n 130	271dodo	210. 66
112093	G't'n 129	261dodo	160. 07
114217	G't'n 129	253dodo	29. 33
114217	G't'n 129	254dodo	142. 11
114217	G't'n 129	255dodo	138. 95
			Total	1, 402. 35

Canceled by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

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100851	N. of 931	Part.	Florida avenue	424. 17
109190	G't'n 130	272	Thirty-second street.....	207. 13
.....	273do	21. 99
			Total	740. 48
Add amount canceled by decrees of supreme court, District of Columbia.....					1, 402. 35
Total.....					2, 142. 83

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110944	13dodo	71. 85do	Do.
110944	12dodo	1, 094. 24do	Do.
Total	3, 043. 57

REPAIRS OF COUNTY ROADS.

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Of the cases against the District on the calendar of the supreme court of the District at the close of the last fiscal year and those added at the intervening terms of the court, 20 have been disposed of; 16 were tried by jury, resulting in verdicts for the District in 11 cases, and against the District in 5 cases; 3 of the latter grew out of the same accident—the falling of a District fire-alarm telegraph pole; and 4 cases when called for trial were entered “discontinued” in the clerk's office by the plaintiffs. Eight new cases were added to the list during the year, so that there are now 68 cases pending against the District. Of these 31 are of the class known as “sewer cases,” which grew out of the great floods in Tiber sewer in 1889.

Since my last report the judgment for \$8,694, in the case of Edwin N. Gray against the District (in which \$30,000 is claimed for alleged damages to his foundry and machine shops by the floods of 1889), has been reversed by the court of appeals and a new trial granted. A second trial resulted in a verdict for \$3,500 for the plaintiff. This verdict

has also been set aside and a new trial granted. It is confidently believed that this class of cases will ultimately be disposed of by the District on the principle that it is not liable for damages resulting from the extraordinary floods of 1889. The remaining 38 cases are mostly actions for personal injuries resulting from defects in streets and avenues, growing out of unguarded excavations for water and gas mains, plumbers' cuts, and projecting water and gas boxes. In a number of these the District has an action over against the persons making the excavations complained of, so that any damages it may be called upon to pay (in that class of cases) will be reimbursed. Whilst a municipality is not an insurer against accidents happening upon its streets and works, it is its duty, however, to keep its highways in good repair and reasonably safe for travel. Vigilance in this respect will prevent suits for personal injuries from unduly multiplying.

There are now pending in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia 5 District cases, being appeals from judgments of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Since my last report the court of appeals has made a decision very valuable as affecting municipal administration. I refer to the case of *Downing v. Ross* (1 Appeal Cases, Dist. of Col., 251). This was a case filed by Downing and others alleging themselves to be taxpayers to restrain the Commissioners from accepting a proposal for asphalt paving, on the ground that it was informal and against their interests to do so; and it was held competent for the Commissioners, under their reservation of the right to reject any and all bids for public works, to reject or ignore a condition interlined by the bidder in his proposal; that the jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin municipal officers in the discharge of their duties can not be invoked to promote the ulterior or private objects of complainants, and that a court of equity will in no case interfere in the official discretion invested in municipal officers. Early in the year a question of some importance arose by reason of an adverse ruling in the Treasury Department in respect to permit work in the District outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown; a review of this ruling was obtained and the Department reversed its action, adopting the claim of the District.

There were 195 lunacy cases during the past year, being an increase of 21 over the previous year. Of these, 130 were tried by jury, and 65 were committed to the asylum on certificates of the Commissioners.

There were during the past year 132 *certiorari* cases against the District tried in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, mostly to quash assessments under the so-called "compulsory permit" system, and also to cancel assessments made for improvements, under continuations of contracts made by the late board of public works. The court of appeals having decided, in the case of *Allman v. The District*, that assessments under the so-called "compulsory permit" system for improvements, in the way of sidewalks, paving and sewerage of alleys, etc., were void because the statute under which they were made did not provide for notice or what is called "due process of law," it results that all the uncollected assessments from 1890 to the close of the last fiscal year are uncollectable. Congress was asked to cure the defect in the law, and the necessary legislation is contained in the District appropriation bill approved August 7, 1894. No proceedings have been taken under the provisions of law in regard to enforcing the liens of the District for arrears of general taxes where at tax sales the District has become the purchaser. Although this feature of the tax law has been in existence since 1877, it has not been enforced, for the reason

that there has never been any money appropriated to pay the costs and expenses of the necessary legal proceedings. Congress should be asked for an appropriation for this purpose, or else the law should be changed. In this connection I renew my recommendation of last year that the tax laws be amended so as to permit the District to sell such property from time to time at private sale, and give deeds therefor.

During the past year there was only one case of the exercise of eminent domain by the District. In April last a petition was filed in the supreme court of the District, by its Commissioners, for the appointment of a commission to condemn the land necessary for the extension of North Capitol street through the land of Mrs. Annie E. Barbour and others, and Prospect Hill Cemetery, under an act of Congress approved December 21, 1893, entitled "An act to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home." This act provided that the proceedings should be according to the law in force prior to March 3, 1893, and Congress having by act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 371), declared that future condemnations of land in this District for public uses should be in accordance with the provisions of that act (which was in respect of a site for the Government Printing Office) the proceedings were under the act of 1890. The court instructed the commission that they were to award the owners *the present market value of their lands* irrespective of any benefits the opening of the street might be to the remaining land. The commission returned awards which, in the aggregate, amounted to about \$72,000. The District excepted on various grounds, but the court overruled its exceptions and confirmed the awards, except in respect to an item of \$5,962 awarded to Prospect Hill Cemetery as damages for difference in grade. The judgment of the court confirming said awards, the District of Columbia and Prospect Hill Cemetery respectively took an appeal to the court of appeals, and the cause is now pending in that court.

The injustice of excluding benefits in that case induced the Commissioners to appeal to Congress to authorize the supreme court of the District to vacate its order confirming the report of the commission, and to direct the proceedings to extend said street, to be taken according to chap. 11 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, which allows benefits to be deducted from damages in the case of land taken for public highways. Such legislation has been procured, and its effect is to repeal so much of the act of 1890 as provides for condemnation of land (otherwise than as a site for the Government Printing Office) by a commission, and reinstates chap. 11 of the Revised Statutes of the District, which recognizes benefits as an element of compensation, and which also provides for a second jury in case either the District or the owners are dissatisfied with the first verdict. A motion has been filed to vacate the judgment of the court confirming the report of the commission in the matter of North Capitol street, and it will come on for hearing early in the coming fall.

There are several equity proceedings in which the District is a party, now pending, but the only one worthy of special mention is the case of the Washington Market Company against the District. In that case the Commissioners in November, 1891, being advised that the occupation by the market company of the space at the intersection of Ohio and Louisiana avenues and Tenth and Twelfth streets, commonly called the "Haymarket," was illegal, gave the company notice to vacate. Thereupon the market company filed its bill to enjoin the Commissioners from carrying out their purpose of getting possession of the space, on the ground that they held it by an "agreement with the late

governor and board of public works of the District." The case was argued and submitted to Mr. Justice Hagner near the close of the year under consideration. The court has since decided the case on all points in favor of the District, and the market company has taken an appeal to the court of appeals. When the Commissioners get possession of this square, they should ask Congress for money to improve it for the purpose of a wholesale market, and thus carry out the design of Congress, as expressed in the sixteenth section of the charter of the Washington Market Company approved May 20, 1870.

There were two mandamus proceedings during the year, one involving the discretion of the Commissioners as an excise board, in regard to the issuance of liquor licenses, and one involving the validity of the plumbing regulations, providing that permits for opening streets and avenues and tapping water mains in sewers shall only be issued to registered plumbers, both of which were decided in favor of the Commissioners. Appeals have been taken by the relators in both cases to the court of appeals.

There were 13,527 cases tried in the police court during the last fiscal year, being a decrease of 1,569 cases as against the previous year. This falling off in the number of cases in the police court is due largely, I think, to improved discretion of officers in making arrests, which reflects credit upon the police department, also to a change in the practice of multiplying charges against persons after arrest, and to the transfer, by act of Congress, of offenses for carrying concealed weapons, to the United States side of the court. During the year in question, the fines collected in the police court, from District cases, amounted to \$36,824.26, being \$3,343.49 less than for the previous year. This decrease in revenue is due principally to loss of fines for concealed weapons, and to the fact that from June 30 to November 1, 1893, we had no law regulating the sale of liquor as to licensed places.

I inclose to you herewith the report of Mr. James L. Pugh, jr., special assistant attorney for the District, showing in detail the operations of the police court during the year under consideration, so far as District business is concerned.

During the past year important legislation was asked from Congress by the Metropolitan Railroad Company in regard to an extension of its lines and a change in its motive power. The question of the payment of the judgment in favor of the District for \$161,622.52, that was rendered for paving during the years from 1871 to 1875, was involved. The Commissioners opposed the legislation, except on condition that the company pay this claim with interest, and Congress, after full consideration, referred the whole matter to the court of appeals to be tried on its merits upon the record and proceedings in the original case, and such additional evidence as that court may see fit to take, with a proviso that unless the judgment of the court of appeals, if in favor of the District, shall be paid within a certain time, the privileges granted by the act shall be null and void. The necessary stipulation on the part of the railroad company has been prepared and filed in the case, and the record will be transmitted to the court of appeals early in the fall. This will finally dispose of a question which has vexed the authorities and the community for many years.

The law in regard to the inspection and measurement of lumber having become obsolete, I drafted and submitted to you during the year in question a bill to be submitted to Congress, empowering the Commissioners to make regulations for the measurement and inspection of

lumber. This bill has not become a law. It is important that it should again be brought to the attention of Congress at its next session.

Our law as to weights and measures is old and needs reform. We have one ordinance on the subject as to Georgetown (of 1824) and another (of 1820) as to Washington. The law should be uniform, and a bill to accomplish this result has been drafted and referred to Congress, but it has not become a law.

I would also renew my suggestion, that the act of Congress approved January 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 366), regulating insurance in this District is inadequate and needs amendment. A bill designed to correct defects in this law has been drafted and submitted to you for reference to Congress for enactment. The public authorities should be authorized to make a personal examination of the condition of each insurance company doing business in this District, when deemed necessary, and if the condition be such as to render the further prosecution of business unwise, to institute proceedings to increase financial strength, or revoke its license to do business. The recent attempt of an insurance company in this District to transfer its obligations to a foreign company, without the consent of its policy holders, gives emphasis to this matter.

Congress should also be asked to confer upon the Commissioners general power to make all such reasonable police regulations as they may deem necessary for the protection of health, life, and limb, and the promotion of good order, and the public peace and general welfare of the District, instead of the limited power they now have. The Commissioners should also have power to remit fines and penalties and grant pardons for offenses committed against the District, under acts of Congress. This would save the President much trouble and annoyance.

Since my last report the commission appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, to compile the laws of the District, has completed its labors, and the same having been approved by the court, is now going through the press. When this work shall be ready for distribution, it will greatly facilitate the labors of the bar, and will be valuable as a basis for the codification of the laws, which it is hoped will soon follow.

At your request a number of bills relating to municipal affairs were drafted by this office for submission to Congress during the present year, among the rest one to prevent the adulteration of milk. It was found that the health regulations, and the act of Congress of October 12, 1880 (25 Stat., 549), in regard to pure food were inadequate to secure pure milk, since both the regulations and the statute provided only against the introduction into milk of such substances as were obnoxious to health. This bill prevents the introduction of such foreign matter as reduces the specific gravity of milk, and also provides for the inspection and sanitary condition of dairies in the District of Columbia. The measure has the approval of the Medical Society of the District, and if it becomes a law will be most beneficial in its results.

The police court of the District of Columbia having decided that the regulations made and promulgated by the late board of health of the District, and intended to be legalized by Congress in 1880, were invalid, because not being acts of Congress, it was incompetent for the board to declare by regulation a state of things to be a nuisance which at common law did not constitute a nuisance. As a result of this decision, Congress has declared that these regulations shall have the same force and effect as if enacted by it, and has transferred the powers and duties of the late board of health, specified in the regulations, to the health officer. It is also declared that prosecutions for violation of

said regulations shall be by information in the police court of the District of Columbia, provided that said regulations shall not be enforced against established industries which are not nuisances in fact. It is believed that this legislation completes the authority of the Commissioners in respect of these matters and relieves the situation of the embarrassment which heretofore attended it.

The foregoing is a general review of the operations of my office for the period covered by your request. The difficulty of discriminating as to noteworthy matters of municipal interest has led me, no doubt, to omit many things I should have brought to your notice and to insert many things which might have been omitted.

Very respectfully,

S. T. THOMAS,
Attorney, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 22, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the business of the police court for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Aiding and abetting in the violation of liquor law.....	12
Cruelty to animals.....	306
Disorderly assembly.....	6,543
Destroying public property.....	67
Destroying private property.....	197
Druggist selling liquor without prescription.....	3
Indecent exposure.....	206
Fast riding.....	19
Fast driving.....	85
Nuisance.....	37
Offering adulterated milk for sale.....	27
Profanity.....	1,407
Playing ball in street.....	32
Sunday bar.....	14
Selling liquor to minors.....	7
Trespass on park.....	99
Throwing missiles.....	278
Unlicensed bar.....	87
Unlicensed produce dealer.....	33
Unlicensed liquor dealer.....	5
Unlicensed entertainment.....	28
Unlicensed livery stable.....	20
Unlicensed billposter.....	2
Unlicensed bar, second offense.....	1
Unlicensed cattle broker.....	19
Unlicensed vehicle.....	17
Unlicensed book dealer.....	1
Unlicensed real estate agent.....	52
Unlicensed broker.....	1
Unlicensed junk dealer.....	12
Unlicensed variety theater.....	2
Unlicensed peddler.....	6
Unlicensed restaurant.....	24
Unlicensed hotel.....	12
Unlicensed apothecary.....	9
Unlicensed commission merchant.....	3
Unlicensed billiard tables.....	5
Unlicensed plumber.....	4
Violating police regulations.....	944
Violating building regulations.....	66

Vagrancy.....	2,582
Violating health ordinances.....	13
Violating hack law.....	101
Violating plumbing regulations.....	15
Violating civil rights act.....	5
Wasting Potomac water.....	41
Miscellaneous cases.....	88
Total.....	13,527

Amount of fines collected, \$36,824.26.

This table of cases indicates a falling off of cases in the police court, as compared with the preceding, of 1,579, and is due to the repeal of the ordinance in respect to carrying concealed weapons and making this an offense against the United States, and also to the want of a law regulating the licensed places for the sale of intoxicating liquor. We had no law on this subject for five months, and of course the number of cases and the amount of fines were cut off and resulted in lessening the cases and the amount of fines taken in by the court.

In addition to this fact it has been my practice, since I have been prosecuting attorney for the police court, to refuse to multiply cases against one defendant, always selecting the gravest charge and refusing an information for the others.

And in this connection I think it but fair to state that this showing indicates that there have been fewer trivial arrests and reflects credit upon the police force of this District.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES L. PUGH, JR.,

Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia.

Hon. SIDNEY T. THOMAS,

Attorney for the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.

SIR: In reply to that portion of your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting information as to the amount which will be required for maintenance and transportation of convicts from the District of Columbia for the fiscal year of 1896, I beg to say that the Department's estimate would be not less than \$45,000, based upon the following figures for fiscal year 1894:

Accounts of the Albany penitentiary, New York, for support of District of Columbia convicts, as rendered:	
July to September, 1893.....	\$8,638.30
October to December, 1893.....	9,076.90
January to March, 1894.....	9,377.20
April to June, 1894.....	9,941.50
	37,033.90
Cost of transportation from Washington to Albany, same period.....	3,017.21
Total.....	40,051.11

The increase in the number of convicts in confinement is shown by the following list:

First quarter fiscal year 1894.....	308
Second quarter fiscal year 1894.....	346
Third quarter fiscal year 1894.....	358
Fourth quarter fiscal year 1894.....	380

Very respectfully,

RICHARD OLNEY,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,

President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., October 11, 1894.

SIR: To your letter of the 8th instant, requesting information as to the amounts which will be required for the purposes mentioned during the fiscal year 1896, I beg to reply, in the order of your inquiries, as follows:

(1) For the pay of the force necessary for the care and protection of the court-house in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the U. S. marshal for the District, it is estimated there will be required—

	Per annum.
One engineer	\$1, 200
Three watchmen.....	2, 160
Three firemen.....	2, 160
Five laborers, at \$480	2, 400
Seven assistant messengers, at \$720.....	5, 040
Total	12, 800

(2) For salary of warden of the jail, \$1,800.

(3) Expenses for maintenance of the jail in the District of Columbia and for the support of the prisoners therein, as estimated, \$45,000, based on the cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which was \$45,650.60. Of this sum there was paid for wages of guards, deputy warden, and other employés, exclusive of warden, \$24,731.81, and \$20,918.79 for maintenance of jail and inmates, including food supplies, clothing, and incidental expenses. Among the latter was the cost of extensive repairs to boilers and engines, following the Government inspection, amounting to about \$3,000. While this item will not, of course, be repeated, it is still believed the entire expense of supporting the jail in the fiscal year 1896 will be about as much as that for 1894, owing to natural increase in the number of prisoners from year to year.

The entire expense has, as you are aware, been heretofore paid from the general appropriation for support of prisoners.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD OLNEY,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 22, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: In the District of Columbia there are 70 well-established charitable and reformatory institutions and associations devoted to the care of the indigent, the helpless through childhood or extreme old age, the sick, the injured, and the wayward. Of these, 35 receive no public aid. These self-sustaining benevolent organizations, for the most part founded through the munificence of philanthropic men and women, living and dead, are currently supported by individual contributions from not only the rich, but also from those in moderate means and the relatively poor. That they exist and thrive without official support is one manifestation of the never-failing charity of the residents of the District of Columbia, which was signally illustrated in the successful relief movement during the hard winter of the past year.

It is fitting that this acknowledgment of the abundant charity of this Federal city should be made by the Superintendent upon whom the law places responsibility for supervisory cooperation, not only with official and semiofficial institutional charities, but also with "other charitable work of the District." Facts elicited by careful inspection refute the erroneous opinion, still frequently urged, especially in connection with Congressional discussion of appropriations, that the benevolent establishments of Washington constitute an imposition upon the United States Government and an undue burden upon the Treasury.

On the contrary, not only is half the official outlay for charities through the District appropriations met by the local taxation, but a much larger sum is given with free hand without governmental intervention. Prominent among the local works of benevolence, entirely or virtually self-sustaining as regards the Government, are:

The Associated Charities, the Epiphany Church Home for Aged Women, the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Lenthall Home for Widows, the Louise Home, the Lutheran Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary, St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, the Washington City Orphan Asylum, the Children's branch of the Washington Humane Society, the Washington Home for Incurables, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Deaconess Home, the Central Union Mission and the United Hebrew Charities.

The asylums, reformatories, homes, industrial schools, dispensaries, and benevolent agencies that receive support from the public funds are 35 in number. Of these there are 24 specifically provided for in the District appropriation bill, 6 indirectly through allotment from the poor fund granted in that enactment, 2 through the sundry civil bill, and 3 through Departmental appropriation acts. Private means contribute in greater or less degree, varying from 10 per cent to 95 per cent, to the maintenance of the majority of these establishments.

The strictly official institutions—that is to say, those supported exclusively by public funds and located on property owned or rented by the Government—number 11 in all. The fact that some of these institutions supported entirely by taxation are managed by corporators not designated by public authorities is not material to the purpose of this classification.

The form of management in several such cases is in process of change, and soon the rule will prevail that the directors or trustees of official institutions shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or by higher authority.

Of the recipients of appropriations through the District bill, those supported entirely at public cost are: The Washington Asylum, the Reform School of the District of Columbia, the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Municipal Lodging House, the Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, the Columbia Hospital for Women, the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, the Reform School for Girls, the Industrial Home School, and the Board of Children's Guardians.

The aided institutions in which public grants supplement unofficial resources are as follows: The Woman's Christian Association, the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Homeopathic Dispensary, the Eastern Dispensary, the Women's Dispensary, the Hope and Help Mission, the Aged Woman's Home, the Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, the Church Orphanage Association of St. John's Parish, the German Orphan Asylum, the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, St. Joseph's Asylum, the Association for Works of Mercy, the House of the Good Shepherd, and St. Rose's Industrial School.

The appropriations for the strictly official organizations proposed for the coming fiscal year amount to \$385,715.

The appropriations for the institutions conducted by unofficial corporations in part with private funds and property amount to \$92,700.

As closely as can be estimated, exclusive of the Government Insane Asylum and the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the relations of which with the District are only partial and incidental, the value of the property occupied by District institutions derived from public sources is about \$1,050,000.

The value of property occupied by District institutions derived from private sources is, approximately, \$1,240,000.

The calculation is rendered difficult by the occasional special grants of sums in aid of construction for private corporations, for which allowance has to be made in classification. Moreover, the values assigned are not of expert authority. They are, however, based on careful inquiry and are reliable as between private and public outlays, as will be apparent on reading the detailed statements and reports relating to the several establishments. Such statements, general and specific, are embraced in this report in accordance with statutory requirements.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

The law of August 6, 1890, constituting the superintendency of charities, provides as follows:

For the purpose of securing a more equitable and efficient expenditure of the several sums appropriated "for charities" there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, some thoroughly experienced or otherwise suitable person, not a resident of the District of Columbia, to be designated superintendent of charities for the District of Columbia, whose duties shall be to formulate for the purpose of the expenditures for charities in said District such a system or plan of organized charities for said District, as will by means of consolidation, combination, or other direction, in his judgment, best secure the objects contemplated by the several institutions and associations for which such appropriations are made, and for the other charitable work of the District, with the least interference each with the other, or misapplication of effort or expenditure and without duplication of charitable work or expenditure; and all such appropriations shall be expended for the purposes indicated, under the general direction of said superintendent, and in conformity, as near as may be, with such system or plan, subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. And it shall also be the duty of said superintendent to examine into the character of the administration of said institutions and associations, and the condition, sufficiency and needs of the buildings occupied for such charitable purposes, and also to ascertain in each case the amount contributed from private sources for support and construction, the number of paid employes, and the number of inmates received and benefited by the sums appropriated by Congress, and to recommend such changes and modifications therein as in his judgment will best secure economy, efficiency, and the highest attainable results in the administration of charities in the District of Columbia. And said superintendent shall, from time to time, report in detail to the Commissioners of the District, who shall communicate the same with their estimates for appropriations to the next session of Congress, his doings hereunder, together with such estimates and recommendations for the future as in his judgment will best promote the charitable work of the District. All estimates submitted hereunder shall be included in the regular annual Book of Estimates.

The duties thus imposed, advisory as to legislation and administrative organization, are necessarily of an executive nature in the "general direction" of expenditures authorized by law. This involves close scrutiny of requisitions for funds and supplies and of the detailed returns of outlays under the respective appropriations. A system of quarterly reports adapted to the three classes of institutions—hospitals, asylums, and homes—shows currently the financial and other operations of the charitable and reformatory organizations, whether official, semiofficial, or aided, and enables the superintendent to correct errors, check extravagance, inaugurate reforms, and labor intelligently to secure "the highest attainable results in the administration of charities." To be effective, the supervision must be constant, systematic, watchful for opportunity to improve, and even suspiciously vigilant against the encroachments of prodigality or laxity through neglect. It is natural that those in charge of any branch of benevolent endeavor should, in their zeal for their special mission, deem its importance greater than and its claims paramount to those of other branches. It is the province of the superintendency to regard the entire field with impartial eye and, measuring the resources available for all and the possibilities of accomplishment through them, to see that every group of workers so does its allotted part with the means assigned for such use as to effect the greatest practicable good.

INSPECTIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

Frequent inspection of institutions and offices is an essential part of the superintendent's duty. He must be in touch with the works of charity and reformation and those in charge of them, and they, through

him, with each other. This duty of personal supervision has been facilitated by the provision made at the last session for a messenger in the office of the superintendent, who performs clerical work and prevents the evil example of a public office often closed. Inspections are not made merely at stated intervals, but as often as practicable and especially whenever, through requisitions, reports, applications, or information from any source, there is a belief in opportunity for improving efficiency or remedying a fault. Since July 1, 1894, over 200 visits of inspection have been made to local institutions, and to some in other cities, for the purpose of comparing operations with a view to improving local methods and appliances.

The examination of accounts and requisitions by the superintendent, in addition to the authority given by law, is conducted under a standing order of the Commissioners which sends to the superintendent, as their examining agent, as well as for his official information and guidance in directing charitable and reformatory work, all financial papers within his province regarding the objects provided for in the District bill, without technical distinction as to the schedules in which they are embraced. The text of that order is as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1891.

Ordered, That hereafter all vouchers for expenditures of appropriations for charitable and reformatory institutions and purposes, which receive aid from the District of Columbia, shall be submitted to the superintendent of charities for review and approval, and when so examined and approved be transmitted by that officer to the auditor of the District of Columbia.

By order:

WM. TINDALL,
Secretary.

This duty, which is naturally a valuable aid to the audit and supply branches of the District government, without encumbering or retarding their operations, enables the superintendent to insure uniformity in financial methods and efficiency, with economy, in institutional management. The detailed work involved is arduous and sufficient in itself to occupy the time of an expert. It will, however, together with the other duties of the superintendent, be conducted during the coming year without application being made for additional force or compensation. Nor is it deemed desirable to ask that there be at the approaching short session of Congress any sweeping changes of law relating to the supervision and general direction of the charities and reformatories of the District.

Several specific recommendations are stated hereinafter under the heads of the special subjects of appropriation to which they relate. Many further improvements in the line of duty of the superintendency can be made under existing laws, without new Congressional action, by the exercise of power already conferred upon the local authorities. This statement applies to administrative recommendations submitted by this office a year ago, some of which have already been in part accomplished by local action, while, as to others, steps toward effecting them are being taken.

During the recent long session of Congress much of the time of the local officials and directorates having to do with charities and corrections, and of the Congressional Committees on Appropriations, was taken up in the consideration and settlement of fundamental questions of institutional management and the relations of charitable and reformatory organizations to each other and to the District and the Federal Government.

The patient labor devoted to this purpose has borne good fruit. Institutions, reformatory and correctional, for the more mature as well as those devoted to childhood care and instruction, which had been crippled in benevolent work, are reviving in unincumbered action in their respective spheres. More good is being accomplished and paralyzing contentions are subsiding. A session of recuperative rest under legislative appropriations and arrangements varying little in substance from those in force for the current year will surely show excellent results in systematizing, devolving, cheapening, and improving the charitable and correctional system of the District of Columbia.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

Since the establishment of the superintendency of charities, for which this is the fourth annual report, the number of recipients of Congressional appropriations through the District bill has been decreased. The aim of both superintendents has been to improve existing agencies, and avoiding, so far as practicable, the creation of new ones, to enforce rigid accountability, and to accomplish by methods sure and safe, if not sudden, the unification and simplification of system contemplated by the law of the superintendency. The statements of institutions and organizations hereto annexed and the comments upon them made below will afford means of judging the measure of success that already has attended the work of this office and the yet greater advantages sure to accrue in the near future. For the first time, a very general reporting of the institutional details from the management of the respective associations is laid before you in one body.

In this connection it is to be remembered that benevolent foundations of the District, managed by unofficial incorporators, generally make up their own reports for the calendar year, instead of the fiscal year, so that their latest regular publications are belated sources of information, of little practical use at the time of presentation of your recommendations to Congress. Under the statute the superintendent of charities is to report to the Commissioners "from time to time," in such manner as will enable you to inform Congress as to the estimates and submit such "recommendations for the future as in the judgment of the superintendent will best promote the charitable work of the District." It is in furtherance of this purpose of the law that I have brought the statements of this report down to the latest practicable date, and, in comparing estimates with appropriations, have referred to the law as it now is, instead of making merely perfunctory return of what was done under enactments in force prior to the 30th of last June, which have already been materially modified and in some respects radically changed.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Without repeating the observations upon the subject made in my report of last year, it is well, in illustration of present purposes and duty, to refer to the composite character of Washington's works of charity and reform. They constitute what may be aptly styled "a federal system," analogous to the political system of our Union. Within it there is ample room for the exercise of philanthropy in its many varied forms, every agency seeking to promote the common humanitarian aim, patriotic as well as charitable, of making good citizens fit for self-support and self-government. To cramp these

activities by a Procrustean rule of enforced uniformity in method and direction would be to baffle benevolence, to increase public burdens, and to deplete the arsenal of munitions for contest with ignorance, want, and vice.

In 1843 Charles Dickens, in his American Notes, thus recorded his opinions of the charities of Boston and of the plan of conducting them, which even then had come to be recognized as "The American system of charities:"

I sincerely believe that the public institutions of this capital of Massachusetts are as nearly perfect as the most considerate wisdom, benevolence, and humanity can make them. I never in my life was more affected by the contemplation of happiness, under circumstances of privation and bereavement, than in my visits to these establishments. It is a great and pleasant feature of all such institutions in America that they either are supported by the State, or assisted by the State, or (in the event of their not needing its helping hand) that they act in concert with it and are emphatically the people's.

Scarcely could any description be more closely applicable to the charitable institutions that exist to-day in the capital city of the United States. They are the outgrowth of our broad, liberal, and free civilization, and the exponents of the best impulses of a public-spirited and generous people. They are emphatically "the people's charities," and such they should remain. In strict accord with this American system are the functions of the superintendency of charities—to inspect, to suggest, to improve, to enforce fidelity and uniformity in transactions with the Government, while not only permitting, but encouraging to every humane society the fullest liberty of development in line with its own principles and philanthropic aspirations.

SPECIAL APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC AID.

In addition to the requests for increased appropriations and for the transfer from the poor-fund-allotment list to the Congressional list, hereinafter noted, there have been received applications for subsidies from several charitable organizations not now in receipt of official aid. Among these is one from the Young Women's Christian Home, an institution which, like several others, has voluntarily reported to this office. The statement of this home, herewith transmitted, shows the receipt from private contributions and for payments for meals and lodgings of \$5,315.74. The home is for the accommodation of females employed in Washington or seeking employment. Its average number of inmates is 25, and, out of 30,000 meals and 9,000 lodgings, 7,750 meals and 2,250 lodgings have been supplied gratuitously during the year by this home, the records of which show a total number of 350 persons cared for and employment obtained for 68 of them. The institution is exceptionally well kept and well managed, and is the means of saving many young women from destitution and temptation. A specific application will no doubt be made to the Appropriations Committee of the House by the managers, as was done last year.

A similar application is set forth in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1894.

SIR: I beg to submit to you the following facts relative to the Home for Friendless Girls, situated on Erie street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.:

The home was organized in 1883 and was supported by private subscriptions until 1891, when an appropriation of \$250 was made by Congress. The following year (1892) the appropriation was reduced to \$150, and in 1893 no appropriation whatever was made. Since its organization over 200 girls have been cared for, and taught to sew and trained in housework. There are at present 24 inmates, and in their behalf, and also in behalf of the ladies who have struggled so hard to keep this deserving

charity alive, we appeal to you for assistance. That the home is a necessity you must admit, as there is no institution to which this class of girls are admitted. To send them to the workhouse at such an age would only tend to increase the criminal class, already too large. As to the work and results of this home, abundant evidence can be submitted, if desired, and the home is open for inspection at any time.

Trusting that this appeal will be duly considered and favorably acted upon, I remain, yours, respectfully,

CAROLINE TAYLOR,
President.
W. S. WATSON,
Secretary.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities.

This Home for Colored Girls is a small one in a field occupied by the Home of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children. The management is devoted to the work and has shown energy in maintaining the establishment so long without the help of public money. In this case, also, a request for a specific sum will doubtless be made to Congress.

A successful application to the local authorities for accommodations in an unused public building was made in the case referred to in the following order:

Ordered. That permission is hereby given to Elmira Smith, Nellie Burnett, and Susan Perry, trustees of the colored society known as the Sisters of Mary, to occupy temporarily as a home for poor and aged colored people of Georgetown the unused Chamberlain public school building on East street, north of P street, in Georgetown, on condition that any occupancy authorized or arising under or in consequence of this permit shall cease and determine immediately upon ten days' notice by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to vacate said building, without liability to said District of Columbia for any expenditure or expense that said society make in regard to the building.

WM. TINDALL,
Secretary.

Approved July 5, 1894.

JOHN W. ROSS,
Commissioner, District of Columbia.

The action was taken upon the recommendation of the inspector of buildings, the attorney for the District, and the superintendent of charities, upon condition that the building be put and kept in repair by the applicants. The order was subsequently modified, so as to provide for longer notice and more definite tenure. The report of this office on the case, filed August 31, 1894, was as follows:

The Sisters of Mary constitute a volunteer charitable organization of colored residents of Georgetown, formed to care for the aged negro poor. They have now four persons under charge in a small house hired for the purpose, and they aid others at their homes. Six \$100-shares are held by them in the Equitable Building Association of Georgetown, and Rev. Edgar Murphy, of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, is the trustee for the shares. The society is not yet incorporated but is to be. The building applied for must be repaired at considerable expense to make it habitable. This society is willing to spend the needed money from its funds, and to collect more if required. The structure in its present condition is worthless and a nuisance. There does not seem to be any objection to its use by the Sisters of Mary as proposed. Permit should be sent to Rev. Edgar Murphy, 2706 Olive avenue, West Washington, D. C.

An application for an appropriation to construct an elevator in the Home for Incurables, which failed of passage as an amendment to an appropriation bill, was reported upon as follows by the superintendent of charities:

This institution is admirable in design and excellent in management. I know of none of its class superior to it in merit. It has never received public aid, being entirely the creation of private benevolence. An elevator would add much to the comfort of the inmates, and would improve and cheapen the service of the house by

obviating the necessity for carrying supplies up and down stairs and by facilitating the moving of cripples from the upper stories to the grounds. The construction of an elevator to be worked by hand has already been commenced, at an estimated cost of \$1,000, and this defective and unsatisfactory mode of construction has been resorted to on account of the lack of means to provide steam power. A proper elevating apparatus would cost about the sum of \$3,000 asked for. If any additions be made to the list of charitable appropriations of the District, it would be wise and just to include the one herein applied for.

The elevator has been constructed without public aid. It is operated by hand, the means of the institution not being adequate to the construction of a steam elevator.

The bill for the erection of a national home for aged colored persons (H. R. 7095), which is still pending in the Senate, was reported in the first instance from the Military Committee of the House as a national measure, and not as District legislation. It proposes to devote to the uses of the institution certain money accumulated in the Treasury from unclaimed pay due to colored Union soldiers. Although the sum proposed to be devoted to the enterprise—\$100,000, in the first instance—is a large one, and the institution is to be located in the District of Columbia, the present stage of progress of the measure in Congress, and the discussion that has been had upon it in the House of Representatives and in a Senate committee, seem to obviate the necessity for comment upon it from this office, unless it should hereafter be referred for report by the local authorities.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

In the part of this report devoted to detailed review of the medical charities of the District much attention is given to the development of hospital and private nursing through training schools for nurses. It is earnestly hoped that success may soon attend a laudable project for uniting the nurses' training schools of Washington hospitals in one federation under one management, in order that nurses may have wider opportunities for perfected education through attendance upon establishments dedicated to the various professional specialties. In this way the best attainable instruction in every branch of the profession would be insured, and graduates would be equipped for the exigencies of a pursuit that can rarely choose a particular field, but demands ability to contend with any form of disease or accident. It is certainly highly desirable that the education of a trained nurse, liable to call to any sort of nursing duty, should be general rather than specialistic.

The probability of an application to Congress to promote such a union of training schools renders allusion to the plan appropriate in this place. The capital city of the country, already the acknowledged center of American educational and scientific effort, ought to have a nurses' school, or a union of schools, the diplomas of which would be universally recognized as guaranties of general competency and perfected instruction of the highest grade. The manifest tendency toward making Washington the city of universities, lately so fully discussed by eminent writers, led by President G. Stanley Hall, should aid the endeavor to improve a branch of technical instruction so important to humanity.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the support of charitable and reformatory institutions, submitted for the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the

service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amount to \$474,745, as against \$419,575.37 allowed for the current fiscal year. The items constituting this aggregate are all those embraced in the schedules "reformatories and prisons" and "for charities," with the exception of those for the maintenance of the District jail and the transportation of convicts. The latter form part of the judicial machinery of the Government, rather than of the local works of benevolence to the needy, reformation of the wayward, instruction of the indigent, and curative care of the sick or injured.

The present arrangement of these schedules is open to criticism as illogical and unscientific. Hospitals are mostly in the schedule "for charities," while the very important hospital at the Washington Asylum comes under the head of "prisons and reformatories." In like manner, the Reform School of the District of Columbia, with male inmates, is in one schedule, while the Reform School for Girls, with the same mission, except as to sex, is in the other schedule. To make an accurate and scientific division of these schedules, so as to put every institution in its proper class as between the work of charity and that of reformation, would be impracticable, for the reason that in some of the institutions, as, for example, the Washington Asylum, embracing almshouse, workhouse, and hospital, there is a combination of reformatory, purely charitable and medical work.

Inasmuch as existing laws, including the one constituting the office of superintendent of charities, recognize the present distinction between the schedules, it could not be ignored in proposing estimates; but it is evidently desirable that a change should be made so as to place within one schedule the charitable and reformatory institutions and organizations of the District, as is done elsewhere. Such classification would be in harmony with the conclusions recently reached, after exhaustive consideration of the subject, in framing the new constitution of the State of New York. It is now the general expert opinion, not only of our country, but of the world, that so far as the action of government is concerned the work of charities and correction occupies a distinct field, embracing care of the indigent and of the hopelessly infirm and physical, mental, and moral cure of the dependent or afflicted in order to restore, as far as possible, the objects of public solicitude to lives of usefulness.

The items of the estimates falling within a field of charities and reformatories are as follows:

THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

For this institution the estimate is \$73,393, the appropriation for the present year being \$62,432.02. The increase, as to salaries, comes chiefly from a transfer to salary account of compensation for work heretofore paid for out of contingencies. It is the policy of the Government that all salaries paid exclusively from public funds should be distinctly shown in appropriations and not confused with other expenditures under lump sums. The employments in question were found to be absolutely necessary to the proper management of the asylum, and to the guarding of inmates when working outside the grounds upon the public roads. The other item of increase in compensation is for nurses at the hospital. Heretofore only \$5 per month has been paid, and consequently reliance has had to be placed upon inferior and entirely unskilled care. Now, with a competent and extremely well-instructed

trained nurse in charge, economy in the hospital service, as well as humanity, will be served by the increased compensation.

The new hospital ward provided for by the appropriation bill for the current year will soon be completed. According to the plan outlined last year, application is made for another ward, at a cost of \$4,000 for building and \$500 for furniture; so that the hospital accommodations for colored males may be put on an equal footing with those for white males. The new wards are to take the place of old structures no longer fit for use, and the buildings in their stead are designed to comply with the most advanced conclusions of sanitary science, uniting economy and simplicity with the recognized requirements for "healthy hospitals," as set forth by Sir Douglas Galton and other leading modern authorities. The item of \$2,000 for repairs is required for the preservation of public property at the asylum and the health and safety of inmates. The item for contingent expenses is reached by close calculation of the probable number of inmates during the year at the per capita cost for maintenance established by last year's expenditures, which compares favorably with that of any other similar institution.

THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The sum of \$47,722 is asked, \$38,752 being the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The principal new item is for a bake house and oven, a renewal of last year's recommendation for \$2,600 to replace a structure which, in its present condition, is extravagant in waste of fuel and is a constant menace to the safety of a great property. Its use can not be much longer continued, and unless the necessary means are provided, it will be necessary to resort to the extravagant plan of buying bread instead of baking it upon the premises. The items for new roofs, repairs, and fencing, aggregating \$2,500, are urgently called for by the condition of the school buildings and farm.

Of equal urgency is the remainder of the new appropriation asked which is for the utilization of the new family building. This building, erected under the appropriation made two years ago, is unoccupied because of the failure to provide means for its support by appropriations for the salaries of the teachers, matron, and watchman. Thus the public, through an omission, is deprived of the use of property for which it has paid, and the capacity of the school is consequently limited at the time of great need of accommodations therein. The following communication, just received at this office, by reference from the Commissioners of the District, shows the pressing nature of the case and the grounds for asking prompt and special action regarding it:

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees desire me to invite your attention to the importance of having an appropriation made early during the coming session of Congress for compensation of officers for the new family building, which was constructed sometime ago but remains unoccupied, owing to the fact that Congress made no appropriations for its officers in the present fiscal year. Appropriations for the next fiscal year have been submitted for this purpose as follows:

For new family building:	
2 teachers	\$1, 260
1 watchman	270
1 matron of family	180
Total	1, 700

One half of this amount will be required for the balance of the present fiscal year—\$855. Unless this is appropriated the building must remain closed until next July, and our present buildings are overcrowded.

Only \$25,500 was appropriated for the present fiscal year for "support of inmates." Heretofore \$26,000 has been appropriated for this purpose, and it is respectfully requested that the sum of \$500 to cover the deficiency be also asked for. If officers are provided for the new family building and fifty more boys taken in the school it will be impossible to care for them for less than has heretofore been appropriated.

Very respectfully,

A. J. FALLS,
President Board of Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The appropriation of \$102,260 asked for this institution, so far as regards the District of Columbia, is in accordance with the rates fixed by sections 4844 and 4850 of the Revised Statutes, and does not seem to require further explanation in this report.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

To this appropriation of \$10,500, the amount of which is unchanged, made under section 4864 of the Revised Statutes, similar considerations apply to those above set forth regarding support of the insane.

TOTAL FOR REFORMATORIES.

The aggregate of the above charitable and reformatory items in the schedule "reformatories and prisons," as submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is \$288,875, the amount for the current year being \$210,074.02. The increase, as explained above, is reasonable and appears to be necessary.

THE SCHEDULE "FOR CHARITIES."

The aggregate of appropriations asked for is \$245,870 as against \$219,501.35 for the current fiscal year. The items constituting this total are as follows:

For the relief of the poor.—Fourteen thousand dollars, the same amount as in each of the two fiscal years next preceding.

This fund for the current year was apportioned, as follows, by the Commissioners of the District on recommendation of the Superintendent of Charities:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 11, 1894.

Ordered, That the appropriation for the relief of the poor for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1895, is hereby apportioned, as follows:

For the physicians to the poor.....	\$7, 200
For medicine and printing prescriptions for the physicians to the poor.....	3, 700
For the Homeopathic Dispensary, including medicine for the homeopathic physicians to the poor.....	500
For the Eastern Dispensary.....	500
For the Women's Dispensary.....	500
For the Hope and Help Mission.....	500
For the Newsboy's Home, Children's Aid Society.....	300
For the Aged Women's Home.....	300
For coffins for the indigent dead.....	
By order.	14, 000

W. TINDALL,
Secretary.

Experience shows the amount allowed for medical service and prescriptions for the poor, through the 20 subdistricts and 15 designated drug stores, to be the minimum required by the needs of the District.

This charity naturally, in its detail operations, under the immediate direction of the health department, furnishes an apt illustration of the interdependence of public works of benevolence.

The Homeopathic Dispensary.—This dispensary supplies, out of its allotment of \$500, all the medicines used by the homeopathic physicians to the poor, of whom there are 2, in charge of the nineteenth and twentieth subdistricts respectively, the District of Columbia being divided into 2 parts for homeopathic service, as into 18 parts for other gratuitous public medical work. This dispensary has earnestly applied for an increased allowance from the fund, and is desirous of instituting emergency hospital service, also, having leased premises suitable for the purpose. The establishment is well conducted, useful, and capable of a greatly increased usefulness with greater resources. It was not found practicable to allow it a larger sum from the poor fund; nor was it deemed desirable to ask an increase of that fund so as to cover larger distributions to establishments that are making applications for direct and open appropriations.

The Eastern Dispensary.—This institution, now located in newly leased premises near the Capitol, is desirous of establishing emergency hospital service for the northeastern part of the city, with a population of 70,000, not furnished with facilities for quick relief to the injured or prostrated. In last year's report I found occasion to speak well of this dispensary, as also of the homeopathic institution of the same character. The remarks about direct Congressional appropriation apply equally to both cases.

The Woman's Dispensary.—Situated in the southwestern district, this establishment, which is well conducted, covers efficiently a distinct local field and deserves continued support. The dispensary is on premises leased at reasonable rental.

The Hope and Help Mission.—This home last spring made application for increased public aid, upon which the superintendent of charities reported as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the merits of the inclosed application of the Hope and Help Mission, I beg to say that the institution is highly deserving of encouragement and support, and is now in special need. If any additions are made to the list of charitable allotments in the appropriations bill this institution should certainly be one of them.

The \$300 which is now received from the District poor fund is inadequate. The curtailment to that sum from the \$1,000 received by direct appropriation from Congress prior to the present fiscal year has compelled the removal of the mission from its former commodious quarters to a smaller house, No. 622 H street NW., where the best practicable use is made of inadequate accommodations.

The establishment is managed with economy, energy, and devotion to a much-needed good work. Its expenses are light, and the only salary paid is \$15 per month to a competent matron. It does not depend entirely on benevolent subvention as, besides pecuniary donations, it regularly receives supplies of provisions from five charitable merchants.

The Hope and Help Mission cares, not only for the unfortunate woman, to whom its doors are never closed, but also frequently for their children. In three such cases good homes were recently obtained for mother and child. This mission is not an experiment, but an institution of merit, proven by long trials, and, filling a need for refuge for a most unfortunate class in the heart of the city, it necessarily relieves the criminal courts of much work of preventing crime through despair.

It is to be relied on that whatever additional public means may be allowed to this excellent charity will be wisely expended to the advantage of the community.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
President of Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

There has not been found any reason to change the opinion above expressed, but much to confirm it. All that could be done under existing circumstances was to continue the allotment from the poor fund. If Congress shall see fit to include the establishment among the recipients of direct and specific appropriations, the money will undoubtedly be judiciously expended in the accomplishment of much good. The mission cares for an average of 30 inmates. Its present premises are too small, but they are all the resources of the mission can afford.

The Aged Woman's Home.—Charitable ladies of Georgetown have long sustained this home by donations far exceeding the public allowance of \$300. If not thus supported the thirteen aged inmates would otherwise be public charges at higher cost. The house occupied by the home is leased by the managers.

The Newsboys' Home and Children's Aid Society.—In addition to the \$500 allotted from the poor fund, this home receives a considerable income for temporary care of wards of the Board of Children's Guardians. During the last fiscal year its revenue from this source amounted to \$664.57. The society has recently received a legacy of \$30,000 for the purchase of suitable premises instead of those now rented, and its field of usefulness will undoubtedly be enlarged under energetic management.

The average number of lodgers at the home is 12; but during the inclement season it is the resort of a large number of urchins who gather there, and to whom meals, entertainment, and educational and moral instruction are given. Situations were found for 20 children during the past year, and about 13,000 meals and 4,000 lodgings were furnished. It is submitted for the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be desirable to transfer to the appropriation schedules the allotments from the poor fund to institutions and leave the District fund "for relief of the poor" at the disposal of the local authorities for use more directly in consonance with the title of the fund.

The Municipal Lodging house.—This public place of reception for wayfarers, located on premises secured at a merely nominal rent, has, by two years' experience, fully justified its establishment. Its work during the fiscal year under review is shown by the following statistics:

Tabulated statement of expenses and operations for the year 1893-'94.

By quarters.	Expenses.				Work done.			Average cost per meal.
	Provi- sions.	Supplies.	Improve- ments.	Salaries.	Men cared for.	Lodg- ings.	Meals.	
First	\$96.69	\$75.03	\$54.47	\$378.00				<i>Cents.</i>
Second	269.16	166.63	261.89	390.00	365	896	1,792	.....
Third	229.58	185.07	44.70	390.00	2,205	4,930	8,323	.....
Fourth	176.74	135.20	10.70	390.00	1,923	4,446	6,141	.....
Total	772.17	561.93	371.76	1,548.00	5,530	13,347	21,369	3.6

Amount of appropriation	\$4,000.00
Total expenses of the year	3,253.86
Balance	746.14
Average days per man	2.3773
Average cost per man	\$0.5884
Average cost per day per man	\$0.2475

Tabulated statement showing the total number of people accommodated during the year, with the nationality, cause of distress, etc., is as follows:

Causes of distress.

Nationality.	Dissipation.	Tramp.	Out of work.	Immigrant.	Sick.	Other cause.	Industrial army.	Total.
White	426	923	1,811	.....	18	46	108	3,332
Colored	37	139	361	.....	5	17	.....	559
English	60	88	152	2	.....	2	8	312
German	42	84	320	23	4	3	4	480
Irish	95	123	168	1	1	8	9	405
Scotch	29	33	73	3	.....	1	1	140
French	5	8	31	2	.....	1	1	48
Swedes	3	6	34	.....	1	.....	.....	44
Swiss	2	8	27	2	.....	.....	.....	39
Norwegian	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....	2	14
Danes	4	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	29
Canadian	6	12	28	.....	.....	1	1	48
Australian .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Jews .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Nova Scotians .....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Holland .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Austrian	1	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	12
Russian .....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
South American .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Spanish .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian .....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Poland .....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Greek	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Welsh	1	4	6	1	.....	1	.....	13
Hungarian	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Belgian	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	8
Arabian .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Turk .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bohemian .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	717	1,439	3,085	46	29	80	134	5,530

In a report for the fourth quarter of the year Superintendent William H. Dunn says:

The original design of this institution was to provide temporary board and lodging for indigent strangers while in the city, yet the management was to be such as would be most likely to discourage their coming and to hasten the time of their departure.

To effectually carry out this latter proposition rules were adopted which required a certain amount of work to be done and also limited to three days the time accommodations could be had.

Discretionary powers, however, were given the superintendent to modify this latter rule if in his judgment circumstances seemed to demand it. This has uniformly been done in cases of home people and occasionally with outsiders. It has been the constant aim on the part of the management to assist as far as possible these unfortunate men to positions in which they could care for and support themselves.

While comparatively few home people have sought accommodations here, none have been turned away, so that if they have suffered from hunger or from want of sleeping accommodations it has been from their choice and not from any fault of the house.

By reference to a former report, it will be seen that I called attention to the matter of a more suitable location for the Municipal Lodging House. The experience of the past winter convinced me that a more unsuitable location for successfully carrying out the object for which this institution was established could scarcely be found, and I beg to renew my recommendation and urge that the matter of a change of location be considered and decided upon at the earliest moment consistent with the present financial depression.

The house is cut up into 21 rooms and 6 hallways, the ceilings low, and the rooms dark, so much so as to require the lighting of gas by day. The only ventilation is by way of windows, many of which open into narrow passageways between this and adjoining buildings. In these small and poorly ventilated rooms beds are crowded so closely together as to compel occupants to crawl from one to the other in the matter of ingress or egress. It will be apparent to you that if the dormitory consisted of one large, well-lighted, well-ventilated, and cheery room, where a single

attendant could, at a glance, see all the occupants, it would be a decided improvement in many ways.

We have neither reading room nor chapel—two important and necessary adjuncts, in my opinion, to the success of an institution of this kind. An urgent necessity also exists for a more commodious room where the men can sit after their work is done. The present one is small, dark, and poorly ventilated, and used for dining purposes, and has a capacity for but fifteen persons. The wood yard also is a narrow and contracted arrangement. By packing the men as closely together as possible about eighteen can work at one time, whereas the working capacity of the yard should be sufficient to accommodate at least fifty men. The storage capacity for wood is also limited. Twelve cords of sawed and split wood will block us completely up, and further work must be suspended until the wood is removed. If the wood yard attached to this institution had a capacity for storing sixty cords we could furnish the District government with all the sawed and split wood it would require.

A brief description of our experience during the invasion of the District of Columbia by the Coxey contingent may not be out of place in the report, as we are in a position to get possession of facts not otherwise known to the public.

On the night of the 26th of last April I had 52 lodgers; on the night following 27—this being the date on which Coxey's army arrived at Brightwood. The number of lodgers gradually decreased until the army encamped in South Washington. When they settled there it was presumed that overflow of misguided sympathy would provide clothing, camp and garrison equipment, and rations in the same manner as if these men were regularly enlisted in the United States service. In anticipation of this gratuitous provision I found myself with only 10 lodgers.

Prior to the establishment of the South Washington camp, and as an experimental test, I reduced the amount of work required from one-sixteenth of a cord of wood to four sticks, to be sawed for each meal or lodging. Fearing that perhaps this might still be excessive, I divided the number by two, so that these poor "unemployed" and "unfortunate laboring men" should have nothing to complain of in the way of extortion or seeming hardship. The conditions now were, that by sawing two sticks of wood a man was given a hot-water bath, a good clean bed, a night shirt, and his clothes fumigated in the bargain; and yet, strange as it may appear, these "men out of work" and "earnestly looking for a job," preferred to remain encamped in a low, unhealthy part of the city, on ground formerly used as a dump for rubbish, until they were removed by order of the health officer of the District for fear of breeding a pestilence.

The Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.—This lodging place for Union veterans encounters many difficulties in the management from the character of its patrons, who consist of men waiting for the settlement of accounts in enforced idleness and want and then suddenly coming into possession of considerable sums. Strenuous efforts to mitigate the evils of the establishment, raise its standard, and improve its efficiency are meeting with success. The premises in Missouri avenue rented by the managers of the home are suitable for its use. The following letter summarizes the work of the home during the fiscal year:

TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, G. A. R.,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to reply to your circular letter of August 31, 1894, my absence from the city being my apology for the delay.

There was received at the home from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, 1,006 ex-Union soldiers and sailors. Meals furnished during the same period, 18,854; lodgings furnished during the same period, 8,394.

We have expended about \$270 more than the appropriation, but the managers at the last meeting decided not to ask for anything beyond the \$2,500.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS R. TURNBULL,
Secretary.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

The Woman's Christian Association.—In the appropriation for this excellent and long-established charity there is no change proposed by the estimate. The allowance of \$4,000 is moderate return for the support of an average of 62 inmates, at an annual per capita cost of \$64.32.

The institution occupies valuable and well-located private property, and is managed by citizen incorporators.

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.—No medical charity of Washington is better or more favorably known than this well managed, enterprising, and scientifically equipped hospital. Congress wisely increased its appropriation last year, and further application may be made to promote the exclusively public service rendered, through which the energy, liberality, and sound judgment of public spirited professional and business men so very largely contribute. There is occasion for better arrangement of the ambulance service, and for other hospital facilities as well as for development of the training school. The estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$12,000, the sum allowed for the current year. The needs of the institution, as regarded by the management, are set forth in the following extracts from letters recently sent to the superintendent of charities by Mr. H. Randall Webb, secretary of the hospital board:

In response to your circular letter I have to report that the principal needs of the Central Dispensary are more room and more money.

The work at this institution has been constantly increasing; there is no way of stopping it and no way of regulating the increase, and the present building is very inadequate to the needs of the institution. This is especially the case in the dispensary department, as a visit to the building at the busy hour of the day, about 3 p. m., will demonstrate. The service rooms where the dispensary patients are examined are entirely too few to in any manner accommodate the large number of patients who seek aid and attention at their doors.

The emergency department is also very inadequate to the demands upon it, and much suffering and distress often result in consequence.

We have had an average of more than ten emergency cases a day for some time at the hospital, most of these cases important ones, and many of them serious. We have only two emergency rooms, so that when many patients are brought there at the same time, which not infrequently occurs, it is impossible to give them proper attention.

The demands made upon the hospital have been, on certain occasions, entirely beyond its capabilities, and it has only been by the most careful management of the physicians and nurses in charge that it has been able in a qualified manner to respond to them. I refer to the Ford's Theater disaster, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Pythian encampments, and inauguration, when every injured person is brought immediately to the hospital, and when the regular physicians, the nurses, and most of the assistants are kept busy from morning until night.

But what we need most is a proper place in close proximity to the hospital, if not in the building itself, in which to keep the ambulance, its horse and driver. At present it has to be kept at some distance from the building and often delays occur in responding to calls, which have caused many complaints and much unnecessary suffering to the injured.

In good weather the ambulance stands at the hospital door, but this is impossible in wet weather or in extreme heat and cold. We also need a second horse, as our present one is often overworked, and on occasions like inauguration, etc., he has been completely used up. A second ambulance would be of great assistance, and on certain occasions it is an absolute necessity.

We respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the next fiscal year. We need this sum, because we are obliged to keep on hand a large corps of trained help. Some time may elapse without needing this force, when suddenly an occasion may arise like the Ford's Theater disaster and the great fire of Monday, September 17, 1894, when the whole resources of the hospital will be taxed and when only skilled hands and plenty of them can afford the needed assistance.

This help we must have on hand, as when the call comes there is no time to look it up, and no one can tell when the call may come.

Again, the physicians in charge have managed only with the greatest economy and by doing without many necessary articles to get along at all on our present small income. Several instruments and other appliance sought to be purchased, in order that this hospital should be properly equipped to render the needed assistance to those applying at its doors.

There is one very important matter which has not, it seems to me, had sufficient consideration; that is, a means of escape in case of fire. The building is very high, and the greater number of the inmates sleep upon the third and fourth floors. From these the only escape is by the elevator shaft and staircase, which lie close together.

Our ward patients are nearly always helpless from the nature of their injuries or from weakness, and would need much assistance.

The laundry equipment is very poor. A drying room is always dangerous, and a stove especially so, besides the danger of fire originating there. We have occasionally a leak through the ceiling of the north ward when any water has dripped upon the unprotected floor of the laundry. Twice the plaster of the ward ceiling has been so saturated that it has fallen, and once, I have been told, a bed patient barely escaped injury.

The ground floor is unfit for sleeping rooms. The janitor and utility man, who are obliged to sleep there because there is no room for them elsewhere, have been ill for the past two months and not able to perform their work satisfactorily. It is very unhygienic at any time in the year, but especially so during the summer months. We ought to be able to employ a night engineer during the summer, principally to keep up steam, that we may carry our patients upstairs at any hour of the night without delay.

The Washington Training School for Nurses, the oldest training school for nurses in the District, of the faculty of which Dr. H. L. E. Johnson is Dean, gives theoretical and practical instruction in the lecture room and wards of the Emergency Hospital.

The Columbia Hospital for Women.—An appropriation of \$10,000 for construction, secured at the last session of Congress, has been expended in the erection of a home for nurses employed in the hospital and instructed in its training school. The great advantages of a thorough-going system of professional nursing and education of nurses are illustrated in this hospital itself and in the connection of its nursing system with the Children's Hospital. Similar benefits are shown in the improved service in the Washington Hospital for Foundlings. The people of the District are to be congratulated that the development of intelligent work in this line among these institutions and in the Freedmen's Hospital, as well as in the Garfield Hospital, provided for in the sundry civil bill, and in the self-sustaining Home for Incurables, has during the past two years very greatly improved the medical service of the city, not only in public institutions but also in successful contest with disease in private homes. The appropriation for maintenance of Columbia now recommended is \$20,000, the same as that of the current year.

The receipts from pay patients and from interest during the year amounted to \$3,566.77, and the average number of inmates cared for was 56. The per capita cost seems high, but that test is a very fallacious one when applied to hospital service involving difficult and dangerous operations, and it has been demonstrated that in this respect Columbia is far more economical than similar institutions in other American cities. Title to the valuable property occupied by this institution is held by the United States, and, under a proviso of the appropriation act of 1893, vacancies among the unofficial members of the board of trustees are filled by the Commissioners of the District. For reasons set forth in the complete and lucid report herewith transmitted, the management of the hospital asked for an appropriation of \$25,000. The advance was not, however, conceded in the estimates.

This institution has recently experienced a serious loss in the retirement from charitable and professional activity of its highly esteemed president, Rev. Dr. William Alvin Bartlett. Several other District charitable and educational directorates have special reasons to regret his retirement, which is, indeed, a general loss to the community.

The Children's Hospital.—The benevolence of citizens, which is the main support of this time-honored and excellent establishment, has, during the past year, added to its facilities an infant ward. The appropriation recommended is the same as in former years (\$10,000), but application has been made for an increase on the ground of increased

capacity through private subscription, and because of urgent need for certain improved hospital appliances. If the suggestion of increased allowance to any of the aided medical charities of the District be entertained by the committees of Congress, the Children's Hospital is eminently worthy of favorable regard. A statement published with this report sets forth the needs and desires of this admirable charity, which cares for 75 invalid and infant children without charge. The property occupied by this institution was derived from private sources, and its management is that of a private corporation.

The National Homeopathic Hospital.—In last year's estimates an appropriation of \$9,000 was recommended for this institution, instead of \$7,000 heretofore allowed. The appropriation bill granted \$8,000. The sum of \$9,000 is again recommended, for reasons similar to those urged last year, but now much stronger, by reason of the extensive improvements that have been effected at private cost, and which render the hospital of greater public utility. The reasons are set forth in detail in an appended report, as is the case with several other institutions for which appropriations are asked. It is the evident duty of the superintendent of charities in this case to urge the force of these considerations upon Congress, together with the Commissioners of the District, who have endorsed the recommendation. This hospital has cared for an average of 35 patients, of whom less than one-third paid anything to the hospital. This is exclusive of free treatment of 1,200 dispensary patients. The property occupied by the hospital was derived in about equal parts from public and from private sources, and its affairs are directed by unofficial managers.

The Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.—This general hospital of this city of Washington, for both white and colored patients, is recommended for an allowance of \$58,525, an increase of \$5,500 over the appropriation for the current year. The increase asked for is chiefly for the establishment of a nurses' training school. The new and able surgeon-in-chief, Dr. D. H. Williams, urged upon the Commissioners of the District the great advantages to be derived from a well-organized training system for colored nurses. The occupation is one for which intelligent women of the colored race are peculiarly adapted, and yet, while many avenues of female self-support are practically closed to them, there is only one other nurses' training school for colored women in the country.

The Freedmen's School will admit only girls well instructed in rudimentary branches, graduates of normal schools and academies. The student nurses are to be paid a minimum sum for their clothing and other necessary personal expenses, and the calculation in the estimates has been reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficient service. Heretofore the hospital depended largely on patient nurse women who were not instructed in their duty, and of whom, as shown by the pay rolls, a majority could not write their names. Obviously, such nursing is behind the age. The professional nurse is as necessary, almost, as a competent physician, and no one can be a reliable aid to the physician who can not perform such services as taking and recording the temperature and keeping a chart of the progress of sickness. Even apart from important and more general considerations relating to this enterprise, it is essential for the welfare of the hospital itself that its system of nursing be improved.

The other items going to make up the increase in the appropriation are \$600 for a janitor and \$2,500 for apparatus for heating the hospital wards by steam. These wards are now heated by stoves in a very unsatisfactory manner, and the change will promote the healthiness and

cleanliness of the hospital, and, ultimately the economy of its administration. With an average of 250 patients, this great local establishment should be made a model one, as has long been the aim of its management. The present surgeon-in-chief has divided the hospital into medical, surgical, obstetrical, gynecological, and venereal departments, and his aim is to place a specialist of distinction in charge of every department, so as to secure to the patients better and more scientific treatment.

District supplies and control.—Being an exclusively public institution—that is to say, one supported entirely from public funds—the District authorities, a year ago, reached the conclusion that it would be for the good of the Freedmen's Hospital to draw its supplies directly from the supply department of the District, thus insuring to the hospital standard articles at the lowest wholesale contract prices, and relieving the medical officers in charge of the onerous and alien duties of bargaining for, selecting, and keeping account of articles purchased from different sellers. All goods are obtained by requisition upon the District Commissioners, and all employes are paid upon the District pay rolls. This is naturally the case with branches of the District government, such as the engineer department, having very extensive transactions, and with such large public institutions as the Washington Asylum.

The application of this system of public supply and District financial control to the Freedmen's Hospital has proved a complete success. It illustrates the advantages of recommendations in this connection, made in last year's report of the superintendent of charities, and suggests whether, as a general rule, the same methods of supply and payment should not be made applicable to all charitable and reformatory institutions within the District, maintained exclusively by public funds. The management of the Reform School for Girls has been placed upon the same footing with like good results. The Municipal Lodging House is on the same basis, and the Temporary Home for Union Soldiers and Sailors certainly ought to be.

An exception may be recognized in the case of the Reform School of the District of Columbia (for boys) on account of the great extent and long-established methods of that excellent institution and the intricacies of accounting arising from repayments through the Department of Justice. In other cases, however, there does not seem adequate reason for the continuance of treasurers, mostly salaried, and separate bonded disbursing officers for official organizations of the District having no unofficial receipts or transactions, or private corporate property. This rule has been recognized in the estimates in the proviso drawn for the transformation of the Industrial Home School from a private to a public corporation.

The property occupied by the Freedmen's Hospital is leased by the District Commissioners from the Howard University, at a rental of \$4,000 per year.

The Reform School for Girls.—The estimates for this school have been increased by the insertion of an item of \$28,000 for addition to buildings, and one of \$2,200 for changing from the Smead heating system to steam heating, and from dry-earth closets to water-closets. There are also items for painting, for the erection of fire escapes, for lightning rods, and for farming appliances, which increase the estimate to \$43,145 from \$9,325 allowed for maintenance during the current year. The reason for proposing the increase is that at present the establishment is too small to be economical. It is now full, having 34 inmates com-

mitted by the courts, while convicted persons who would appropriately be sent to this reformatory are of necessity sentenced to confinement elsewhere.

The proposed addition, which has been earnestly recommended by the criminal judges of the District, would increase the capacity of the establishment to about 65 inmates, without materially adding to the salary account or other administrative expenses. The per capita cost at present is altogether too high, simply by reason of the smallness of the establishment, as the staff is neither too large nor overpaid. The allowance for maintenance simply is not materially increased in the estimates over that for the present year, as it will be time enough to provide for additional supplies when the enlargement, if authorized, shall have been completed. The change from the present heating system to steam heating will economize fuel, and insure proper temperature, while the alteration of the closet system, a drain having been recently constructed, will also promote economy as well as the health of the reformatory. Humanity requires a fire escape upon a building of the construction of this reformatory, and the erection of lightning rods is obviously a proper precaution in the case of so isolated a structure.

Last year criticisms were made upon the location and plan of this institution, which were fixed beyond remedy before the present superintendent of charities took office. My views upon that subject have not changed, but the reformatory is already a costly fixture at its present site, and it seems necessary to take steps to secure from it greater results to the public in return for the burdens it entails. Projected improvements in transit lines will render the premises more accessible and decrease the cost of transporting persons and supplies to the reform school. The property occupied by this school belongs to the United States, and, like those of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, its trustees are appointed by the President of the United States. According to the custom of the older reformatory, reports are made to the United States Law Department as well as to the local authorities.

The Washington Hospital for Foundlings.—In this case the recommendation of the estimates is for the same appropriation as last year, namely, \$6,000. The institution, directed by private incorporators, well managed before, has recently much improved in nursing methods and in the results of its charitable work. It has 76 wards indentured by adoption to respectable families, and it is resorted to by many childless persons seeking children for adoption. Located on property acquired by the gift of a munificent and lamented Washingtonian, its return to the public in the care of those peculiarly helpless at least equals the public aid it receives. The average number of inmates during the year was 33 infants.

The Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish.—For this institution the appropriation recommended is the same as that for the current fiscal year, \$1,300, or 90 per cent of the amount allowed before the appropriations for child-caring institutions were reduced for the benefit of the board of children's guardians. In charge of a sisterhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this orphanage is chiefly maintained, as it was founded, by private benevolence. It is admirably and economically managed, and Sister Sara, its superintendent, ranks high among the devoted and pious humanitarians eminently successful in child training. The average number of inmates in the institution is 95, so that its per capita cost to the public is now \$18.53 per year, or 5½ cents

per day, while before the readjustment of appropriations by Congress it was less than 4 cents per day. The relations of this and similar institutions to the public were exhaustively considered by the appropriations committees of both branches of Congress, in hearings and discussions lasting from the beginning of January until the end of July.

The adjustment that was reached with very general assent has been observed as to the aided children's institutions of the District in the estimates for the coming year. The following letter upon this subject was received too late for insertion among the institutional statements appended to this report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1894.

SIR: For the past year the Church Orphanage has been seriously crippled in its work from lack of funds for maintenance. Our private subscriptions have fallen off. We counted upon an annual appropriation of \$2,000 (none too large a sum for our necessities), but a portion of this amount has been withheld. Sickness among the children has increased the call for expenditures. We trust that the plain facts will show how unjust it has been to deprive us of the sum that in former years was given us, and we hope that the amount so withheld will yet be appropriated for our benefit in a deficiency bill. Otherwise we are left in debt for maintenance.

We contribute of our means to sustain this charity which is relieving the public of a burden, and giving to it well trained boys and girls in lieu of those who might otherwise prove a detriment to society. There is a limit to what we can accomplish as private citizens in raising money to support the orphanage. Still, we hope before long to build up such an endowment fund as to render us independent of aid from Congress. Meanwhile, however, we state in moderate terms the extent of our needs. We spend every dollar judiciously and economically; and we believe that Congress need but to know the exact truth of the situation to vote such sum as you, sir, have heartily recommended.

Let me avail myself of this opportunity to thank you, in behalf of the orphanage, for your generous sympathy and your kind advocacy of our cause, which is, in truth, the cause of all the good people of this community.

Yours, truly,

FRANK W. HACKETT,
Secretary of Church Orphanage.

To JOHN TRACY,

Superintendent of Charities.

Property owned by this orphanage in this city and at its country home in Virginia, valued at about \$50,000, was secured from private sources, with the exception of \$10,000 public money invested in improvements.

The Mount Vernon Orphan Asylum.—The case of this institution, as to appropriations, is similar to that of St. John's Orphanage. Its attendance is 50, and the children are well instructed in the neighboring public school as well as at the asylum. The per capita cost is \$36 per year. The United States contributed at various times \$24,000 toward the property occupied by this institution, which is somewhat more than one-third its value.

The National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.—For this colored home the continuance of the present appropriation of \$9,000 is recommended. Its revenues from private sources are scanty; but it received during the past year \$1,537.93 for the support of wards of the board of children's guardians, and its income from that source will continue to increase its public aid. By its merits, as well as by its long record of philanthropy, this institution is deserving of the help it gets. Its average attendance, except when admissions were refused on account of the prevalence of diphtheria, has been 111 inmates. The children are taught by the public school teachers in departments divided as in the city schools. As a rule, they are kept until the age of 12 years, unless suitable homes are found sooner. The property occupied was derived from public sources and is held by trustees for the institution.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum.—This charity cares for an average of 138 infants, who would inevitably be exclusively public charges otherwise. The appropriation, at one time \$6,500 and cut down \$3,780 two years ago, was adjusted at the last session at \$5,400, a continuance of which allowance is recommended. Of the infants in charge of the institution an average of about 35 are kept out at nurse as health requirements demand. Receipts through the board of children's guardians have been very small, the board not having at any time more than two wards at the institution, and \$115.69 being the total of such payments during the fiscal year. With the exception of an appropriation of \$5,000 to effect an improvement, several years ago, the valuable property of this asylum was derived entirely from private sources.

St. Joseph's Asylum.—This asylum is allowed in the estimate its present appropriation of \$1,800. It occupies no public property, and has an average of 115 male orphan inmates. Its cost to the public per capita is consequently \$15.15 per year, the lowest in the District. It has received no income through the board of children's guardians.

The Association for Works of Mercy.—The House of Mercy, managed by an Episcopalian sisterhood devoted to the care of erring women, is recommended for a continuance of its present appropriation of \$1,800. It has an average of 20 inmates, and is in all respects well directed. Its total official income is represented by the appropriation. The Government has contributed in all about \$20,000 to the cost of the property occupied, while a somewhat smaller sum was derived from private sources. The financial direction is in the hands of private incorporators.

The House of the Good Shepherd.—This refuge, under the management of a Roman Catholic sisterhood, has a present appropriation of \$2,700, the continuance of which is asked. It has two classes of inmates, penitents and probationers. Its average number of inmates is 90, giving average public cost per capita of \$30 per year. This home, in the penitent branch, like the House of Mercy, undertakes the reformation of white girls who have gone astray. Some time ago it made a proposition to establish a branch for colored girls upon its present premises; but the founding of the Reform School for Girls was deemed to render this unnecessary. The property occupied by the institution was derived from private sources, with the exception of construction appropriations aggregating \$15,000.

St. Rose's Industrial School.—The present and the estimated appropriations for this industrial school are respectively \$4,500. Like St. Ann's, St. Joseph's, and the House of the Good Shepherd, it is managed by a Roman Catholic sisterhood. Many of its inmates come from St. Vincent's Asylum, a large female orphanage that receives no public aid. Its pupils are instructed in dressmaking and other woman's industries. Like other institutions of the District managed by religious orders, its expenses are diminished through saving a salary account, and its maintenance fund increased by private donations. The average number of pupils at the school is 85, at a per capita public cost of \$41 per year. The property occupied was derived from private sources.

The Industrial Home School.—It is proposed, at the request of the management of the industrial school, to transform it from a private into a public corporation. It is located on public property, furnished and maintained exclusively at public cost. Its appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$9,900, and during the last fiscal year \$2,127.50 was received through the board of children's guardians. Its average of inmates was 75 boys and girls. In the estimates \$13,000 is asked

for the coming fiscal year, and it is provided that wards of the board of children's guardians sent to the school shall, to the extent of its capacity to receive them in addition to other inmates, be supported without charge. The proviso of transfer is as follows:

Provided. That the board of managers of the Industrial Home School, on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1895, shall transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a board of trustees of said school, consisting of nine members, whose terms of office shall be, for the first appointment, three members for one year, three members for two years, and three members for three years, except appointments to fill out unexpired terms. The board of trustees so appointed by the Commissioners shall manage the school under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be made by said board, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All designations for employment in said school made by said board of trustees shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and in the event of the disapproval by said Commissioners of any selection by said board of trustees the said Commissioners shall make the appointment. All supplies for said school shall be obtained by requisition upon said Commissioners, and all moneys received at the school as income thereof from sale of products and from payment for board of instruction shall be paid over to said Commissioners.

Provided further. That the wards of the board of children's guardians committed to the Industrial Home School shall be supported by said school without charge to said board.

The text of this proviso illustrates the system of District official control of institutions exclusively supported by public funds, incidentally discussed above. In this and similar cases it is not proposed to lose the advantages of the supervision of an institutional board, but to make that board an official instead of a private corporate agency.

The Board of Children's Guardians.—For this organization the total appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$17,000. The estimates recommend an increase to \$20,000 and to this is to be added the saving to the board of payments to the Industrial Home School, should the transfer of the institution to a public management be made. During the last fiscal year the Home School received, through the board of children's guardians, in addition to its appropriation, the sum of \$2,127.50. It is fair to assume on the basis of past payments that such receipts will next year amount to not less than \$2,500, thus increasing the resources of the board of children's guardians to at least \$22,500.

The report of the board of children's guardians, which has just been received, asks for an allowance of \$26,200 for support of children and \$5,340 for other expenses. Certain economies, especially regarding payments for support of feeble-minded children now in progress of arrangement, will be completed in time for intelligent advising upon this subject in advance of consideration of the District appropriation bill by the House committee.

Hospital for Infectious Diseases.—The appropriation act of March 3, 1893, made the following provision:

For the erection, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on land belonging to the United States or the District of Columbia, to be selected by said Commissioners, of a hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from contagious diseases, five thousand dollars; and in case a suitable site can not be secured upon United States or District lands, an additional sum for the purchase of a site for said hospital of not exceeding ten thousand dollars; in all, fifteen thousand dollars.

It has long been a reproach to Washington, otherwise so liberally supplied with scientific appliances and facilities for the care of the sick, that there has been no public place for the reception and cure of sufferers from the minor infectious diseases—diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and erysipelas. For the major contagious sicknesses, such as

smallpox, there has been provision useful, although, unfortunately, often inadequate, in the isolated establishment on the point of land on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, near the Washington Asylum.

Naturally the District has not escaped the affliction of minor infection, and the danger has continued to spread throughout the homes of Washington without the check that isolation would afford and without the diminution of the number of fatal cases that would certainly have been effected by the establishment of a proper institution. Strangers, stricken in hotels or lodgings, have necessarily been hurried away for care in more provident cities to the imminent peril, not only of the patients, but also of the traveling public, thus making the capital city of the country a disease-spreading center. To the providing of a remedy for this grave defect the attention of the District Commissioners and of this office has been directed since the taking effect of the authorizing act on July 1, 1893.

It was at the outset determined to limit the scope of the new establishment strictly to minor infectious maladies, and to exclude from it absolutely all cases of major contagion. In no sense was the institution to be allowed to become a common pest house. The first design, steadily pursued throughout the year, was to secure the erection of isolation wards in connection with established hospitals. Such arrangement would have promoted economy in the administration of the minor infectious service, and greatly benefited medical establishments with which the wards would have been connected. The original plan was to erect an isolated ward upon ground of the Children's Hospital, with the aid of a considerable fund raised for that purpose by the benevolent Daisy Chain Association. Building plans were drawn by that eminent expert, Assistant Surgeon-General Billings, U. S. A.; but in this case, as in those of several similar attempts, local opposition prevented their execution.

Among the negotiations conducted there was one in connection with the Garfield Hospital which was interrupted by an application for injunction and other opposition of nonprofessional persons interested in neighboring property. The injunction was finally denied, but circumstances intervened to prevent the founding of the establishment, which was favored by the medical staff of the hospital. A locality was also considered, in the grounds of the Freedmen's Hospital, owned by the Howard University. In the course of this negotiation, which proved futile, the following memorandum was submitted to the authorities of the university by the superintendent of charities, after a personal consultation with the board.

The paper, hastily prepared from authorities immediately at hand, is limited in its scope and application. It however serves to illustrate by the example of other cities the necessity to the public health of establishments for curing infectious disease, while showing in a general but striking way the precautions to be observed in treating and transporting infected patients. The text of this paper is:

ISOLATION WARDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

[From Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Nursing—Chicago International Congress, 1893.]

HOSPITALS IN PARIS.

[From paper by Dr. Allen Herbert and Dr. W. Douglas Hogg.]

Hôpital Lariboisiere.

Patients affected with contagious diseases are treated at the Hôpital Lariboisiere in a small, isolated building, containing seven beds.

Each patient's room opens directly on to a balcony which surrounds the building. These rooms have no direct communication with each other.

Independently of the medical staff there are three persons attached to this building who are obliged to take all necessary precautions before absenting themselves from it. They are: 1 assistant superintendent, 1 male attendant, 1 female attendant.

Number of cases in 1891 and 1892.

	1891.		1892.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Diphtheria.....	3	11	3	8
Measles.....	11	12	4	6
Scarlet fever.....	3	5	4	1
Smallpox.....		1		
Erysipelas.....	36	57	36	45
Cholera.....			6	13
Various cases.....	4	23	7	45
Total.....	57	109	60	118
Cases discharged.....	153		153	
Fatal cases.....	13		25	
	166		178	

There remains but little to be said with regard to the other general hospitals, viz, La Pitie (716 beds), La Charité (320 beds), which possess 5 and 3 isolated rooms, respectively.

[From discussion at the International Congress regarding infectious hospitals.]

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. Billings). It is above all things necessary to get the public to understand that there is very little danger in a hospital for diphtheria, scarlet fever, or measles, separated the width of an ordinary street, even, from the surrounding houses. If there were a hospital of that kind next door to my house, separated by a brick partition wall, I should not have the least fear of anything coming through it or of any contagion coming from it. The details of construction may be made very elaborate, as, for instance, in the special isolation ward in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where each room is separate, with separate air space. The purpose was to have the patient absolutely isolated from all the other patients in that building.

Dr. J. L. NOTTER. I fully agree with you, Mr. Chairman, in the remarks you have made. Immense numbers of patients are treated in the hospitals in London—smallpox patients—yet not a single case of infection has ever been traced to the proximity of these tents. Now, on the question of disinfection. The disinfection of the clothing of the patients is one of the most important points in the management of infectious hospitals; not only the clothing which the patient brings in with him and his bedding, etc., but also to see that nothing goes out which can carry any disease germs of any sort. Dry heat is of no use whatever. If you use heated air, the temperature is such that it will disintegrate the fibre of any clothing and destroy the material long before it will have any result in destroying the disease germs. The only true method seems to me to be to treat the clothing by atmospheric pressure.

A DELEGATE. I wish to ask what the effect would be of carrying patients in ambulances through the streets to hospital some distance away, in the case of infectious diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is done with proper precautions there is little risk. Care must be taken not to scatter anything in the way of infectious dust from such a person, but for all the diseases which are ordinarily sent to contagious-disease hospitals no special precautions are needed. In the case of cholera care must be taken by the use of either rubber sheets or absorbent goods to prevent any discharges from getting into the street; and the ambulance itself must be thoroughly cleaned with reliable disinfectants.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE.

The isolating ward is about 100 feet distant from the nearest common ward, the nearest building. The essential feature of this pavilion is that the central corridor is freely open to the external air at either end and rises through the building in a clear story at the top, the sides of the clear story being fitted with movable glass levers.

The walls of this corridor are practically double and it is necessary to pass through a vestibule with two sets of doors to enter a patient's room. Each room measures 11 by 13 feet 1 inch. It has an open fireplace with a separate chimney flue placed in the center of the inner wall of the room. At one side of the chimney is a small closet to contain a commode, access to which is gained from the outside through an opening in the wall. This closet is lined with galvanized coil. The door of the closet is arranged for free access of air, and the exit of foul air from the room takes place mainly through the special flue of this closet. The whole of the closet and its exit flue can be readily cleansed with flame. This arrangement is made so that every patient taken to this ward can be isolated not only from the rest of the hospital but also from all other patients in the ward. There is no common water-closet or bathroom, and no possibility of the passage of air from one room to another by means of the common corridor, because this is practically an open-air passage. Fresh air enters these rooms by registers in the outer wall for the incoming air, being substantially the same as those described for the common-ward pavilion. The amount of heating surface, however, is greater, being calculated for a constant supply of two cubic feet per second per person. The chamber utensils containing excreta when removed from the commodes are taken to a sink inclosed by glass doors with special ventilation and air supply, so that the excreta can be thoroughly disinfected and disposed of.

Three rooms are larger than the others, and in these rooms the fresh incoming air, instead of entering through a register in the side walls, enters through the floor which, for a distance of 7 feet from the outer walls, is perforated with one-fourth-inch holes, giving more than 94 square feet of floor with 52 holes to the square foot. These holes are slightly funnel shaped, and twenty of them are estimated to be equal to 1 square inch of inlet. The object is to supply a large amount of air, about 4 cubic feet per second to each inmate, and to have this air pass constantly upward so that no portion of it shall be rebreathed or come a second time in contact with the patient, thus placing him in the condition of being out of doors in a gentle current of air.

In order to secure as little communication as possible between this ward and the rest of the hospital, arrangements are provided that the nurses on duty in this building shall remain for considerable periods of time, and accordingly two bedrooms are provided for nurses, each room to contain two beds. The bath tub in this building is provided with a truck which can be readily wheeled into any room.

BOSTON HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

[From twenty-ninth report of the Boston City Hospital.]

Four wards for diphtheria and scarlet fever continue to place the same dilemmas and difficulties in the way of the proper management of the general wards as previously pointed out in the annual reports. The beds of these wards have been full nearly all the time. This is particularly true of the scarlet fever ward. The details of occupancy and management of these wards during the last year are more fully pointed out in the superintendent's report. It is obvious that wards intended for 42 patients under proper conditions can not be occupied by 60 patients without great detriment and danger. Experience has verified this deduction.

These difficulties, however, will soon be remedied by the completion of the Chester Park Hospital. The trustees, with the assistance of the superintendent, have been for many months at work upon plans for a new hospital for contagious diseases. For the purpose of carrying out this work \$271,000 were placed at the disposal of the trustees, a part for the construction of a new ambulance stable, and contracts were made for the buildings constituting the Chester Park Hospital, costing \$203,000. The work has progressed during the winter months as rapidly as the weather would permit. Piles and foundations have been laid for a lodge, administration building, domestic building, and one two-story ward. These buildings will be pushed as rapidly as possible during the coming season. It has been impossible to enter upon the construction of all the buildings, because the appropriation was insufficient, and also owing to the fact that, being built upon city nursery grounds, the greenhouses could not be abandoned until the coming season. Further appropriations will be necessary before the remaining wing, together with the laundry, nurses' home, and the mortuary, necessary for the completion of the group of buildings for infectious diseases, can be constructed.

[Extract from a recent letter.]

Your letter of the 10th received. I send by this mail last year's report of the city hospital. This year's will be sent out soon, and when it is I will send it to you. As I explained to you, the present method is that two of the wards of the city hospital are devoted to contagious diseases, one to scarlet fever and the other to diphtheria. There is a separate hospital for smallpox and another for cholera, the latter, of

course, never used now. The new contagious hospital is all built and nearly ready for occupancy, and will be treated of at length in the new report. I have discovered no signs of any complaint of any private nature by the neighboring property owners against the hospital; no one objects to it, and it has in no way affected the value of real estate.

The new contagious hospital is built about 30 feet off the street.

SIDNEY B. EVERETT,
Boston Common Council.

MANAGEMENT OF INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS.

[From *Healthy Hospitals*, by Sir Douglas Galton, Oxford, 1893.]

Although the general features of construction in infectious hospitals are the same as those of other hospitals, there are a few points connected with their general working, in their bearing on the public, which it will be convenient to note.

In the first place, Dr. Sykes, in his valuable treatise on Public Health Problems, says: "Probationary wards should never fail to be provided in all infectious hospitals. It is sometimes extremely difficult to diagnose an infectious case correctly at the onset. In the meantime, the rest of the family or of the household in crowded dwellings may run great risks. The medical attendant is justified in advising removal to hospitals where the accommodation is inadequate. It, therefore, remains for the hospital authorities to provide such means of isolation as may avoid both the retention of such cases in crowded dwellings and the infection of the patient, if, after removal to hospital it, should ultimately transpire that a noninfectious or less dangerous malady develops itself."

In the next place, the safety of the public requires that there shall be strict precautions observed as to the communication between the hospital employé and the outside world.

It will be useless to show what those precautions are.

It must be borne in mind that, while the public must continue to be jealously guarded, not only against actual risk, but even against apprehension, vexatious and unnecessary irksome restrictions ought not to be lightly imposed.

The precautions which are adopted in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to secure these objects are classed under the following heads, viz: (1) Visitors to patients; (2) staff; (3) patients' letters; (4) disinfecting machines; (5) destruction of refuse, etc.

(1) *Visitors to patients*.—The following regulation is in force at the present time, viz:

Visitors will be required to wear a wrapper (to be provided by the board) covering their dress and head, when in the wards, and to wash their hands and face with carbolic soap and water before leaving the hospital, or to use such other mode of disinfection as may be directed by the medical superintendent.

(2) *The staff*.—No member of the staff, except when employed on ambulance duty, and messengers especially named for outdoor duty, is permitted to leave the hospital premises without having first changed his or her uniform, clothing, and stockings. No member of the staff going out with the intention of sleeping away from the hospital is permitted to leave the hospital without first having changed all his or her wearing apparel, and, except in cases of exemption by the medical superintendent or matron, taken a bath.

Subordinate officers, upon leaving the service of the board, must satisfy either the steward or the matron that their clothing has been cleansed and disinfected, and that they have taken a bath.

(3) *Letters*.—Patients' letters are baked before being posted.

(4) *Disinfecting machines*.—All the hospitals are provided with a superheated oven steam disinfecting machine of modern type.

(5) All refuse is destroyed.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTIONS.

Among other examples of isolation wards for infectious diseases in city hospitals the following may be cited:

Philadelphia.—Jefferson Hospital has an isolation ward in a wing of the building, separated only by closed walls from adjoining parts of the hospital.

St. Agnes Hospital, in the same city, has an isolation ward at one end of rear wing, distant about 200 feet from the main building, and separated from the other wards of the wing only by a closed wall. Originally erected for cholera patients, this ward has been used for infectious cases for several years without the least difficulty.

Scranton, Pa—Moses Taylor Hospital. Isolation ward separated from other buildings only by a corridor open to the air. Results satisfactory and similar to those in Philadelphia hospital above cited.

Dr. Keen, professor of surgery at Jefferson Hospital, says that an air space of 350 feet (as now proposed) is superabundantly ample for isolation even from surgical cases.

Reluctantly abandoning the idea of immediately erecting isolation wards in connection with established hospitals and administered by their staffs, the local authorities sought for a site for a separate public establishment. Various localities were considered, among them one near the Washington Asylum, on a point on the Eastern Branch, separated by a very considerable interval from the one occupied by the smallpox hospital. Finally a location was selected by the District Commissioners upon high ground readily accessible from all parts of the city. It is believed that arrangements can be effected for the utilization of the fund contributed by citizens in the enlargement and equipment of a minor infectious hospital.

After carefully considering the needs of such a separate hospital, I respectfully recommend that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for the maintenance of the institution during the next fiscal year. The physician in charge of the hospital for infectious diseases should of course be one expert in that branch of his profession, and the sacrifice of private practice necessarily involved calls for liberal compensation. There will be need of two thoroughly trained professional nurses, of a janitor and supply clerk, and of an ambulance driver and ambulance equipment. The sum named will certainly not be more than adequate for the salaries and support of these persons and for needed medical and other supplies.

EMERGENCY RELIEF.

The relief work of Washington during last winter is proper matter for official report, not only by reason of the statutory relations of this office to "other charitable work of the District," as well as institutional, but also because of the official organizing of the relief committees in response to the general request of citizens, and on account of the very efficient services of the police department in the distribution of supplies to worthy applicants and in the prevention of imposition by the undeserving.

Moreover, as part of the plan of relief, official action was taken by the Commissioners of the District in requesting that, in order to furnish work for the unemployed, a part of the appropriation for building and repairing District roadways, amounting to \$53,000, be then rendered immediately available. As the result of the citizens' meeting held in the Builders' Exchange, December 19, 1893, a central relief committee of fifteen citizens was appointed by the Commissioners of the District, and of that committee the superintendent of charities was made chairman. A contemporary report describes the operations and organization of the movement as follows:

The committee immediately organized and adopted as relief agencies the police department, the Associated Charities, the United Hebrew Charities, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Central Union Mission, the Young Men's Christian Association (colored), and the Deaconess' Home. A committee on distribution was appointed, and a central depot for the receipt and distribution of supplies was opened on the premises of the Central Union Mission, in the old post-office building—a very accessible and suitable location. A committee of 50 citizens was appointed by the chairman of the central relief committee, and charged with the work of soliciting contributions in money and in provisions, in accordance with a system reported by Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, as chairman of the subcommittee on ways and means. This canvassing committee divided the District of Columbia into thirty-eight districts, with neighborhood subcommittees in each. These executive subcommittees were furnished with blanks, which were left at every house and called for by the canvassers. The blanks have spaces for donations in money, in fuel, and in provisions, and also for notes of cases of distress coming under the observation of the neighborhood canvassers. These memoranda are daily transmitted to the central relief committee, and the contributions of supplies are collected by the com-

mittee, while those of money are sent through the treasurer of the canvassing committee to the treasurer of the central relief organization. In this way, a very thorough knowledge of the wants, as well as resources, is acquired, and imposture rendered difficult.

Various minor expedients have been resorted to as parts of the system, rapidly devised to deal with an emergency. Among them was the issuing of meal tickets, at 10 cents each, of which 10,000 have been used up to date, distributed by citizens instead of alms in money. Unavailable for other use than a good meal, those tickets have diminished the nuisance of professional alms-seeking.

Transportation was provided free by the police patrol wagons, by the delivery vans of the leading merchants, and by the local express companies.

The police of Washington have a very good system of investigating distress, affording quick relief and accounting for donations, under the direction of Maj. Moore, the superintendent, and Mr. Richard Sylvester, the chief clerk and property clerk of the department. The associated charities and other distributing agencies have exercised similar precaution, and all names of beneficiaries have been collected and each case has been kept in the hands of a single agency, duplication of charity has been rare, while the city has suffered much less than was anticipated from the nuisance of unworthy seekers for relief.

The nature of the main organization for emergency relief work can best be indicated by a list of the principal offices of the temporary relief associations, as follows, the chairman of the central and canvassing committees being *ex officio* members of various subcommittees:

Citizens' meeting, December 19, Rev. Byron Sunderland, chairman; M. I. Weller, secretary.

Central relief committee: John Tracey, chairman; Miss Harriet B. Loring, vice-president; James W. Somerville, secretary; Beriah Wilkins, treasurer.

Committee on distribution: Lawrence Gardner, chairman; Miss Harriet B. Loring, John F. Cook, L. S. Emery.

Committee on ways and means: Theodore W. Noyes, chairman; Simon Wolf, Beriah Wilkins.

Auditing committee: B. H. Warner, chairman; C. C. Cole, J. Harrison Johnson.

Committee on plan of permanent relief organization: Simon Wolf, chairman; John G. Slater, Mrs. J. W. Rabson, Dr. J. W. Ritchie.

Citizens' canvassing committee: George Truesdale, chairman; H. P. Godwin, secretary; John E. Herrell, treasurer.

Executive committee: John Joy Edson, Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, William H. Baum, J. Holdsworth Gordon.

It is just to say that the work done under the direction of the central relief committee has by no means measured the practical benevolence of the District of Columbia during the season of acute distress, there being no cessation or diminution of usual charitable effort through parish societies and many fraternities.

The collections of the relief committees in money and supplies aggregated a value of about \$50,000, with allowance for services in furnishing transportation gratuitously rendered by business men of the District. The total expenditures of collection, distribution, and investigation amounted to only \$750, or less than 1½ per cent. It is believed that no similar relief movement has been conducted anywhere at so small a relative cost or with greater efficiency.

The great success of this extensive charitable work was chiefly due to the utilization of the well-organized charitable associations of Washington, to which allusion was made in the first pages of this report. It was not merely the sharp effort of the winter months, but the long preparation, thorough organization, and devoted spirit of these societies in systematic work for many years that insured adequate and economical relief in the stress of hard times at an inclement season.

THE STATE'S PART IN CHARITY.

The question of state aid of charitable and correctional endeavor, as compared with exclusive state control of benevolent and reformatory enterprise and state ownership of all property devoted to it, to the support of which public funds in any degree contribute, has been one of the most interesting of the sociological and governmental issues

debated during recent years. It has engaged the attention of sociologists, penologists, and moral reformers to an uncommon degree, and many points long topics of excited controversy have been settled by general accord. The World's Fair International Congress elicited a most valuable body of doctrinal and practical literature on this subject from authorities of the first rank in the European as well as in the American world of charity and reform. The origin of existing conditions and problems was considered in much detail by several eminent sociologists, among them by my respected predecessor, Prof. Amos G. Warner, now of the Leland Stanford University. He said:

We find, looking at the matter historically, that, as a rule, churches and private associations have been the experimenters. It has been through the church, or through private enterprise, that new ideas in charity have been developed and the community has been educated. I agree with the suggestion of the chairman that no particular principles can be laid down for the guidance of all countries in the matter under discussion. The experiment of substituting church relief for public relief at Glasgow showed what could be done under the management of a man like Thomas Chalmers.

In his masterly introduction to that valuable work, *The Organization of Charities*, embodying an account of the International congress, Prof. Gilman thus alludes to some of the most striking features and declarations of the convocation:

There are two dangers ever hovering over a charitable community—that the expenses of administration will be disproportionate to the good accomplished, and that for the lack of adjustment and cooperation the recipient of aid will be so amply supplied that he becomes permanently dependent or pauperized. It is only by careful comparison of the facts that the benevolent forces of any community can be wisely and economically administered. Cooperation in charity is of prime importance.

The examples of associated charities are introduced by an historical paper in the State Charities Aid Association of New York by one of the original and chief supporters of that work, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler. It is a remarkable exhibit, in most respects unique, of the possibility of enlisting friendly, voluntary agencies in the visitation of public institutions without awakening the opposition, but rather with the welcome of the governing authorities.

Cooperation between all private and church associations, and where possible with the public authorities, leads at once to the careful registration of what is done and what remains to be done.

THE EXPERIENCE OF FRANCE.

Among the papers submitted by eminent foreigners, first place is given to that of Herbert Valleroux, of France, who, going back to the early history of European civilization, by that ancient retrospect thus confirms the conclusions reached by Prof. Warner as to comparatively recent charitable foundations in these United States:

Charitable work extended through all parts of the vast Roman Empire as fast as they became Christian; and when the Franks conquered Gaul and received baptism Christian charity began to flourish there, as is testified by its work. Clovis and his successors respected and admitted these beautiful effects of the Christian spirit and took pleasure in increasing the patrimony of the poor.

There were certainly more hospitals in France in the thirteenth century than there are to-day. There were many small hospitals on the country estates, which have now disappeared. In some departments there were 30 or 40 rural hospitals, where now there is only 1; they have survived only in the cities.

At Besancon, says M. Sauray, a historian of that town, there were more than 40 guilds, embracing all classes of society. In vain did they plead for liberty. They were despoiled of their rents, their credits, and the silver used in their services, though many guilds had nothing to surrender to the rapacity of the revolution but the draperies used at the funerals of their dead members.

Tracing the records of charity and reformation in France, Valleroux notes the tendency of post revolutionary times to drag the control of

works of benevolence into politics, in an eloquent protest against what Gilman summarizes as "A growing tendency to put everything into the hands of the government, and to replace the ancient form of charity, done by the faithful with their own money and for the safety of souls, by a charity done by the administration with the money of taxpayers and for electoral purposes."

The great French student of the history of benevolence further comments as follows:

It is not surprising that the power of the dominant party shows itself antagonistic to private charity; that everything which originates outside itself is displeasing to it, and that everything that comes from the initiative and from the action of citizens is considered as hostile.

The review of the contribution of that high German authority, Baron Von Reitzenstein, of Freiburg, thus notes his tribute to the American system:

The author admits Germany's urgent need of a sympathetic organization of private charities, as supplementing the system of state charities, and recommends to his countrymen the study of the charity organization movement in England and America. The Elberfeld system of Germany receives the highest place among existing methods because it reserves to the township the administration of relief, while it also makes the freest use of the unpaid services of responsible private citizens.

GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND ENGLISH CHARITIES.

The notable papers of other German delegates demonstrate that in the cooperation of voluntary citizen associations, not in their destruction, lies the solution of the problem of reducing public dependency and mitigating the evils attending it.

From Dr. Thoma, of Baden: "Good results have also been obtained by the cooperation of public charity with church charities, relief-giving associations, and private persons, by reason of which the destructive results of overlapping charity are becoming more and more rare."

From Dr. Victor Böhmert, of Dresden: "From what has been said this lesson may be drawn, that the cooperation of public and private poor relief works no harm, but rather profit."

English experience to similar purport is related by R. A. Leach, of the Rochdale board of guardians, regarding his own locality:

These several recognized charitable societies and institutions in Rochdale depend for a continuance of their operations on voluntary donations and subscriptions; and though the ladies' charity has 1,200 pounds sterling invested in corporation stock, the Good Samaritan Society 400 pounds sterling invested, the Benevolent Society 400 pounds sterling invested, and the Charity Organization Society 260 pounds sterling (as an emergency fund) similarly invested, yet if the voluntary subscriptions and donations ceased the work of the societies would soon come to a standstill.

Italian authority agrees with American and French as to the origin of public works of charity in individual philanthropy. On this subject that highly respected expert, Egisto Rossi, says:

In Italy, where in 1880 there were 21,769 institutions of charity, the large majority of benevolent institutions have been founded by private means and are still supported to a great extent by perpetual endowments.

COOPERATION IN CHARITY.

American delegates generally joined their European brethren in these views of the superiority of the composite system in public relief, and the advantages of voluntary foundations and volunteer effort in cooperation with official works of reformation and refuge. Among many the following statements may be cited as illustrative of the concurrent

sentiment of the distinguished assemblage. The review of the proceedings says:

It is interesting to note that this first American paper (The demarcation of the field of voluntary charitable work, by Levi L. Barbour, of Detroit) brings out and lays down what may be called the fundamental principle of charity, namely, that our charity should be chiefly supported by the people by voluntary contributions and not by the Government with public funds. That is an important and broad doctrine, and I do not suppose it can be discussed as applicable to mankind in general. I suppose it is a question that must be discussed in relation to a particular country.

Charities Commissioner Bolles, of Pennsylvania, said:

Our people have acquired great wealth, and their sympathies should be cultivated in every possible manner. The State can never do through its long perfunctory arm acts of mercy with the same degree of kindly interest as individuals who live nearer the scene of relief, and who have a more distinct interest in the sufferers.

Louisa Lee Schuyler, of the State Charities Aid Association, of New York, declared:

The only effective cooperation between volunteer and official bodies is that of mutual good will, and the more independent each is of the other, in organization and in manner of work, the closer will be the cooperation in behalf of a common object, where the right spirit prevails.

THE NEW YORK CHARITIES INQUIRY.

In a more practical manner the same subject was most thoroughly considered, in investigations and discussions during several months by the recent constitutional convention of the State of New York and its committees in framing the instrument just approved by popular vote, and which will become the fundamental law of the largest American Commonwealth, on the opening of the approaching year. Hon. Rufus H. Choate, the president of that constituent assembly, has described in the following terms the conclusion reached adverse to the dictum "No State aid to private charities," toward which shibboleth he, in common with the majority of his colleagues, was originally favorably inclined:

There was another subject which deeply agitated the minds of the people of this State, and that was the application of public money in the way of private charity. By many who had not carefully examined the subject it was believed to be inherently an evil which could only be cured by cutting it off by the roots. We have, through our charities committee, more carefully examined that question, and we came to the conclusion that the system which the State had deliberately adopted and carefully followed, now for more than twenty years, of employing the aid of honest, faithful, devoted charitable institutions for the care of certain wards of the State that could not otherwise be as well cared for ought not to be departed from, but at the same time there were abuses incident to the conduct of that mode of charity which at least there should be a stop put to, and we have deprived the legislature of all compulsory power in the matter.

Hereafter no subordinate division of the State can be compelled by the central power of the State to devote a dollar of its money, against its will, to any particular form of charity. Besides that, we have secured the regulation of the State board of charities to this effect: That whenever any public money is devoted to a private charity for the public service, it shall continue under public control, and the vigilant eye and the strong arm of the people shall be able to follow every dollar of the public money into every institution to which it is devoted.

In brief, the plan thus adopted as the result of the most advanced thought and most complete and patient inquiry of recent times, is strikingly like the system of private, semiofficial, and official cooperation in works of benefaction established by United States law in the District of Columbia.

In the course of the inquiry the institutions of every city in the State and all important ones in rural localities were minutely inspected, and

testimony was taken at each point visited. The change of opinion that came from this comparative test between doctrinal theory and practical experience was thus described by a prominent New York journal:

Many members of the committees on charities and on education came back from their trip of inquiry with new views as to the advisability of absolutely cutting off all appropriations from the church institutions doing charitable, hospital, and reformatory work. They went to New York fully approving the theory that the State should give no money to the institutions. They have come back feeling that perhaps it will not be judicious to go so far as the National League for the Protection of American Institutions demands. The preliminary point they make is, that all this charitable and reformatory work must be done. Either the State or associations of individuals must do it. They saw some of the work as done by the State on the islands, and they have seen some of the work done by the private associations. Comparing the two classes of work, they were much more favorably impressed by the evidence offered by the church institutions. They say that the latter showed more heart, more sympathy; that in the island public institutions management was devoid of personal and sympathetic interest. Further than that, they say they were surprised to learn that very little money was given considering the large number of individuals cared for, and that no proselyting was done.

ECONOMY OF MUTUAL AID.

It was found that to resort to the plan of exclusive State ownership and control of institutions for the care of those necessarily dependent upon public support would add nearly \$5,000,000 to the annual burdens of the taxpayers, and compel the payment of an annual per capita cost for those transferred to official care of \$196.77, instead of the present outlay of \$82.11 per capita. The demonstrations of these facts by Meyer Stern, Frederic R. Coudert and Col. George Bliss, were finally accepted as conclusive.

It is because propositions for the adoption for this District of changes like to those attempted in New York have recently been seriously and publicly proposed that it becomes the duty of the Superintendent of Charities to report on this subject, and to say that a plan of revolutionary reorganization that would have doubled Empire State outlays for charities and correction would have proportionately similar results in Washington and its neighborhood. Inspection of the statistics of relative public cost, embraced in this report, will demonstrate the accuracy of this statement.

Those unable to care for themselves must be cared for by the community. That is an end government must secure for its own protection and for the general welfare. It is for the interest of all that the work of care and cure should be conducted in the best practicable manner, and at the lowest attainable public cost. Where individual generosity has founded or sustains suitable and adequate establishments for literary, industrial, or technical teaching, for sheltering the helpless, curing the sick, or healing the injured, to unnecessarily duplicate those facilities would be wasteful administration, against which it is the particular province of this office to warn and to guard. Where the popular interest can be protected by the expenditure of \$1 of public money added to \$4 of individual means already dedicated to benevolent use, it would be reprehensible prodigality to insist upon the expenditure for that purpose of \$5 collected from taxpayers. This is especially true of a governmental jurisdiction such as is the District of Columbia, where the character, facilities, and tenets of the charities and reformatories are so widely varied that there is ample room for resort to them by anyone, according to his own needs, desires, or convictions. In the universality of the peoples' charities of Washington is found the strongest reason against resort to the extravagance of exclusive officialism.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

At the close of the last fiscal year the juvenile dependents of the District of Columbia, supported in institutions and through organizations official and unofficial, were nearly 2,000 in number. They were distributed as follows:

Reform School of the District of Columbia (for boys)	210
Reform School for Girls	34
Industrial Home School	75
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children ..	110
Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish	95
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	135
House of the Good Shepherd	89
St. Rose's Industrial School	85
St. Joseph's Asylum	114
German Orphan Asylum	49
Association for Works of Mercy	20
Children's Hospital	75
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	31
Newsboys and Children's Aid Society	13
Washington Asylum	50
Hope and Help Mission	10
Criminals (about)	100
Feeble-minded (about)	23
Deaf and dumb (about)	22
Insane (about)	20
Saint Vincent's Asylum	120
Washington Protestant Orphan Asylum	120
Woman's Christian Association	20
Young Women's Christian Home	10
Home for Friendless Girls	25
Sundry minor homes and asylums (about)	45
Board of Children's Guardians (besides wards in District institutions)	127
Hospitals (about)	100
Total	1,952

In the case of the board of children's guardians, 48 of its wards who are in District institutions are not included in the above, as such inclusion would necessitate duplication.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Washington Humane Society was originally incorporated by the act of June 21, 1870, which was amended by the act of February 12, 1885. The latter statute, which related to the care of destitute children, was explained in an address to the public signed by Arthur MacArthur, the president of the society, and its committeemen, R. Ross Perry, Reginald Fendall, and George L. Douglass, which included the following statements:

After prolonged and patient effort the passage of an act of Congress has been secured, having for its beneficent object the protection of helpless and abused children in the District of Columbia. Until the present time there has been no statute law in the District bearing in the remotest degree upon this subject. Numberless cases of cruelty have been known to exist, but the absence of any statute relating to them has rendered all individual efforts either to prevent the offenses or to punish the offenders almost, if not altogether, unavailing.

Industrial schools, hospitals, and orphanages have done much to relieve distress among children caused by disease, destitution, and loss of parental care. But for the most aggravated sufferings there has been practically no remedy; and beatings, exposure, abandonment, and starvation of helpless little ones at the hands of brutal parents or custodians have been regarded and treated (with rare exceptions) as quite beyond the reach of either organized or individual effort.

The Washington Humane Society comes with no narrow theory to support. Its sole endeavor is to avert or to lessen the sufferings of those who, at the hands of

merciless and vicious tormentors, are powerless to help themselves; and, within the limits of its jurisdiction, to extend the strong arm of the law around every helpless victim of brutality and abuse, whether that victim be a dumb creature or a human being.

As a charity organization it is direct and practical in all its operations, and reaches the objects of its benevolence without ceremony or circumlocution. While it labors persistently and by forcible methods, when necessary, for the prevention of individual cases of cruelty and the punishment of individual offenders, it also seeks, by gentler means, to hasten the growth of a humane sentiment, which, in time to come, will render penal statutes upon the subject no longer a necessity.

With this announcement it now looks to the kind hearted and generous among the citizens of Washington for sympathy and support. As its labor is one of love and mercy, it appeals especially to the ladies of Washington, and a cordial invitation is extended to them to join in the work.

THE WOLF LAW OF 1885.

The law referred to provided for changing the name of the corporation to the Washington Humane Society, which was authorized to extend its operations to the protection of children from cruelty. Its powers and duties are similar to those conferred in 1892 upon the board of children's guardians by the act reprinted with the report of that organization in this compilation, and it is especially with a view to comparison between the charters of the new and old child-saving agencies that it seems desirable to include in this report the following main features of the humane law of 1885:

For said society may cause its proper officers or agents to prefer charges against any person in the District of Columbia having jurisdiction, for the purpose of obtaining the protection of children in said District, and for the purpose of bringing the facts before such court in any proceeding there.

[illegible]

any person who shall torture, cruelly
mistreat, or child under the age of 15 years;
or who shall employ a child under the age of 14
years, or such child in any highway,
or with intent to abandon it; or any per-
son under the age of 14 years, who shall in-
terfere with, or employ as an acrobat, or a gymnast,
or a juggler, or in any exhibition of like
kind, any child, or pauper, or street singer, or
other person, receive hire, employ, use, exhibit,
or use as a model for any of the purposes last
mentioned, and when convicted thereof
shall be fined not more than \$200, or by imprisonment

SEC. 4. That any person who shall entice, decoy, place, take, or receive any female child under the age of 18 years into any house of ill-fame or disorderly house, for the purpose of prostitution, or any person who, having in his custody or control such child, shall dispose of it to be so received, or to be received in or for any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and when convicted thereof shall be subject to punishment by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or both.

Approved February 13, 1885.

THE OLD AGENCY AND THE NEW.

The similarity of this law to the children's guardians act is striking, and slight change would render them identical in grant of power as to the appropriation and arraignment of unprotected and needy children or their oppressors. The chief difference between the systems lies in the direct provision for the support, placing out, and inspection of children by the official agency itself, at public cost.

The child-saving operations of the Humane Society since 1885 have constantly been extensive. They were alluded to in last year's report of this office in the following terms, which may be repeated with justice as to the work done since the period then referred to:

Similar to the work of the board of children's guardians is that performed by the agent of the Humane Society under authority of the act of February 13, 1885. This agent is a detailed officer of the District police force, whose salary amounts to \$1,080 a year. His office is conducted substantially without extra expense by the use of the ambulance and other transportation facilities of the police department. It is certain that, making reasonable allowance for the use of such facilities, the entire outlay for the care of children through this agency does not exceed \$1,500 a year. The number of cases investigated has averaged 300 a year, and the average number of children cared for annually by placing them in private homes and in public institutions is 185. This machinery for caring for waifs has during an existence of eighteen years operated modestly, efficiently, and without giving cause for complaint. I am unable to find any grievance against either the energy or the discretion of Officer Wilson, the agent for the Humane Society, in any of the institutions with which he has been brought officially into communication.

CHILD SAVING DURING TEN YEARS.

Up to the year 1893 this association was the principal legalized general agency for the rescue and care of waifs through the police power and the criminal courts. In its special field it stood alone, and it cared for over 2,000 children.

The children's branch of the Humane Society remains under the faithful charge of Officer Samuel Wilson. His report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is as follows:

Cases investigated.....	302
Persons prosecuted.....	7
Persons fined.....	1
Persons sent to jail.....	2
Cases <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered.....	4
Amicably adjusted.....	288
Total.....	302

	White.		Colored.		Total white.	Total colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Abandoned infants sent to St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....				1		1	1
Abandoned infants sent to Colored Infant Asylum.....							
Children taken from parent or guardian and committed to Washington Asylum by order of police court.....							
Children taken from parent or guardian and committed to board of children's guardians by order of police court..	14	10	23	12	24	35	59
Children taken from parent or guardian and committed to other homes by order of police court.....							
Total.....	14	10	23	13	24	36	60
Children taken from parent or guardian by society's agent.....							103
Children committed to—							
Church Orphanage.....	4	2			6		6
House of the Good Shepherd.....		10			10		10
House of Mercy.....		5			5		5
Girls' Reform School.....				1		1	1
Industrial Home School.....	8	3			11		11
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md., for colored.....				8		8	8
National Colored Home.....							
Reform School.....	3				3		3
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	5	7		2	12	2	14
Newsboys' Home.....	6		2	1	6	3	9
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....		2			2		2
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	2				2		2
Washington Asylum.....	1				1		1
St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md.....							
Washington City Orphan Asylum..	9	6			15		15
German Orphan Asylum.....							
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....		2			2		2
Young Woman's Christian Home.....		1			1		1
Other homes.....		1	3	3	1	6	7
Christ Church Orphanage, Baltimore, Md.....		2			2		2
Colored Infant Asylum.....			3	1		4	4
Total.....	38	41	8	16	79	24	103

In addition to the above, I petitioned the orphans' court and was appointed guardian to 13 white orphan boys, and shipped them in the U. S. Navy as apprentices. I also petitioned the orphans' court and had a guardian appointed to 10 children at the Industrial Home School.

Of the children apprehended by the agent of the Humane Society, 59 were turned over to the board of children's guardians and appear among the wards of that agency.

REPORTS OF THE CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The report of the board of children's guardians and the several sub-reports and documents transmitted with it constitute a very voluminous publication. A part of the appended matter relates to expectations and designs entertained nearly three years ago concerning a projected system which was not accepted in full by Congress or carried out in the allotment of appropriations. It was at one time taken for granted by those projectors that in the District bill of 1893 Congress would give moneys for the support of dependent children exclusively to the board of children's guardians. But Congress declined to do so, and the plan in that respect failed. Only certain ones of the child-caring institutions were affected in their appropriations, instead of all of them, and of those affected a percentage, instead of the whole of their allowance, was taken away for the benefit of the new board.

The action of the last session of Congress resulted in separating the appropriations, and providing specifically and directly, alike for the board of children's guardians and for every other child-caring agency in the appropriation schedule. The fact that two Congresses, differing in membership and in composition of committees, thus concurred, the second carrying to a logical conclusion the findings of its predecessor, may be thought to deprive these documents of more than historic value. However, they relate to an interesting discussion concerning the reporting agency during the year reported upon, and as such they may claim space in the annual records of the District. The controversy related entirely to appropriations. The board asked that nine of the child-caring institutions of the District should be entirely deprived of their appropriations and that an equivalent amount should be given to the board. This contention never prevailed, and executive officers must deal with the law as it is, not as anyone may have wished it to be.

The proposition in question was seemingly a part of a very extensive system of official charity reorganization, involving, as was noted in my report of last year, the establishment of a national bureau or department of charities, as well as the remodeling of our local charitable and correctional service, and the founding of a group of official boards to control the different sorts of District charities, all under a central directorate. About the guardians' claim to exclusive appropriations for children's care there was much published discussion in pamphlets, the "hearings" of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and in the public press. There does not seem to be adequate reason for going over the ground again; but, the question having been settled, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of this office, it seems proper to put on record the following brief extracts from a memorandum prepared at the close of July.

WARDS OF A YEAR.

The total number of children brought under the care of that board during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was 203. Of this number 9 died, 5 absconded, 1 was abducted, and 13 were discharged by order of court for illegality of commitment by reason of overage or other causes, the jurisdiction of the board being limited by the act of July 26, 1892, to children under 16 years old committed to its care by the police court and the criminal court of the District, by the judges of which courts the members of the board are appointed and are removable. The number and distribution of wards of the board at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

Total number of wards—	
In District institutions.....	48
In Alabama institution.....	1
Finally indentured.....	50
At public expense in private homes.....	36
On trial for indenture.....	38
Apprenticed.....	2
Total.....	175

It thus appears that 50 children have been finally placed out in private homes during the year, the others being yet on trial, hired out, or at board in private homes or institutions. The children not in the District institutions were distributed, 57 in the District of Columbia, 28 in Maryland, 37 in Virginia, and 5 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, while there was 1 ward at the Colored Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. The number of wards maintained at public expense by payment for board, etc., in institutions and in families was 89, the others being subjects of "administrative expense" only for inspection, etc., except in cases where the trial of homes proves unsatisfactory. The distribution of wards maintained in institutions at public expense was as follows:

In the Industrial Home School, 20; in the National Colored Home, 21; in the News-

boys and Children's Aid Society, 4; in the Girls' Reform School, 4; in the House of Mercy, 1; in the House of the Good Shepherd, 1; in St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1; in the Normal and Colored Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., 1. Those in care of the Newsboys and Children's Aid Society were in temporary charge only, that establishment being used by the board as a place of reception, pending disposal of children taken under its charge. Those in the Girls' Reform School were of course provided for through the appropriation for that institution, and were at public charge, but not that of the board of children's guardians. Of the 44 children maintained by the board with public funds in Washington institutions, 41 were in 2 institutions, 3 other institutions having 1 ward each, so that of the 9 institutions whose appropriations were reduced to the extent of 40 per cent for the benefit of the board, the patronage of the board was given almost exclusively to 2 institutions, while 4 of the 9, namely, the Church Orphanage of St. John's Parish, St. Joseph's Asylum, the German Orphan Asylum, and St. Rose's Industrial School, received nothing.

PAID TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

The finances of the board are reported as follows:

Appropriation, 1894.....	\$24, 200
Expenditures reported since May, 1893 (including claims not yet allowed).....	17, 475
Unexpended surplus	6, 725
	<hr/> 24, 200 <hr/>
Payments to Washington institutions:	
Industrial Home School.....	2, 127
National Colored Home	1, 609
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	115
Association for Works of Mercy	117
House of the Good Shepherd	66
St. Joseph's Asylum, German Orphan Asylum, St. John's Orphanage, and St. Rose's Industrial School received nothing.	
Total to the nine institutions deprived of 40 per cent. of their former appropriations and "remitted to the Board"	<hr/> 4, 034 <hr/>

In addition to the above there was paid to the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, for temporary care, \$664.57 and to private parties for the board of children \$2,161.61, making the total paid by the board for the maintenance of its wards \$6,899.61.

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS THE BEST.

Without entering into consideration of the disparity between payments by the Board of Children's Guardians to the respective local institutions for the care of its wards, it is evident that success has not attended the operation of the provision of the appropriation act for the past fiscal year, by which the nine child-caring institutions specified in the law were "remitted" to the Board of Children's Guardians "for all rights and benefits" through the appropriation made for that board at their expense. It was because of the unequal working of this arrangement and the antagonisms engendered by it that it became my duty, in the annual report of last November, to recommend ample but specific and independent appropriations for the Board of Children's Guardians, and simple and direct appropriations to the child-caring institutions as compensation for support of public dependents placed in their charge. Experience has strikingly confirmed the wisdom of this recommendation.

None of the deprived institutions asked the abolition or crippling of the board of children's guardians. They all confined their applications to a restoration of their appropriations of former years. On the other hand, the board of children's guardians at the "hearing" before the House Committee on Appropriations, last January, and in a recent communication officially furnished to me during the consideration of the subject by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, insisted that all appropriations for the care of dependent children of the District should be made exclusively to the board of children's guardians and nothing given to institutions except through and at the discretion of that board.

The Children's Hospital and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings are to be omitted from the comparative statements in this direct connection, because although strictly embraced within the very broad claim of the board they were not among the institutions deprived for its benefit or "remitted" to it for relief.

PER CAPITA COST, ASYLUMS, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

For the child-caring institutions in question the annual per capita public cost, exclusive of payments by the guardians board, is as follows:

Church Orphanage, St. John's Parish: Appropriations, \$1,181; average inmates, 93; annual per capita cost, \$12.70.

German Orphan Asylum: Appropriation, \$1,181; average inmates, 50; annual per capita public cost, \$23.62.

National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children: Appropriation, \$7,680; average inmates, 107; annual per capita public cost, \$71.78.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum: Appropriation, \$3,840; average inmates, 133; annual per capita public cost, \$29.45.

St. Joseph's Asylum: Appropriation, \$1,181; average inmates, 115; annual per capita public cost, \$10.27.

Association for Works of Mercy: Appropriation, \$1,181; average inmates, 19; annual per capita public cost, \$62.16.

House of the Good Shepherd: Appropriation, \$1,773; average inmates, 87; annual per capita public cost, \$20.38.

Industrial Home School: Appropriation, \$7,680; average inmates, 75; annual per capita public cost, \$120.

St. Rose's Industrial School: Appropriation, \$2,953; average inmates, 81; annual per capita public cost, \$36.46.

PROPOSED OUTLAYS NEXT YEAR.

In the estimates of the accompanying report of the children's guardians, the cost of supporting wards of the board is fixed at \$108 for infant wards and \$80 for others not yet placed in "free homes." This excludes the proportionate share of administrative expenses, which are thus left to be calculated as a charge exclusively upon the wards "placed out."

The "placing-out system," practiced from time immemorial in many countries, and long pursued in Washington by institutions and associations, is now enjoying favorable opportunity for full development in connection with the regular inspection of wards after, as well as before, final indenture, which is a distinctive feature of the board's method. Released from confusing complications with local institutional funds, and with means adequate for the economical transaction of the business of caring for children committed to it by the criminal courts in wardship during their minority, the children's guardians board will be equipped to do much good in its distinct and interesting field, and to amply justify the confidence of its friends. As to the appropriations for this board advisory responsibility is directly put upon the superintendent of charities by the following provision of the law of 1892 instituting the board:

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts; and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the superintendent of charities. The superintendent of charities shall have full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board; *and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.*

For the current fiscal year the recommendation made through the estimates was for \$20,000. The Congress granted \$17,000, a sum equal to the outlays of the board during fourteen months, of which those for two months covered administrative and preparatory expenses only. The earnest desire of this office is to facilitate the work of this official agency—of much use to the District criminal courts; and if sound reason be shown for increased appropriations over the \$22,500 to be available

under the estimates, the superintendent will not hesitate to ask for a larger sum, in the discharge of his duty under the statute cited above.

TEACHING DEPENDENT JUVENILES.

On the subject of the duration and nature of the training of public dependents of childhood age should receive as preliminary to the placing of them in private homes and the apprehension and care of city waifs, there has of late been much interesting discussion, notably at the sessions of the International Congress and the National Conferences of Charities and Correction. From debates and papers read during these gatherings, the following expert expressions are gathered:

At the Chicago International Congress Dr. J. W. Walk, secretary of the Philadelphia Charity Society, said:

It is a risky thing to give police power to private societies. There is one possible exception—that is with regard to delinquent children. The children's aid societies of Philadelphia and other cities are trying now to educate delinquent children who were formerly placed in reformatory schools, and they endeavor to improve and save them by family influence. It is an experiment. I wish it well. But there are a great many difficulties in dealing with bad boys and girls in families; there is danger of doing more harm than good. There is one function, it seems to me, that private charity has in regard to these penal reformatory institutions—that is, the function of voluntary inspection, as pursued by the State charities aid associations in New York and elsewhere.

At the Nashville conference of 1894, C. W. Birtwell, general secretary of the Childrens' Aid Society of Boston, spoke as follows:

When a child is applied for, let the character of the applicant and the applicant's family be diligently inquired into. Four times out of five the home would be a good one; but what about the melancholy fifth time? Reference might be used fraudulently, or improperly. Refer to the clergyman. It puts the clergyman in a delicate position, and too often the clergyman thought any home better than the one from which the child came. In Boston the neighbors of the applicant were seen, practically impanelled into a jury, and this jury contained the applicant's clergyman, county agents, etc. Three to five people constituted the jury, and a communication was addressed to each member of the jury, with a statement of the fact and this inquiry.

The president of the Ohio State conference, S. J. Hathaway, of Marietta, expressed these views:

The length of time a child is kept in a home varies according to the practice of the Home in placing them out. The time varies from four months to five years. In our Washington County home it averages about twelve months. We find that most children have objectionable traits and manners, and some are addicted to profanity and some to lying. Again, some have contagious sore eyes, etc., and in order to clean them up and teach them a few of the decencies of life, in fact, to fit them to enter a good family, we must retain them several months in the home. We believe this is due as a courtesy, if not a duty, to our generous-hearted patrons, who open their doors to our children and take them in on an equality with the other members of their families. We endeavor to instill into these young minds correct ideas of life, truth, morality, and manners, but do not always succeed, especially with children over 10 years of age when received, for at that age the child has already acquired indelible impressions of life and morals which it is hard to efface. * * * It has been found more economical to employ a private institution to place out a child, notably the Cincinnati Children's Home or the Cleveland Orphan Asylum, which makes a business of finding homes for homeless children, than to employ a visitor to take charge of this work for a single home.

AUTONOMY OF INSTITUTIONS.

As to the advisability of separate control of juvenile institutions by their respective managers and trustees under such general direction

as that district's superintendency affords, the high reformatory authority, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, said:

In short, all experience indicates that separate boards of control for such institutions are the best, and that over them, as advocated by Dr. Dewey, all that is needed is the independent, unbiased, nonpartisan supervision of a board of State charities, and in this opinion I am very sure a large majority of those who have given attention to the subject will heartily concur.

Supt. John T. Mallalieu, of the Kearney, Nebr., Industrial School, spoke thus of the broad field of juvenile reformation:

The recent development of the reformatory institutions has been very rapid. From the organization of the New York House of Refuge, in 1825, there have been nearly 200,000 boys and girls under the care of these institutions, and to-day 14,000 youths are being cared for morally, physically, intellectually, and every other way, and over 1,600 men and women are training this large army of unfortunates.

Respecting the advantages of preliminary industrial and general educational training, the following expert opinions were given:

John T. Mallalieu said:

The increase in the population of the United States during the decade ending 1890 was about 25 per cent, while the apparent increase in juvenile delinquents was about 29 per cent. Thirteen new reformatories were established during the decade and 7,400 pupils were placed in them. New institutions are being established annually because the people are gaining confidence in their usefulness and beneficial results. The brightest star in the galaxy of reformatory work is the moral one. The moral training of our institutions is not restricted exclusively to ethical discourses. It permeates every department and is instilled in every duty. A good mechanic in a family adds more dignity and honor to that family than a poor lawyer or doctor.

Mrs. Lucy M. Sickles, superintendent of the Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian, Mich., said:

Free kindergartens are modern reformatories. It is the grandest reformatory in the world. Plant one of them at every milestone and you will soon educate and revolutionize the world. Such a state of affairs was not to be brought about by legislation or endowment, but by the love and work of pure, noble, and Christian women.

Dr. Walter Lindley, superintendent of the Whittier State school at Los Angeles, Cal., said:

It is the business of those engaged in this work to show the world that by taking these boys in a loving spirit and giving them the training and education that will conduce to their welfare we can make of them as useful citizens as there are now on the face of the globe. These boys from the State industrial schools will one day be a power for good, because they have been taught to work.

Gen. Brinkerhoff and others asked a number of questions of Dr. Lindley as to details, which were answered by that gentleman. The manner in which the boys were trained in the various vocations were stated, with many entertaining facts. Boys were taught to be bakers, printers, electricians, florists, carpenters, wood-carvers, gardeners, typewriters, stenographers, etc. Salaries paid women were equal to those paid men. Boys were not sent out until employment was secured.

SELECTING AND INSPECTING PRIVATE HOMES.

In reference to the great care to be exercised in selecting homes for children, Rev. E. P. Savage, secretary of the Children's Home Society at St. Paul, remarked that at least two-thirds of the applications for children came from unsuitable homes. When a home seeks a child for adoption, happy results are far more likely to ensue than when homes are sought for children to avoid placing them for instruction in asylums or industrial schools.

The above citations are made, not by way of criticism on the methods of the Children's Guardians' Agency, but as illustrating the difficulty and delicacy of its work. They summarize the reasoning and experience of those who believe that, as a general rule, except in cases of infant adoption in childless households, a period of probationary institutional instruction is preferable to sending children, committed by courts for destitution, from vicious or squalid surroundings directly into families at distant and rural places where, if official supervision be omitted, education is apt to be neglected and the ward become the drudge. To prevent this rigid and frequent inspection is essential, and adequate provision for it should be made.

The accompanying tables show in condensed form statistics regarding the operations of charitable institutions and agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

JOHN TRACEY,

Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 123

Statistics of expenditures of charitable and reformatory institutions on basis of appropriations, District of Columbia bill, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Name of institution.	Appropriation.	Average number supported daily.	Paid for salaries during year.	Contributed from private sources.	Value of public property used.	Value of private property used.
Woman's Christian Association	\$4, 000	62	\$1, 176	\$3, 323	\$35, 000	.....
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	9, 000	15	4, 512	5, 000	60, 000	\$15, 000
Columbia Hospital	20, 000	56	8, 431	3, 568	200, 000	.....
Children's Hospital	10, 000	70	5, 648	15, 221	.....	250, 000
National Homeopathic Hospital	7, 000	35	5, 482	9, 744	50, 000	25, 000
Freedmen's Hospital	53. 025	234	15, 000	.....	.....	300, 000
Reform School for Girls	20, 128	34	11, 451	.....	35, 000	.....
Church Orphanage, St. John's Parish	1, 181	95	600	5, 000	10, 000	50, 000
German Orphan Asylum	1, 181	50	1, 371	1, 905	24, 000	40, 000
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	7, 680	111	2, 766	1, 537	45, 000	25, 000
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	3, 840	135	1, 588	.....	.....	150, 000
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	6, 000	70	2, 732	1, 588	.....	100, 000
Association for Works of Mercy	1, 181	20	546	1, 114	13, 858	30, 000
House of the Good Shepherd	1, 773	90	4, 811	.....	15, 000	59, 000
St. Joseph's Asylum	1, 181	115	405	552	.....	120, 000
St. Rose's Industrial School	2, 953	85	.....	1, 100	5, 000	.....
Industrial Home School	7, 680	77	4, 788	7, 070	5, 000	.....
Washington Asylum	62, 195	558	13, 614	.....	250, 000	.....
Reform School of the District of Columbia	40, 252	220	14, 412	.....	300, 000	.....
Municipal Lodging House	4, 000	16	1, 548	.....	2, 000	12, 000
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	2, 500	22	300	270	.....	14, 000
Hope and Help Mission	500	30	180	2, 000	.....	10, 000
Aged Women's Home	300	13	.....	1, 200	.....	8, 000
News Boys' and Children's Aid Society	500	12	.....	1, 000	.....	30, 000

Name of institution.	Rent paid.	Public cost of inmates per capita per year.	Per centage of public income.	Per centage of private income.	Per centage of public property.	Per centage of private property.
Woman's Christian Association .....	.....	\$66	0. 5456	0. 4544	100	.....
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital .....	.....	600	. 6428	. 3572	80	20
Columbia Hospital .....	.....	357	. 8546	. 1454	100	.....
Children's Hospital .....	.....	142	. 6036	. 3964	.....	100
National Homeopathic Hospital .....	.....	200	. 4538	. 5422	. 6666	. 3333
Freedmen's Hospital	\$4, 000	226	100	.....	.....	100
Reform School for Girls .....	.....	592	100	.....	100	.....
Church Orphanage, St. John's Parish .....	.....	12	. 1911	. 8089	17	83
German Orphan Asylum .....	.....	23	. 3744	. 6256	. 3750	. 6250
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children .....	.....	69	. 8323	. 1677	. 6229	. 3571
St. Ann's Infant Asylum .....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Hospital for Foundlings .....	.....	181	. 7907	. 2093	.....	100
Association for Works of Mercy .....	.....	59	. 6841	. 3159	. 4095	. 5905
House of the Good Shepherd .....	.....	19	. 2693	. 7307	. 2027	. 7973
St. Joseph's Asylum .....	.....	102	. 6807	. 3193	.....	100
St. Rose's Industrial School .....	.....	34	. 7286	. 2714	100	.....
Industrial Home School .....	.....	98	. 5194	. 4806	100	.....
Washington Asylum .....	.....	106	100	.....	100	. 8272
Reform School of the District of Columbia .....	.....	182	100	.....	100	.....
Municipal Lodging House	144	250	100	.....	. 1428	100
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors	390	113	. 9774	. 0226	.....	100
Hope and Help Mission	360	16	20	80	.....	100
Aged Women's Home .....	.....	23	20	80	.....	100
News Boys's and Children's Aid Society	420	41	. 3333	. 6667	.....	.....

NOTE.—For statistics of board of children's guardians see report of that board, immediately following this table. Per capita cost calculations for hospitals furnish no test of relative value of services, especially in emergency or surgical cases. Nor do dispensary cases, shown in annexed reports, enter into calculations of number of inmates.

124 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Medical statistics of hospitals and dispensaries included in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Name of institution.	Total cases.	Deaths.	Pre- scrip- tions.	Opera- tions.	Surgi- cal cases.	Reve- nues from pay cases.	Pay cases.	Free cases.	Births.
Washington Hospital	258	104	14,982	.....	168	.....	.....	948	18
Children's Hospital	1,000	26	4,220	107	372	\$3,395	357	382	276
Providence Hospital	1,000	288	.....	70	239	.....	.....	3,008	257
Naval Hospital	1,000	41	11,079	.....	302	.....	.....	379	.....
Naval Dispensary	1,000	27	2,581	.....	95	5,543	150	287	22
Naval Dispensary	1,000	.....	3,652	.....	17	.....	.....	2,280	.....
Naval Dispensary	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naval Dispensary	1,000	39	33,982	971	4,727	308	10	12,065	.....
Naval Dispensary	1,000	.....	6,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814	.....
Naval Dispensary	1,000	.....	4,788	.....	398	204	.....	1,324	.....
Total	1,000	525	76,629	1,148	6,313	9,450	517	43,397	537

Note.—The Naval Dispensary and the Woman's Dispensary received \$500 from the District fund for the year ending June 30, 1894. The Hospital and Providence Hospital are not included in these tables because no appropriation for the District bill, appropriations for them being made in the sundry bills.

Summary of statistics of different classes of charitable and reformatory institutions on basis of appropriations, District of Columbia bill, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Name of institution.	Appro- priation.	Average number support- ed daily.	Paid for salaries during year.	Contrib- uted from private sources.	Value of public property used.	Value of private property used.
Medical charities	\$89,025	340	\$33,425	\$18,312	\$310,000	\$540,000
Industrial and reformatory institu- tions	140,162	1,146	50,798	12,607	658,859	89,000
Institutions for children	31,063	646	15,110	25,803	79,000	735,000
Temporary homes	7,800	93	2,028	4,470	2,000	74,000
Total	268,050	2,225	101,361	62,192	1,049,859	1,238,000

Name of institution.	Rent paid.	Average public cost of inmates per year, per cap- ita.	Percent- age of public income.	Percent- age of private income.	Percent- age of public property.	Percent- age of private property.
Medical charities	\$4,000	\$366	0.8204	0.1706	0.2245	0.7555
Industrial and reformatory institu- tions	.....	145	.8251	.1749	.8810	.1190
Institutions for children	.....	80	.5458	.4542	.0970	.9030
Temporary homes	1,314	89	.0263	.9737	.7867	.2133
Total	5,314	680	.8145	.1855	.4604	.5396

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS,
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1894.

SIR: I herewith transmit our annual report, and ask its favorable consideration.

Very truly, yours,

S. WOLF,
President Board of Children's Guardians.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: On the 22d of August, 1893, a report of the work of this board was rendered to you and designated a first annual report, but at that time the board had not been engaged in its work of caring for children more than seven weeks. The report of that date, together with one rendered on October 17, and some appended documents, were printed in your report for 1893. The present report is the first to be made of a whole year's work, and includes some of the matters treated in those partial reports, as with a broader view the facts recorded have a greater significance. It deals with the period from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

On the 1st of July, 1893, the board consisted of Crosby S. Noyes, Miss Harriet B. Loring, and R. Ross Perry, appointed for the term ending September 16, 1895; B. Pickman Mann, Simon Wolf, and Mrs. Lucy S. Doolittle, for the term ending September 16, 1894; and Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, William J. Miller, and John F. Cook, for the term ending September 16, 1893.

October 7, 1893, Mrs. Macfarland and Messrs. Miller and Cook were reappointed for the term ending September 16, 1896.

March 2, 1894, the board was notified of the resignation of Mr. Perry, and May 5, 1894, Orrin B. Hallam took his seat as Mr. Perry's successor.

At the beginning of the year, Simon Wolf was president; Miss Harriet B. Loring, vice-president; B. Pickman Mann, secretary and disbursing officer. At the annual election, October 9, 1893, these officers were reelected. November 4, 1893, Mr. Wolf resigned the presidency, and Miss Loring was elected president and John F. Cook vice-president.

Herbert W. Lewis was employed as the agent of the board throughout the year.

On July 1, 1893, the board had remaining of its administrative fund available for "salaries of agents, expenses in placing and visiting children, and all office and sundry expenses," \$4,584.85. Of this fund it expended during the year, \$3,933.72, leaving a balance of \$651.13.

On July 1, 1893, the board came into control of a fund of \$19,200, "for care of feeble-minded children, for the care of children under 3 years of age, white and colored, for the board and care of all children

124 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Medical statistics of hospitals and dispensaries included in the District of Columbia appropriations bill, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Name of institution.	Dispensary cases.	Total number of inmates treated.	Deaths.	Prescriptions.	Operations.	Surgical cases.	Revenues from pay cases.	Pay cases.	Free cases.	Births.
Washington Asylum.....		908	104	14,982	.....	168	.....	.....	908	18
Columbia Hospital ..	1,901	689	26	4,220	107	372	\$3,395	357	332	276
Freedmen's Hospital..	5,693	3,008	288	.....	70	239	.....	.....	3,008	257
Children's Hospital..	3,051	379	41	11,079	.....	302	.....	.....	379	.....
National Homeopathic Hospital....	1,485	437	27	2,581	.....	95	5,543	150	287	22
Eastern Dispensary ..	2,280	.....	.....	3,652	.....	17	.....	.....	2,280	.....
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	10,466	12,075	39	33,932	971	4,727	308	10	12,065	.....
Homeopathic Dispensary and Emergency Hospital....	2,814	.....	.....	6,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814	.....
Woman's Dispensary ..	1,324	.....	.....	4,788	.....	393	204	.....	1,324	.....
Total	19,014	17,496	525	76,629	1,148	6,313	9,450	517	43,397	537

NOTE.—The Eastern Dispensary and the Woman's Dispensary received \$500 from the District fund for the relief of the poor. Garfield Hospital and Providence Hospital are not included in these tables because not provided for in the District bill, appropriations for them being made in the sundry civil bill.

Summary of statistics of different classes of charitable and reformatory institutions on basis of appropriations, District of Columbia bill, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Name of institution.	Appropriation.	Average number supported daily.	Paid for salaries during year.	Contributed from private sources.	Value of public property used.	Value of private property used.
Medical charities.....	\$89,025	340	\$33,425	\$18,312	\$310,000	\$340,000
Industrial and reformatory institutions.....	140,162	1,146	50,798	12,607	658,859	89,000
Institutions for children.....	31,063	646	15,110	25,803	79,000	735,000
Temporary homes.....	7,800	93	2,028	4,470	2,000	74,000
Total	268,050	2,225	101,361	62,192	1,049,858	1,238,000

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Medical charities.....	\$4,000	\$366	0.8294	0.1706	0.2245	0.7555
Industrial and reformatory institutions.....	145	.8251	.1749	.8810	.1190
Institutions for children.....	80	.5458	.4542	.0970	.9030
Temporary homes.....	1,314	89	.0263	.9737	.7937	.2037
Total	5,314	680	.8145	.1855	.4604	.5396

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On July 1, 1893, the board came into control of a fund of \$19,200, "for care of feeble-minded children, for the care of children under 3 years of age, white and colored, for the board and care of all children

over 3 years of age, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place.” Of this fund it expended \$13,145.55, leaving a balance of \$6,054.45.

More particularly stated, the administrative expenses of the board for the year were as follows:

Salary of agent	\$1, 800. 00
Office expenses	712. 73
Office rent	300. 00
Transportation	395. 15
Office furniture	350. 79
Stationery and printing	321. 36
Sundries	53. 69
	<hr/>
	3, 933. 72

The expenditures for board and care of children were as follows:

For feeble-minded children:			
In the Pennsylvania Training School	\$5, 068. 21		
In the Virginia Training School	136. 04		
	<hr/>	\$5, 204. 25	
For children not feeble-minded:			
Maintenance—			
In District institutions	4, 701. 95		
In other institutions	36. 05		
In private homes	2, 163. 94		
	<hr/>	6, 901. 94	
Clothing	644. 81		
Medical care	394. 55		
	<hr/>	1, 039. 36	
Total		13, 145. 55	

The board began the year with no children in charge. It closed the year having 185 legal wards. The aggregate number of days that children, other than feeble-minded, were in charge of the board was 40,105, or an average of 110 children for every day in the year. The aggregate cost for board and care, clothing and medical attendance of these children was \$7,941.30. This is at the rate of 19.8 cents per day, or \$72.27 per year.

Feeble-minded children were maintained 8,620 days, at a cost of \$5,204.25, or 60.37 cents per day, or \$220.37 per year. If from the administrative expenses be deducted \$425, as an estimate of the value of furniture and record books on hand and not needing to be duplicated at the end of the year, the current administrative expenses on the basis of 48,725 days' care of children was 7.2 cents per day, or \$26.28 per year.

The following payments were made to institutions in the District of Columbia:

Name of institution.	Amount.	Number of days' board.	Rate.	
			Per day.	Per year.
Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	1, 537. 93	5, 581	<i>Cents.</i> 27. 56	\$100. 59
Industrial Home School	2, 127. 50	6, 293	33. 81	123. 00
Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society	664. 57	1, 889	35. 18	128. 41
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	115. 69	510	22. 68	82. 78
House of Mercy	117. 61	357	32. 94	120. 00
House of the Good Shepherd	66. 54	237	28. 08	102. 49
Colored Foundling Home	72. 05	222	32. 45	118. 44

The rates paid to the Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and the House of the Good Shepherd were raised to 32.88 cents per day, or \$120 per year, on March 3, 1894.

Since it has been stated that the work of the board was extravagant, attention is called to the fact that the average cost of maintenance of the wards of the board has been less than the rates paid to institutions, notwithstanding the fact that this is the first year of the work of the board. With few exceptions, expenditures for the maintenance of these wards began from the date of commitment, and all such continued until the children were put out into free homes. The ninety children who had, up to the close of the year, been put into free homes will not hereafter be a charge upon the public for maintenance. If the rate of expense of institutional care be placed as low as \$100 a year, and the administrative cost of supervision of children in homes be reckoned at \$25 a year, per capita, the saving to the public purse on each child who is placed in a private home is \$75 a year. To the minds of those persons who have been brought to realize the benefits which accrue to children from a normal and helpful life in real homes, as compared with the disadvantages inevitably resulting from the artificial life of institutions, the monetary saving will appear the less important feature of the system which has been pursued by this board.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the number of commitments to the board during the coming year, but it is fair to presume that unless the work of the board is curtailed by adverse circumstances the proportion of children made self-sustaining will be as large relatively to the number received as it has been during the year just past, and that at the close of a second year at least one-half of the wards of the board will have been placed in homes where their usefulness to the family, either in material ways or as objects of affection, will be regarded as an equivalent for the expense of their maintenance. Not only that, but it is undoubtedly true that at least in a large number of cases the outlay which will be made for the clothing, the pleasures, and the profit of the children in private homes will far exceed any measure that would be possible or practicable where the children were dealt with in masses, and treated only as members of a class.

The following estimates are made for the expenditures of the board for administrative purposes for the year ending June 30, 1896:

For the salary of one principal agent	\$1, 800. 00
For the salary of one assistant agent	600. 00
The estimate for an assistant agent is limited to \$600, for the reason that the act establishing the board permits but \$2,400 to be spent for the salaries of "not more than two agents." In view of the responsible duties of the agents, the principal agent ought to receive not less than \$2,000, and the assistant agent \$1,200.	
For two clerks	1, 200. 00
For rent of office rooms	300. 00
For stationery and printing	300. 00
For office and sundry expenses	240. 00
For expenses in placing and visiting children	900. 00
	<hr/>
	5, 340. 00

If the limit upon salaries of the agents be raised, as above stated, the total estimate for administrative expenses becomes \$6,140.

In asking that the limit of the salaries of agents be raised and that the board be enabled to pay \$2,000 to a principal agent and \$1,200 to an assistant agent, it is proper to state in some detail the character of

the work required of agents and the responsibility which rests upon those officers and upon the board through them.

The agent is not only the executive and administrative agent of the board, but is also its principal adviser. Upon him devolves the duty of receiving applications from parents and friends of children and from workers in charitable and other fields; to have the needs of children supplied or the abuse of children rectified by the presentation of their cases in court. He must visit the children in their homes, or receive them if they are destitute of homes, and provide for them temporarily; must investigate the complaints that are made to him, and advise the court whether these are well founded; must advise the board of the circumstances under which the children are committed to it, and of the capacity and need of the children for the several kinds of care which the board is able to bestow upon them.

He must receive applications from persons and institutions who wish to take the wards of the board into their care and custody, whether as boarders, apprentices, employés, or members of their families; he must investigate these applications, and acquaint himself so fully with the pecuniary and moral qualifications of the applicants and their families that he can safely advise the acceptance or rejection of such applications. He must visit each ward of the board at least once in every year, to comply with the law; but, in fact, he must keep so much in touch with these wards by occasional visits as to be able to assure the board that the children are safe from abuse, and are moreover being cared for in a helpful manner.

Such duties as these are of the most important and delicate character and can be performed properly only by a person of great tact and good judgment, and one who has a large power of insight into human nature. No less tact, and abundant sympathy with abused childhood are required to adapt the children to the homes selected for them, and to make them contented at first to go and stay with strangers. Much patience also is requisite, for it will be understood readily that the children, as well as the families with whom they are placed, will create many difficulties before perfect adjustment is attained.

In its first selection of an agent the board exercised much care and sought the most expert advice. It has had no cause to regret its selection. The present agent served during the fiscal year to which this report relates for a salary of \$150 per month. In the interest of the board, in whose success he takes a pride, he is understood to have refused a higher salary offered to him elsewhere, and in recognition of the appreciation which the board has manifested for his services, and in devotion to the cause he has done so much to promote, he has not deserted the board, although the appropriation for his salary for the fiscal year 1893 has been limited to \$1,500. The demand for the services of persons competent to fill such a position as it should be filled is such that a salary of \$1,500 would not command them. It is to be hoped that justice may be done to our present agent for the present year, even though it may cost another \$300.

In addition to the delicate duties above mentioned, it is the duty of the agent or agents of the board to keep the records not only of the results of their investigations in regard to the antecedents, character, and condition of life of the children received by the board, but also those of the subsequent history of these children.

For the details and results of the work of the agent reference is made to his report, which will be submitted with this.

The following estimates are made for the expenditures of the board for board and care of children for the year ending June 30, 1896:

For feeble-minded children:	
30 children, at an average of \$225	\$6, 750
For children not feeble-minded:	
50 infants, at an average of \$108	5, 400
150 children, at an average of \$80	12, 000
200 children in free homes	
Clothing for 100 children	800
Medical care for 200 children	1, 000
Temporary care of children pending investigation, or while being transferred from place to place	250
	<hr/>
	26, 200

It is a necessary consequence of the obligation to make estimates almost a year in advance of the beginning of the period and nearly two years in advance of the completion of the period in which the expenditures are to occur, that in a work like that of this board, which is so new in this locality and of such uncertain growth, little definiteness can be attained.

During the past year the expenditures for care of feeble-minded children were more than \$5,200, although that item in the estimates was only \$4,300. It is known that there are many feeble-minded children in the community for whom provision should be made, and might be made were funds available.

During the past year the board received 203 children and retained 185. Owing mainly to the fact that for the present year the several private institutions for children, formerly receiving Government aid, have again received appropriations nearly as large as those they received in the year before the work of the board began, it is estimated that the board may receive 120 additional wards, bringing its number up to 305 on the 30th of June, 1895. The present estimate for the following year contemplates 95 additions, or a total of 400 on the 30th of June, 1896. This is considered a low estimate.

The option is not given to the board of accepting or rejecting wards that may be committed to it. In this regard it is subject to the orders of the courts. In case its growth tends to increase more rapidly than the estimates have allowed, the board must appeal to the indulgence of the courts, or, in other words, ask them to deprive certain children of the relief they need, or it must appeal to Congress to increase its funds. As the board during the past year was able to so economize that it spent but \$17,079.27 out of the \$23,784.85 at its disposal, it is hoped that its estimates for next year will be allowed in full.

As the relations which the board bears to the Government on the one hand, and to the child-caring institutions on the other hand, have been misunderstood and misrepresented frequently, this occasion is taken to emphasize the fact that the board is not one among many institutions soliciting or competing for public aid; but that it, and it alone, of the agencies for the care of children in the District is the representative of the interests of the Government, and that it was created for the express purpose, among others, of enabling the Government so to care for the children who had just claims upon it as to establish some accurate measure of the service rendered to the Government by the private child-caring agencies, and to assure to each of these agencies payments proportionate to the services rendered.

Appended hereto is a copy of the act of Congress constituting the board, a copy of the memorandum furnished to the Commissioners of

the District by Dr. Amos G. Warner, the former superintendent of charities, recommending the passage of this constituting act, and copies of the reports of the House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia upon the bill as it came before them.

These several documents show clearly what, in the opinions of their several authors, were the evils this board was created to remedy, and by what means the board was intended to remedy them. These evils were:

(1) There existed previously no accurate measure of the service rendered to the public by the private charitable institutions for the care of children, and no certainly proportionate payment to these institutions for such care.

(2) There existed no agency for the determination in any authoritative way of the facts of dependency of children upon public support, and of appurtenance of the duty of support to the District of Columbia.

(3) There existed no public or private agency to which the courts had any right to commit a child for care.

(4) No means existed by which children could be placed directly in natural homes, if deprived of the homes into which they were or should have been born.

(5) No adequate means were at hand to follow up and watch over any children who might even indirectly have been placed in homes.

(6) A tendency existed to crowd the institutions with children who would have been better off in private homes, and to keep the children in institutions longer than was for their good.

(7) There was apparent need to retain children in institutions at public support for maintenance, when under a different system a great proportion of these children might be placed in homes where they would earn their living.

(8) There existed a too restricted range of legal authority for the disposition of certain classes of dependents and delinquents, the institutions to which binding commitments could be made by the courts being few and not of a sufficiently varied character.

(9) There existed no means of keeping record of the children who became dependent upon public aid, their parentage, the residence of their parents, the causes of dependency and delinquency, their conduct during minority, and the probable influence of their training upon their subsequent lives.

(10) There was a great waste of public funds by the multiplication of institutions beyond public need.

The fourth paragraph of the fourth section of the act establishing the board authorizes the board to make rules for the temporary care of children pending investigation or judgment of the court. The following are the rules established by the board for this purpose:

(1) Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the agent of this board, through his own personal investigations or by the representation of any police officer or the agents of the Washington Humane Society or any responsible private person, that any children, probably belonging to any one of the classes intended to be reached by the work of this board, are in a state of suffering and want, or are being abused, or are upon the streets without shelter, it shall be his duty to go personally and take charge of such children and place them in some institution or private home, or to give to the person bringing the case to his notice a written order directed to the officers in charge of some institution where an agreement shall have been completed for the reception and care of such children, directing that they be received and made comfortable at the expense of this board until their cases can properly be brought to the notice of the court, which order shall state that the authority therein given for maintenance and care at the expense of this board will terminate in one week from the date thereof.

(2) In case any children received temporarily, as provided for in rule 1, shall not be finally committed to the guardianship of this board, all clothing which may have been furnished must be left at the institution where the children have been cared for, or paid for at its actual value by the person removing the children.

(3) The agent is hereby directed to refuse to give an order for the admission of any child who, in his judgment, is liable to abscond, or who will probably make trouble beyond the control of the officers of the institution into which such child would be received.

The board has printed two circulars, one intended to be put into the hands of all inquirers regarding the objects and methods of the board, and the other setting forth the conditions on which boarding homes for infants will be approved by the board.

The annual report of the agent of the board is hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted.

SIMON WOLF,
President.
B. PICKMAN MANN,
Secretary.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

AGENT'S REPORT TO THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

The amount of information which can be transmitted by such a report as this must be is limited by the knowledge of the general subject to be presented, which is already in the possession of each individual reader. He who takes up a report of charitable endeavor for the first time will be fortunate if he finds his attention arrested and his interest aroused, while to him who looks into such a monograph, regarding it as only a unit in the long succession of trite efforts to exploit pet theories and destroy ideas held by others, it will be only a means of irritation and a stimulant to combativeness.

In so far as this is a record of work done and knowledge gained from experience, it must teach its own lessons and enforce its own truths. Regarding the conclusions arrived at and the opinions expressed, it is only hoped or expected that they will be taken for what they are worth in the light of experience, both here and elsewhere.

The Board of Children's Guardians began its work one year ago with the declaration that "The task of receiving a large number of street children, both white and colored, making them acceptable to respectable families in the shortest time consistent with thoroughness, of finding them homes suited to their several needs and capacities, settling them therein and then watching over them with the utmost care during minority, is deemed to be its true mission and high prerogative." How well the board has kept to its work, as then understood and as indicated by the statute creating it, the record alone must show.

Just how children are taken under care by the board is often asked. Reduced to its lowest terms the process is this:

A report is made to the agent of the board, the agent of the Humane Society, or a police officer that certain children are in some such condition as makes them proper subjects for public guardianship. When made to the agent of the board, record is kept of the report. The case is inquired into at the earliest possible moment. Sworn information is filed in the police court setting forth the facts in the case, if any justifying such action are found to exist, and a petition entered for the commitment of the children. The case is called, witnesses for and in opposition to the petition are heard, the facts are ascertained in court, a judgment is rendered, and the children, if committed, depart in the custody of the agent of the board. Cases reported to the agent of the Humane Society are dealt with in much the same manner, and those reported to police officers are usually referred to one of the other agencies just mentioned.

What has been accomplished during the year we hope to make plain by the use of the following tables. But since tabulated information is not always thoroughly intelligible to those unaccustomed to the preparation and study of facts in that form, particular attention will be directed to certain things to be ascertained from a study of the tables, and a few illustrative incidents will be related.

RECEIVING CHILDREN.

TABLE A.—Applications on behalf of children to be taken in charge by the board, and how disposed of.

Month.	Applica- tions investi- gated.	Children involved.	Recom- mended for com- mitment.	Found not proper subjects for public guardian- ship.	Private arrange- ments made.	Referred to Hu- mane Society.
1893.						
July.....	11	14	10	3	1	.....
August.....	15	24	11	9	1	..... 3
September.....	18	30	8	10	7	..... 5
October.....	16	27	5	11	6	..... 5
November.....	16	29	5	13	11	.....
December.....	12	13	5	5	3	.....
1894.						
January.....	30	45	16	17	12	.....
February.....	22	28	8	14	5	..... 1
March.....	14	14	5	3	6	.....
April.....	12	17	10	5	2	.....
May.....	20	28	7	10	11	.....
June.....	20	21	6	8	6	..... 1
Total.....	206	290	96	108	71	..... 15

Table A shows the number of applications made at our office on behalf of children desired to have taken in charge, the number of children involved, and the results of investigation. It will be noticed that the number of cases found to be not proper subjects for public guardianship is considerably larger than the number recommended for commitment. Many of those reported as having been disposed of by means of private arrangements were also clearly not properly dependent upon the District of Columbia at all. Cases in which the fathers of illegitimate children have been induced to contribute to the support of their suffering offspring, those in which relatives and friends have been found and persuaded to assist in the support of children, and those in which family difficulties have been put aside or adjusted for the sake of the children, are included in the number of private arrangements reported.

No attempt has been made by the agent of the board to render final decisions in any of the cases to which his attention has been called. Whenever it has seemed necessary, for any reason, to refuse to take a case before the court, the applicant has been informed that he could still appeal to the court on his own behalf and ask for the commitment of the child.

It has been found, however, that many persons who make very pathetic appeals for the admission of their children to some special institution which it is desired to have them enter, and who make all sorts of representations in support of such an appeal, when asked to submit to an investigation and to agree to appear as witnesses before the court having authority to commit children, suddenly remember that they have relatives in the country who are anxious to take them, or that it would be well to wait a little longer for word from an absent father or mother whose return it might not be unreasonable to expect. It is a pleasure to be able to say definitely that cases are now known and on record wherein public support of children having been denied, they are now being maintained at home in a fair degree of comfort. Many cases have been inquired into in which it has been found that children had recently arrived in this city from surrounding States, having been sent here for the purpose of sharing in the provision made for the relief of children becoming dependent in the District of Columbia.

One person was so considerate as to consult us regarding an illegitimate infant which she proposed to bring from Culpeper County, Va., and for which she desired a place prepared in advance. The result was that she went away highly indignant at what she called our "stinginess with a Federal appropriation," and although several months have elapsed I have not heard of the arrival of this particular child in Washington. On February 23, 1894, a forlorn looking German man, with a boy 11 years old, appeared at the office of the board and desired that both himself and child be provided for. It was ascertained that this man had heard in his far away West Virginian home that in Washington "no children are refused" and "no questions are asked as to where they come from." He had, therefore, started on a begging journey which ended in the Washington Municipal Lodging House. Neither father nor son were finally allowed to become permanently dependent upon the Dis-

trict of Columbia. The boy was taken in temporarily by the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society and the father was sent to a hospital where he recovered from the effects of hunger and exposure suffered during his journey to this city, after which both were furnished transportation from the sanitary office which assisted them for a considerable distance back toward their home.

Those recommended for commitment, as shown by the table, were found actually and necessarily dependent upon the public for support and protection or otherwise in such condition and surroundings as placed them clearly within the provisions of the statute creating the board. The fifteen cases referred to the Humane Society were thought to require the services of the special officer of the society.

TABLE B.—*Number of children committed to the board and the prevailing causes of commitment, by months.*

Months.	Causes of commitment.						Total.
	Desti- tute, no suitable home.	Aban- doned by parents.	Drunken and unfit parents.	Vicious and im- moral associa- tions.	Vagrancy and petty offenses.	Earned discharge from Reform School.	
1893.							
July.....	15	12	5	2			34
August.....	15	5	1		9		30
September.....	3	5	5	4			17
October.....	5	6	2		1		14
November.....	10	2		1	1		14
December.....	7	4		4	1		16
1894.							
January.....	13	2	4	4	1		24
February.....	7	1			4		12
March.....	6			1	5		12
April.....	3	1		2	3		9
May.....	4	3			1		8
June.....	5	2	1		2	3	13
Total.....	93	43	18	18	28	3	203

Table B shows the number of children committed for various causes. There have been exceptional and particularly interesting cases included in the 136 reported as committed for destitution and abandonment by parents, and it would be very easy to become sentimental, or tragic, or pessimistic over them. It must be conceded, however, that most people appreciate what it means to a mother to sit helplessly by and see the cheeks of her little ones grow thinner and thinner, day by day, for want of proper food and shelter, as well as what it must be to a little boy or girl to stand by the open grave and realize that when the clay is heaped above that mournful cavity father or mother will come home no more. These are the cases in which public charity may be extended with the least questioning and delay, and the ones with which it is generally most satisfactory to be connected. In them most good can be accomplished.

In the cases of children of drunken and unfit parents, those kept in vicious and immoral associations, and those committed for incorrigibility, vagrancy, or petty offenses, the work of this board has already been of very great value.

It may seem that to enter a home and forcibly remove children therefrom without the consent of either parent, both of whom may be living and abundantly able to provide for the physical wants of their children, is an undue assumption of authority on the part of any government. A proposition to permit such removal of children under public authority, however, will bear scrutiny from more than one direction. It will be discussed briefly hereafter, as we are here concerned with what has been accomplished by the board, and not engaged in a defense or criticism of the law under which it works.

As shown by the table, 18 have been taken from drunken and unfit parents, 18 from vicious and immoral associations, and 28 received as vagrants or delinquents.

On September 28, 1893, the agent and special officer of the Humane Society took from an immoral mother a beautiful girl about 14 years of age, and had her committed to this board. She is now a trusted and respected member of a Christian family, and her future assured.

On July 31, 1893, two girls were rescued from a drunken and immoral mother, who resided in a filthy and disreputable tenement in Georgetown. This mother is one of a family of eighteen children brought up in Maryland, only one of whom ever learned to read. After a short preliminary stay at an institution her children were sent to

homes in the country. When visited by your agent they were found clean, useful, intelligent girls, with no special bad tendencies. On April 4 a little girl was discovered in the dock at the district branch of the police court. With a single calico garment and a tattered shawl she vainly strove to keep her shivering body covered. She had been caught in the police drag net, and the charge against her was using profane and indecent language on the street. Judge Kimball was very willing to place her under the care of the board of guardians rather than send her to the workhouse, and she became our ward on the spot. One month later she went into the home of a retired clergyman on a farm, and has earned no bad report since that time.

On December 1 a vagrant boy about 36 inches tall was sent us from the District police court with instructions to find his parents and report. This resulted in his being restored to his father on December 13. On January 19 the same boy being sent us again with precisely similar instructions, he was restored to his father on January 22. We found that he had been in one of the children's institutions between times and had absconded. The next time we heard of him was on March 10, when he appeared in the police court dock as a vagrant. A formal application was then made for his final commitment to the board of children's guardians, and, notwithstanding the strenuous objections of his father, he became our ward. The matron of the institution to which he was sent soon insisted that he be taken away, as he kept some one looking for him most of the time. He has since been staying quietly and contentedly on an old plantation in Virginia.

These cases illustrate what can be and is being done with children reached and rescued by the exercise of public authority. It is not to be expected, however, that all children coming to the board for such causes, and in such a manner, will yield as readily as these to the helpful treatment which we are able to place about them. Some of them look upon our efforts for their improvement as wholly selfish and intended only to restrict their liberty for our own purposes. They have been taught that the exercise of any authority is oppression, and they are in a state of chronic rebellion against organized society. Their inherited criminal tendencies have been reinforced by several years of expert training on congenial lines, and with some of them the utmost effort will eventually fail. The originator of the law creating the board of guardians said in a letter to the Commissioners of the District, when urging the enactment of the law:

"The Reform School for Boys is now overcrowded, and it is possible that through the board of children's guardians many now sent to that institution might be otherwise provided for. At any rate, the creation of the board, as herein provided for, would give the courts an option in the matter which might be of use should first experiments have satisfactory results."

At the end of the first year there seems to be sufficient reason for encouragement in the belief that in dealing with children, who have become offenders against the laws of the District, this board will be an increasingly useful agency. It must be admitted, however, that the provision of the law permitting the commitment to the board of vicious and incorrigible children was somewhat overworked during the earlier months of the year. That it was overworked is easily accounted for by the anxiety of the police-court judges to do something reasonable and humane with the children brought before them for all sorts of offenses. Up to November, 1893, when the new Girls' Reform School was opened for reception of children, there was no institution for girls in the District to which the courts could make legal and binding commitments, and the Reform School for Boys was usually unable to receive the class of boys most frequently appearing as juvenile delinquents. Under these circumstances children were sometimes placed under the control of the board when there was reason for serious doubt as to the results. The judges know very well, however, that a child is never reformed by being sent to jail, and they preferred to set the board a task which, with its present facilities, it would possibly fail to perform, rather than shut up the child in close association with habitual thieves and workhouse cronies.

To attempt to domesticate these children in acceptable private homes without preliminary training, which was the only outlet for them, since none of the institutions seemed prepared to deal with them, was, of course, subjecting a most excellent theory to unwarrantable strain in practice, and whatever failures the board has encountered in the placing out of its wards have arisen in this part of the work. The twenty-eight committed for incorrigibility or infractions of law during the year are now accounted for, as follows:

Absconded and not returned	4
Returned to courts and commitments set aside	5
In institutions	10
In homes with bad report	3
In homes and doing well	6

Upon the opening of the Reform School for Girls, the board of trustees signified willingness to receive from this board such of its female wards as it might be found desirable to send to a reformatory institution, and later asked the board of guardians to receive certain inmates of the institution. Under such an arrangement, three were received, as shown by the table:

TABLE C.—*Agencies by which children have been recommended for commitment to the board.*

Months.	Industrial Home School.	National Colored Home.	Home for Colored Foundlings.	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Children's Hospital.	Freedmen's Hospital.	Reform School for Girls.	Jail and work-house.	Agent of the board.	Washington Humane Society.	Metropolitan police.	Total.
1893.												
July	10	8						1	12	3		34
August		9						3	7	4	7	30
September									11	6		17
October			6						5		3	14
November			2	1					3	3	5	14
December				3					5	4	4	16
1894.												
January				1	1	2			10	6	4	24
February									7	1	4	12
March						1		1	5	2	3	12
April					1				4	1	3	9
May						1			5	1	1	8
June					2	1	3		6	1		13
Total ..	10	17	8	5	4	5	3	5	80	32	34	203

Table C shows when and by whom the 203 children received by the board were brought into court and recommended for commitment, except in the case of the three received from the Reform School for Girls, in which case the children were received from the board of trustees under special statutory provision, as stated above. Those released from the jail and workhouse were placed under our control at the request of the board.

It will be seen that the agent of the Humane Society has been instrumental in placing 32 children under public authority and protection, using for that purpose the law creating the board of children's guardians. In several instances it has enabled him to reach and deal successfully with cases of neglect and intolerable home conditions, which, although known to him for years, he had never heretofore been able to reach.

Many of those brought in by officers of the metropolitan police were found about the streets during the night, or in very stormy weather, when, but for the protecting arms and topcoat of the hated roundsman, the "dead wagon" might have been called upon to make an extra trip to the potter's field next morning. Cursed, stoned, and waylaid on the commons and in the alleys, and razored and pistoled in the dives, the policeman is still the friend of the little children, and many is the wrecked home from which he brings away valuable salvage.

FIRST DISPOSAL OF THE CHILDREN.

What to do with a child when first committed must of course be determined principally by the age, color, sex, moral and physical condition of each one received. A conscientious effort has been made to send each one to the most appropriate place in the first instance, due regard being had to the reservations insisted upon by the institutions in entering into contracts with the board for the reception of its wards. I have realized that, in so far as this matter was left to me, and in the absence of any rule established by the board for my direction in this regard, it would be my duty to arrange for the smallest possible number of transfers from place to place, and to keep the work of the board in such condition that it could be supervised with the least labor and expense.

It was foreseen from the beginning that it would be impossible to return to the various child-caring institutions of the District the amounts by which their direct appropriations had been reduced, unless they should generally consent that the board of guardians should become the legal guardian of some of their inmates. Therefore the clause of the law by which institutions were "remitted" to the board of

children's guardians, and to the appropriations made for the support of its work for certain rights and privileges, never served any useful purpose. It implied the surrender to the board of part of the inmates of the institutions as the condition upon which public support should be continued; a condition to which none of the denominational institutions would submit, the duty of governmental support being insisted upon by them while the right of public guardianship was denied.

For places of first residence under the guardianship of the board the children have been distributed as follows immediately upon their commitment:

Sent to Industrial Home School	25
Sent to National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children (Home on Eighth street extended)	61
Sent to same (Home for Colored Foundlings)	11
Sent to Newsboys and Children's Aid Society	37
Sent to St. Ann's Infant Asylum	3
Sent to Girls' Reform School	2
Sent to House of Mercy	1
Sent to Children's Hospital	1
Sent to private homes as boarders	47
Sent to private homes on trial or probation	15
Total	203

Those sent to private homes as boarders were in nearly every case under 3 years of age.

It will be noticed that three associations have received 134 out of the 141 children whom the board has placed in institutions. This is to be accounted for by the general character and wide scope of the work of the societies principally dealt with. An institution which is planned to care for both boys and girls, and which receives children from 3 to 13 years of age, would naturally be able to cooperate with this board to a greater extent than one whose work was confined to white girls over 14 years of age.

The little home conducted by the Newsboys and Children's Aid Society at 927 E street has been an exceedingly useful one to us. It has been open to almost any child whom we have desired to place temporarily, and it has been used as a transit house to an extent which places this board under obligations to its management. The work which it has done has been of a sort not desired by any other, and it has been content that we should put in and take out, from day to day, whatever came to us through the courts or was desired for transfer elsewhere. Its convenient location has been favorable to its usefulness to the board. Children are frequently brought in from the Industrial Home School or from the Eighth Street Home of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children and left at this house to be sent off by early trains or boats on the following day. They are also left in the hurry of the morning hours, when to make the considerable trip to the outlying places where it is intended that many of the children shall remain for a considerable time, would be out of the question.

A few children were sent to foundling asylums during the early months of the year, although not as many as appears by the table, the number there given including 8 received from the Home for Colored Foundlings and left at that institution for a few days until suitable boarding places were secured for those under three years of age, and those over that age transferred to the Eighth street establishment under the same general management.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

TABLE D.—*Accounting for all children received.*

The 203 children reported as received during the year were located or accounted for, at the close of the year, as follows:

In the Industrial Home School	20
With the National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children	21
With Newsboys and Children's Aid Society	4
At St. Ann's Infant Asylum	1
At House of Mercy	1
At House of the Good Shepherd	1
At Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.	1
Total in institutions	49
In private homes where board is paid	36
Total for whom board is paid	85

In free private homes—

On probation	36
On indenture	50
Earning wages	4

Total self-supporting 90

Total present wards of the board 175

Died (all infants)	9
Absconded and not returned	5
Abducted and not recovered	1
Returned to courts and orders of commttment set aside	13

Total who have passed from under control of the board 28

Whole number committed 203

From the foregoing table it will be seen that of the 175 children remaining under control of the board at the close of the year, 90 were in free homes on trial, on indenture, or earning wages for themselves, and 85 were still being supported at the expense of the District.

All expense on account of the 90 children in free homes has ceased except a small but undetermined annual per capita for the salary and expenses of one or more agents who must visit them and supervise them in their homes.

The children in private families are distributed, geographically, as follows:

In the District of Columbia:

At board	31
On trial	11
On indenture	13
	— 55

In Maryland:

On trial	6
On indenture	21
Apprenticed	1
	— 28

In Virginia:

At board	4
On trial	17
On indenture	14
Apprenticed	3
	— 38

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania:

On trial	3
On indenture	2
	— 5

Total 126

The advisability of the general plan of placing out children in country homes rather than keeping together considerable numbers of them in establishments conducted for the purpose of their training and education, has often been argued out and demonstrated in both directions according to the wishes and prejudices of the adherents of one or the other system.

It is claimed on the one hand that an asylum, with its corps of trained officers, workers, and teachers; with its discipline, routine, and seclusion; with its neatness, order, and system, is an excellent place wherein to shelter and rear the unfortunate little children whose homes are broken up. It is believed, and vehemently asserted, that children so reared have good qualities drilled into them which they could never have acquired outside; that they are shielded from all knowledge of the gross forms of immorality of which our cities are so deplorably full; that the prescribed dietary, baths, and regular hours tend to build up the weak and debilitated, and that an education is acquired which is the child's only defense against a pitiless and avaricious world. It is farther said that applications for children to go into the homes of the common people originate in the desire to secure cheap labor; that the placed-out child becomes a slave to the family in which he lives, and "is relegated continually to the background, where he seems to be indigenous to the soil."

On the other hand it is said by the friends of the placing out and boarding out plans, that the family is the divinely appointed arrangement for the proper bringing up of children; that the trouble with children who become dependent upon charity for support and protection is that they have failed to inherit or secure the

right sort of family relations, and that, therefore, the best thing to do for them is to provide just as soon possible that which has been missed or taken away.

They object to institution life for children for the reason that its tendency is to bring all to a dead level of tolerable training on the least necessary lines and to abandon the child to the tender mercies of the world, when from his age and showy accomplishments much is expected of him while he can give so little. Institution training fits the child for institution life and home training fits him for home life. The danger to the child when sent out to make his own settlement and left without oversight is admitted, and for a remedy the substitution of continuous guardianship and supervision for temporary relief is proposed. The school of *normal experience* is claimed to be the most profitable school. The unconscious training of body and mind, the varied and unrestricted diet, the intimate knowledge of the common affairs of everyday life—in short, the free, happy, independent, useful existence of the common people and the American public school are good enough, at least they are as good as we can afford, and there is no reason why the people of any State should be called upon to furnish for a selected class of children different and more expensive accommodations and advantages than they can supply for their own, even if it were desirable for the children that it should be done.

Fortunately that scrap of legislation by which the board of children's guardians was created has in it the nucleus of an ideal system. It left the board free to do almost everything ever attempted for the help of dependent and delinquent children. It was evidently expected that the board would first know the history of its wards and then control their environment during minority. Taking advantage of its legal guardianship and the liberty given it in the matter of dealing with its wards, the board began from the first a very earnest study of individual cases, and an attempt to deal with each one as seemed to be required. As a result, its wards are now distributed as already indicated. A nervous, high-strung girl of excellent ancestry, but who could not be controlled by any of the ordinary methods, was sent to a church institution, where she is safe and where the prospects are in favor of her reformation. A boy who had been sent to jail four times, the last time for eleven months and twenty-nine days, and had served out his time, and who was found to be a mechanical genius, was sent to an industrial school for special training; four colored girls were sent to the Girls' Reform School, through its board of trustees, they having been found to be beyond the control of any other institution and unfit for transfer to private homes. Boys who could not be controlled at the institutions open to them, and who refused to stay in homes provided, have been sent to the Reform School for Boys whenever there was room for them in the department to which they would necessarily be assigned. Others were placed on probation without expense in their own homes, subject to the watchful care of the board. Children taken from drunken and neglectful parents have been restored after the parent had successfully passed a probation period of six months, the board retaining its guardianship and its right to again take charge of the children should necessity arise.

Infants and delicate children have been boarded out. Places have been secured where mothers could go with their babes without extra expense, the services of the mother being accepted as payment for her board and lodging, and the usual rate being paid by the board for the maintenance of the child. An effort has been made to avoid the separation of mothers and infants whenever possible, and most gratifying success has been attained, although it has been impossible to do more than the smallest fraction of such work needing to be done.

It is not necessary, I am sure, to say more in order to remove all lingering doubts as to the usefulness of this board. What it has already begun it can continue and extend.

INVESTIGATION AND VISITATION.

Upon what is set down here as a subtopic hangs the success or failure of the placing-out work which the board has under way. The employment of loose and irresponsible methods in the inquiry into the fitness of homes proposed for dependent children, to depend wholly on written recommendations, or wholly on the first impressions of an agent sent to make a preliminary examination, or wholly upon the representations made by applicants for children, or the impressions made by their person-ality, or their long line of honored and famous ancestors, or their social and business standing, is to fail. To have 100 applicants to every 5 children to be placed, to sift one comes to know the applicant, and to bring to bear upon each one experienced, discriminating, and conscientious judgment, is to succeed in the first placement of children.

The provision of the law requiring that every child placed out by the board shall be visited at least once each year has been kept continually in mind; not for the

reason that without such provision the children would have been left to themselves, but for the reason that it is desirable not only to *know* that one has complied with all legal requirements but to be *able to show* from the daily record of work done that every such requirement has been met.

The visitation of all wards of the board who had been living in family homes for six months and over was completed before the end of the fiscal year, and in each case a record of the visit was made in the child's history, and a synopsis of the report of the agent was also entered.

The children placed at a distance from Washington were visited and reported upon only by the agent of the board, or in a few cases by Mr. Parkman, acting upon specific instructions from your agent. No cases of abuse of children have been reported, and there has been found a general inclination on the part of foster parents to comply with all of the requirements of the indenture, save that providing for the attendance of children at the public schools. In this respect it has been found that frequently persons taking children prefer to teach them at home or send them to private schools. This has been particularly noticeable in the case of colored children placed with white people, and the reason always given is that either at the schools or on the road, going and coming, children are subjected to such demoralizing influences as rapidly render them undesirable in the homes where they have been placed. Experience seems to indicate that promises of home teaching, however well meant when made, are rarely fulfilled to any helpful extent, and it has therefore been the policy of your agent and executive committee to insist upon the attendance of children at the public schools a certain number of months each year. There are instances in which this provision has been waived. They are cases in which the children were too old to be received or kept at any of the institutions and often in such condition that any change was for them a change for the better, and the board has been compelled to do for and with them as it could.

I have not yet been able to examine any considerable number of such schools as have been complained of, as here explained, nor to determine to what extent the complaint is the result of a selfish desire to have the children at home during twelve months of the year instead of six or eight; but whether upon examination it turns out to be the fault of the schools or of the persons who take the children, it will still be none the less an undesirable condition, and will be an additional reason why the work of the board should be extended into territory which, while more distant and therefore more expensive to reach, is assuredly believed to be more favorable.

The children boarded out, those on probation with parents, on trial for adoption or indenture, and those whose indentures have become operative, are all subject to the same supervision; but in dealing with each individual case the arrangement upon which the child is placed, its character and disposition, and what development and progress may reasonably be expected, must always be considered.

The children placed within the District have been subjected to much closer supervision than those in the adjoining States. The lady members of the board are not detailed in rotation as monthly visitors, and see regularly nearly all the children placed out in the District, and report at the monthly meetings of the board. These monthly visitors do not attempt to exercise any authority on behalf of the board, but report to the agent any cases needing immediate attention on his part. This arrangement has been found highly satisfactory in cases of boarded-out infants, about whom it is desirable to have information very frequently. On the other hand, there have been instances in which, the children having been taken in as members of the family and given the family name, and in which it was desirable that they should forget their former names and surroundings, such frequent visitation has been resented as unnecessary and not of advantage to the children. It frequently happens, also, that persons arranging for the adoption or indenture of a child feel called upon to discuss personal and family matters with the agent with whom they deal and to make certain explanations to him, so that they can hereafter make him welcome in their homes with the feeling that he understands their motives and desires and enters into their interest in and affection for the child, and that to extend these discussions and explanations to several persons during several different months would be out of the question.

It has not been found necessary to remove from the home selected for it any indentured child for the reason that it was not receiving kind and proper treatment. There have been a small number of cases of dissatisfaction with the children, which have resulted in their transfer to other homes or the readjustment of the terms upon which they were placed.

HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

To work continually with the poor, the depraved, and the ungrateful, to become a picker of the rags of humanity and a handler of social wreckage may not seem to be a very delightful occupation, but it has its compensations, and one of them is the

privilege of seeing neglected, abused, and despised little children become happy, well-fed, and sharp-witted youngsters, objects of parental care and solicitude.

A goodly number of the wards of the board have been received at an age and in such condition that there has been but little anxiety regarding their health when placed among reasonably wholesome surroundings. On the other hand, the board has had no opportunity to select such as it would receive even had there been any desire to do so, and many children have come under its care in bad physical condition. Paralysis, rickets, congenital tuberculosis, and the various forms of virulent blood disorders have not been uncommon. To see the physical improvement of every child above infancy which, having been in distress, is removed to a first-rate family home or a well-ordered institution is a most pleasing experience, and in the work of the board it has not been different from that of other associations doing a similar work. The only cases of a serious illness among children over three years of age occurred at the two institutions at which the largest numbers of our wards have been kept. At one of these 3 of our children had scarlet fever, and at the other 3 had diphtheria, but without fatal results in either case. One boy was returned from a home because he was thought to have consumption. A little judicious treatment for hepatic congestion dispelled all apprehension of fatal disease and he is now in better health than ever before.

Thin, puny little boys have been sent to the country into boarding homes, and the generous, wholesome diet and free outdoor life has already done wonders for them. Four have been under treatment for chronic troubles at the Children's Hospital with decidedly beneficial results in every case.

DEATH RATE AMONG INFANTS.

TABLE E.—*Tabulated history of wards of the board under 2 years of age.*

Re-ception No.	Condition when received.	Placed in asylum.	Boarded out.	Sent to free homes.	Died.	Explanatory.
14	Ill, emaciated.....	1893. July 10	1893.	1893. Aug. 28	1893.	Fully recovered.
20	Had measles.....	.....	July 22	.....	.....	Do.
32	Good	July 29	.....	.....	Sept. 3	Marasmus.
45	do	Aug. 11	.....	.....	Sept. 6	Do.
58	do	Sept. 8	Aug. 25	.....	Sept. 12	Removed from boarding home to asylum; acute diarrhea.
66	Poor	Sept. 6	.....	.....	Sept. 11	Acute diarrhea.
70	Good .....	.....	.....	Sept. 19	.....	With her father under protection of public authority.
73	Poor .....	.....	Sept. 23	1894. Apr. 19	.....	Restored to parents under protection of public authority.
75	Good	Sept. 26	Nov. 9	.....	.....	Removed from asylum suffering from marasmus; fully recovered.
78	do .....	.....	Sept. 29	June 4	.....	Placed with parents under protection of public authority.
79	do .....	.....	Sept. 29	June 4	.....
83	do .....	.....	Oct. 10	.....	.....
93	Poor	Oct. 21	Nov. 2	.....	.....	Fully recovered.
95	Good .....	.....	Oct. 31	.....	.....	Received from foundling asylum suffering from marasmus.
97	Poor .....	.....	Nov. 2	.....	Nov. 15	
98	do .....	.....	Nov. 7	.....	.....
100	do .....	.....	Nov. 22	.....	.....	January 1, 1894, board's guardianship set aside by court.
121	Good .....	.....	Dec. 13	.....	.....
125	do .....	.....	Dec. 29	.....	.....
128	Poor .....	.....	1894. Jan. 4	.....	.....	May 18, 1894, restored to mother under protection of public authority.
130	Good .....	.....	Jan. 8	.....	.....
132	Poor .....	.....	Jan. 10	May 18	.....
136	Good .....	.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....	Congenital tuberculosis.
137	Poor .....	.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....
138	do .....	.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....
141	Good .....	.....	Jan. 12	.....	.....	.....
148	do .....	.....	Jan. 18	June 29	.....
150	do .....	.....	Jan. 30	.....	.....
159	Poor .....	.....	Feb. 1	.....	.....	.....
160	do .....	.....	Feb. 23	.....	.....
168	Good .....	.....	Feb. 28	.....	1894. June 9	
172	do .....	.....	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....
			Mar. 29	.....	.....	.....

TABLE E.—*Tabulated history of wards of the board under 2 years of age*—Continued.

Re-ception No.	Condition when received.	Placed in asylum.	Boarded out.	Sent to free homes.	Died.	Explanatory.
		1894.	1894.	1894.	1894.	
184	Good		May 2		June 10	Acute diarrhea.
185	Premature birth		May 12			
186	Poor		May 16		June 12	Fever and convulsions.
189	.....do		May 25			
190	.....do		May 25			
192	Good		June 5			
196	Dying of thrush		June 11		June 18	Thrush.
197	Paralyzed		June 11			Improved.
198	Good		June 16			
202	Acute diarrhea		June 22			Fully recovered.

This is a part of this subject which most people think should be approached with fear and trembling; or at least with a realizing sense of the necessity for having it well understood that a high death rate is to be expected from the very nature of the work with infants. The former superintendent of charities, in making up his second annual report, in which he published the death rates among infants kept in different institutions, either wholly or in part at public expense, took pains to say that it was not greater in this city than elsewhere under similar conditions, as well as to give some excellent reasons why it was large.

It seemed to your agent, therefore, that inasmuch as the plan of boarding out such children in separate family homes under expert supervision and with first-class medical attendance provided, had met with great success elsewhere and was in use in a small way in this city with very favorable indications, it would be well to put such a plan into operation under this board. It was desirable, however, that the board should have an opportunity to observe the results of both institution and family care of infants under its own supervision, and there are other excellent reasons why it should have business relations with a considerable number of child-caring institutions.

Upon beginning its work, therefore, the board began sending children under 2 years of age into family homes and into foundling asylums. At the end of the first half year, 19 such children had been committed to the board. Six had been sent to foundling asylums and 13 placed to board with selected families. Of the 6 sent to asylums, 4 were dead, 1 had been transferred to a family home in almost a dying condition, where it subsequently recovered, and the other had also been removed to a family home. Of the 13 boarded out, 1 had died and 1 had been transferred to the asylum in bad condition, where it expired. During the last half of the year, all infants have been placed under the care of experienced women, living at home and in such circumstances that they can give the one or two children placed with them the constant care and attention which seems to be the one thing needful not to be had anywhere outside of somebody's home. The results of the full year's work, as shown by Table E, may be summarized as follows, including only children under 2 years of age:

	Asylums.	Families.	Total.
Number placed, including transfers to	7	37	44
Number of deaths	4	5	9
Per cent of deaths to number placed	57.14	13.54	.....

He who looks carefully at these figures and at Table E will discover that the actual difference in percentages is still further widened by the fact that the period during which children received institution care extended only from July 10 to November 2, 1893, while that during which they received family care extended throughout the entire fiscal year. The children boarded out have been very carefully placed upon the recommendation of your agent in every case, and the details of their progress and condition been reported to the board monthly. They were visited, for the most part, once a month by one or the other of the lady members of the board, whose examinations and inquiries extended to every department of the home and domestic affairs upon which an interested guardian could wish to be informed. All unfavor-

able surroundings, all cases of sickness, and all cases of failure on the part of nurses to come up to the requirements of the board, as published herewith, were reported to the agent promptly and either dealt with immediately by him or reported to the executive committee, which meets once a week and whose especial charge the babies have been.

The children needing medical attendance have been treated, for the most part, by Dr. Julia R. Hall, who was employed for such service upon excellent recommendations from physicians of the highest professional standing and upon the personal recommendations of members of the board to whom she was already known as an especially successful practitioner in such cases as would require her attention. To her promptness, conscientious interest, and professional skill must be ascribed a good degree of the success attained.

To sum up the experience of the year, it seems to me to be pretty clearly proved not only that boarding homes can be found for infants in almost any number, but that they can be so placed and supervised as to very greatly reduce the usual mortality in the class dealt with.

TEMPORARY WORK.

The provision made by the law creating the board of guardians, under which children may be received and provided for temporarily without authority of the courts while their cases are being investigated, has been found a very useful one. Certain rules for the government of the agent in dealing with such cases have been approved by the board and will be found included in the report of the secretary. Acting in obedience to those rules and as necessity demanded and also in obedience to sundry temporary orders made by the courts, 48 children have been received and disposed of, as indicated in the following table:

TABLE F.—*Temporary work of the board.*

When received.	From whom received.	For what cause.	How provided for temporarily.	How disposed of as temporary cases.
1893.				
Aug. 10	Mother	Abandoned by father; no home.	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Final commitment Aug. 15.
Aug. 10	do	do	do	Do.
Aug. 10	do	do	do	Do.
Aug. 10	do	do	do	Do.
Aug. 20	Grandfather	Incorrigible	do	Final commitment Aug. 26.
Sept. 4	Freedman's Hospital.	Mother dying; father unknown.	Foundling Asylum.	Final commitment Sept. 6.
Sept. 6	Mother	Abandoned; no home.	National Colored Home.	Final commitment Sept. 13.
Sept. 19	do	Destitute; no shelter.	Foundling Asylum.	Final commitment Sept. 26.
Sept. 31	do	do	Boarded out	Restored to mother Nov. 13.
Nov. 2	Foundling Asylum.	Asylum closed	do	Final commitment Nov. 7.
Nov. 2	do	do	do	Do.
Nov. 16	Mother	Abandoned by father; no home.	do	Final commitment Nov. 22
Nov. 17	do	On the street; no shelter.	National Colored Home.	Do.
Nov. 23	Police court	Charged with larceny.	do	Final commitment Dec. 7.
Dec. 1	do	Just out of hospital; no home.	Boarded out	Final commitment Feb. 1, 1894.
Dec. 1	do	Lost boy	National Colored Home.	Restored to parents Dec. 13,
Dec. 1	do	do	do	Abseoded Dec. 8; found May 13; sent to Reform School.
1894.				
Jan. 5	Mother	Just out of hospital; no home.	Boarded out	Final commitment Jan. 12.
Jan. 10	Peck Memorial Church, Georgetown.	Abandoned by father; mother ill.	do	Final commitment Jan. 17.
Jan. 10	do	do	do	Do.
Jan. 19	Police court	Lost boy	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Restored to parents Jan. 22.
Feb. 15	do	Mother out of work; no home.	Boarded out	Continued by court from time to time; restored to mother June 8.

TABLE F.—Temporary work of the board—Continued.

When received.	From whom received.	For what cause.	How provided for temporarily.	How disposed of as temporary cases.
1894.				
Feb. 24	Police court	On the street; no home.	National Colored Home.	Sent to Reform school Feb. 26.
Mar. 7	....do	Truant	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Restored to parents Mar. 8.
Mar. 10	....do	Destitute .....	....do	Final commitment Mar. 17.
Mar. 10	Mother	Just out of hospital; no home.	Boarded out	Do.
Mar. 15	Police court	Truant	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Restored to guardian Mar. 17.
Mar. 22	....do	Abandoned	Boarded out.	
Mar. 30.	Police, Second precinct.	Lost boy	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Absconded Apr. 2; found Apr. 19; sent to reform school.
Apr. 3	Police court	Using profane language on street.	....do	Final commitment Apr. 4.
Apr. 6	....do	Vagrancy .....	....do	Restored to grandfather Apr. 7, his bond having been taken in court.
Apr. 6	....do .....	....do .....	....do	Do.
Apr. 18	Hope and Help Mission.	Destitute; bad mother.	....do	Final commitment Apr. 24.
Apr. 24	Police court, on attachment.	Held to await hearing.	....do	Discharged Apr. 26.
Apr. 24	....do .....	....do .....	....do	Temporary order of court Apr. 26; restored to mother May 19.
May 1	Police court	On the street; no home.	Boarded out.	
May 4	An aunt	Abandoned .....	....do	Final commitment May 12.
May 16	Mother	On the street, no home.	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Final commitment May 17.
May 18	....do .....	....do	Boarded out	Arranged for support by relatives; restored to mother May 25.
May 22	Police court	Alleged cruel treatment.	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Discharged May 24.
May 23	Lizzie Laim .....	....do .....	....do	Restored to relatives May 25.
June 6	Father	Mother gone to jail.	Boarded out	Final commitment June 11.
June 8	Minnie Carter	Abandoned .....	....do	Do.
June 13	Grant Leet	Alleged cruel treatment.	Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society.	Home reconstructed and boys restored to father June 20.
June 13	....do .....	....do .....	....do	Do.
June 15	Mother	On the street; no shelter.	Boarded out	Mother secured work and took charge of child June 18.
June 20	....do	Mother out of work; no home.	....do	Mother ascertained to be bad; final commitment June 22.
June 21	Police, Ninth precinct.	Lost girl	Fed at restaurant...	Restored to mother June 21.

Of the cases here reported in detail there were finally committed to the board.....	26
Restored to parents and friends	15
Sent to Reform School	3
Discharged	2
Remaining under temporary care at the close of the year	2
Total	48

The foregoing table is worthy of more than passing notice. If any reader of this report has been led to believe that this board exists mainly for the purpose of breaking up families let him go over this list and take comfort in the belief that possibly there may be a silver lining to even so dark a cloud as this has been made to appear.

THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY.

This report was begun with the determination to make it, for the most part, a plain statement of facts. So much of it as demanded that sort of treatment only is now finished, and it seems necessary at this point to depart from the general plan

and consider one or two important questions. In doing so it will be desirable to start with a foundation, the integrity of which can not be successfully assailed.

It is assumed that organized society has a duty to perform, to the end that every individual of which it is composed may have secured to him the rights, privileges, and immunities provided for all, and that since little children are the least able to defend and help themselves, they should be objects of special solicitude. This assumption is sustained by the best laws and usages coming down to us as a heritage from the past, and in so far as they have been proved to be founded in justice and mercy they should, when modified by the advances of social science and the complex needs of our times, serve as examples in our efforts for the protection of children.

As to the righteousness of laws based upon this assumption, recognizing the duty, and providing for its performance even to the extent of the authoritative separation of parent and child, for the protection of the child and the preservation of peace and good order in the community, there should be no controversy. Unhappily, however, the power to separate children from their parents specifically given to the courts of the District by the act creating the board, and the power given to the board to maintain that separation, has been made the ostensible motive for very much unfavorable comment and criticism. The answer to it all is that "one-half of the world knows not how the other half lives," and that such criticism comes from persons but slightly acquainted with the actual doing of the work. Should not every government be endowed with the right of self-preservation? If we have the right to repel an invasion from without, may we not grapple with and choke off, at its fountain source, the flood of pauperism and crime which threatens to engulf us from within? Are all our rights parental rights? Must we sit idly by while dance houses and brothels are full of innocent little children, simply because their degraded mothers refuse to consent to their removal? Must the State go on forever building prisons to be crowded with the victims of the suicidal policy which forbids the forcible removal of children from evil environment? Must it continue true that children brought up beneath the shelter of charitable roofs in the national capital shall be found homeless vagrants upon our streets within six months of their discharge because of the disinclination to deport them to the distant homes of honest farmers? No! The necessity for public support carries with it the right of public guardianship, adequate, authoritative, and continuous; and there are degrees of immorality, drunkenness, and indolence on the part of parents which justify the arbitrary removal of their children, and if the evil life is persisted in, the absolute extinguishment of parental relations.

There comes a time in the lives of certain classes of people when to permit a continuance of parental custody and direction of the lives of children is to endanger the prosperity and integrity of the State. Not only so, but it is vastly easier and cheaper, as well as more tenderly humane, to deal with a little child forcibly removed from close contact with the sort of things which degrade and destroy than it is to arrest and punish a criminal. If, then, these things be true, is it better to accomplish the desired end at once, positively and effectually, by the exercise of public authority, or to temporize with the matter without authority? I take it that since there are persons whose progressive unfitness leads them across the line between tolerable and intolerable home conditions, there is no one so well qualified to determine when and where the line is crossed, or what circumstances or conditions of misdemeanor or misfortune justify the State in the arbitrary assumption of the control of the future of a child and the disbursement of public money on his behalf, as those whose business it is to hear testimony and weigh evidence. Neither is there any one so well qualified to select from among our hosts of charitable and philanthropic people those to be charged with the guardianship of children, with the fostering of home and family ties whenever possible, and the maintenance of absolute separation between unfit parents and their children, as those who hear in court the tragic details of their lives, and who understand so well all that from which the little ones are to be saved.

It has been said that this board does not foster home and family ties whenever possible. On the contrary, this board has kept children at institutions at its expense, at a rate higher than that being paid for the same service at any family home, for the sole purpose and in the hope of hereafter being able to restore them to their mothers.

MEMORANDUM.

The law creating the board of children's guardians brings together the best from all that have gone before it into a framework, staunch, well-braced, and with doors wide open to those whom it was intended to shelter and assist. It lays out its work broadly, but leaves all details to be filled in by those to whom its execution is committed. There are two things about it without either of which it must have failed

to accomplish its purpose, but which, considered by their aggregate force for good, insure its success. First, children must be committed by a court of justice, and, second, after commitment the board is their legal guardian.

This provision that children should only be taken up as wards of the board upon judicial commitment was introduced for the express purpose of relieving committees of admission and discharge of the, to them, impossible task of deciding properly as to which and how many children should be taken up as public dependents, and of placing that responsibility, where it belongs, upon the courts of the District, and withdrawing the temptation to parents to place their children upon the public, since they could be relieved of every duty toward them while their rights of control were not even temporarily affected. My authority for this statement is the author of the bill. When I asked him definitely regarding it he expressed his amazement that it could ever have been construed otherwise, and then gave the answer indicated above.

The effort being made in the preparation of this law was to concentrate the reception, maintenance, and placement of dependent children, the milder sorts of juvenile offenders, and the feeble-minded into the work of one official body, and that was the reason for providing that the reform schools authorities might, at their discretion, commit to the board of guardians children who had earned their discharge and for transferring the authority for placing feeble-minded children from the Department of the Interior to the board of guardians.

I have already indicated the general or public reasons for insisting upon the legal commitment of children to be taken up as public dependents. An additional reason, affecting more directly the children themselves, is that, having had a guardian appointed by due process of law whose duties toward him will continue until he reaches his majority, the future of the child is practically assured. He has not thenceforth to face the prospect of being turned adrift upon the world without a friend and protector before, by reason of bodily strength and experience, he has become fully able to maintain and defend himself. If the time comes when his natural guardians can properly resume their original relations to him, the way to the accomplishment of that end is plain and easy. It needs only to be shown to the satisfaction of those in authority that the conditions which once made it necessary that a public guardian be appointed are permanently corrected, or so far improved as to justify the restoration of the child on probation, the authority to again take him in charge being fully retained.

The legal and binding commitment of children simply dependent, deemed necessary for the adequate protection of both them and the community which produces the money for their support, is absolutely indispensable in the other classes of cases to be dealt with. How else would it be possible to take charge of or to keep "all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents?" or "all children kept in vicious and immoral associations?" And what would a system of public care be good for which did not attempt to deal with these? Even as I write these words there seems to stand before me a wretched, half-drunken mother who had recently demanded and received from an asylum her infant daughter. I can not forget her foul words as she defied me to take the child away; how she carried it bare-headed beneath an August sun about the streets of Washington, sleeping in any sort of den while the necessary legal steps were being taken, nor how, surcharged with filth and disease, she came in the police patrol and gave up the perishing child in court. Now no wretched mother carries this innocent little girl to drunken midnight brawls, *nor ever will*. In the meantime, what of the mother? Is there no sympathy for her when she stretches forth empty arms in the still morning hours and cries out for her baby? I am sure that the members and employes of the board of children's guardians would be willing to do their utmost to save her from herself; but is that any reason why they should neglect or shrink from the plain public duty of saving this child and stopping that sort of thing from going on into succeeding generations? Sympathy for this mother and a desire to save her, if possible, prompted extraordinary efforts on her behalf. A place was secured for her where she could have a home with her child and small wages in addition for such service as she was able to render, but she would not accept it.

Whatever may be thought of this sort of effort now, and whatever attempts may be made to restrict it within narrow lines, I am convinced that when its history comes to be written it will be set down as a truly noble work.

HERBERT W. LEWIS,
Agent.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1892.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I hand you Senate bill 2034, a bill to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians, which you yesterday referred to me, and recommend that its passage at the present session of Congress be strongly urged. My reasons for so recommending are in part as follows:

(1) It is desirable that there should be some more accurate measure of service rendered to the public by the subsidized charitable institutions for children than at present exists, and that the amount of public aid should then in each case bear a fixed proportion to the amount of public service so rendered.

At present each institution admits such children as its managers or officers think proper to receive. Frequently there is no adequate investigation of the case, but the account given of the child and of its destitution by those who desire its admission is accepted without verification. The institutions then base their claims for public aid in a general way on the number of children cared for. There is, however, no definite proportion established between the amount of aid and the number of inmates; nor, while present diverse and irresponsible methods of admission prevail, does it seem desirable that there should be. In my recommendations of estimates, last September, I kept as close as possible to the precedents of previous years; not because I considered this condition of things satisfactory, but merely to gain time until some proper method of apportioning public aid in proportion to public service could be found. If the present system were to continue, there are other institutions for children receiving nothing that would be equitably as much entitled to subsidies as those now receiving them. For instance, the Children's Aid Society receives a large number of destitute and vagrant children directly from the police court and provides for them permanently; or, again, St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum has 32 children received from St. Ann's Infant Asylum. The latter institution is supported almost entirely by public money; the former receives nothing at all.

Most of the institutions for children do two classes of work, public work and church and private work. By public work I mean the care of children who are absolutely destitute and properly chargeable to the District, for whom no relative, or friend, or church, or private charitable association is willing to provide, and for whom the District taxpayers can therefore properly be asked to provide, both as a matter of humanity and as a defense against the propagation of pauperism. By church or personal work I mean the care of children for the purpose of securing their education in a particular faith or for motives of personal sympathy. To carry on church or personal work, as such, by means of public money is improper, for it leads to a great increase in the number of dependent children and needlessly burdens the taxpayers.

The board of children's guardians provided for by the inclosed bill will be charged with the duty of investigating thoroughly the case of each dependent child. If a child is found to be a proper subject for public care, it will be placed in an institution or otherwise provided for by the board, and each institution will then be entitled to public money in proportion to the number of such children that it cared for.

(2) It is desirable that careful and thorough experiments should be made in the placing out of children in the community.

The subject of placing out was briefly referred to in my annual report. It consists of boarding children in private families instead of placing them in institutions, or in finding for the older children homes where their services are an adequate return for their support. It also involves the adopting of children into private families whenever this can be accomplished with safety. The sooner a dependent child can be grafted into a good home the better it is for the children and the community. Many children on becoming dependent can be placed in homes at once, and the evils of institution life avoided altogether. This is true of all classes of children from nursing infants up. In leaving the institutions, also, great care is needed in selecting homes for the children, and systematic visiting is necessary in order to see that the child is adapted to the home and to make sure that he is not neglected or abused. In Washington this work of placing children when they can not be longer kept in the institutions is done by committees and by matrons or other resident officials, chiefly during the summer months. Such persons are hurried with other duties, and at the best are not experts in the work of placing out. It thus often happens that the time and money spent in reclaiming a waif are eventually wasted and the future of the child ruined because it is not properly placed and watched over on leaving

the institution. To secure good results it needs a specialist in this work, who can attend to placing and visiting his wards all the year round.

The considerations apply to the placing of children liberated from the reform schools, as well as to the dependent children who leave the charitable institutions. The Reform School for Boys is overcrowded, and it is possible that, through the board of children's guardians, many now sent to that institution might otherwise be provided for. The recent experience of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania indicates as much. At any rate, the creation of the board, as herein proposed, would give our courts an option in the matter that might be of use should first experiments have satisfactory results.

The board of guardians would be an efficient agent for the placing out of children in this community, and this, as indicated, is the second reason for desiring its prompt establishment.

(3) It is desirable that for juvenile delinquents, especially girls, there should be some suitable place of detention other than the station house or jail pending trial, or after trial, and before removal to the reformatory.

Such a place of detention the temporary home, under the management of the board of guardians, would supply.

(4) It is desirable that it should be possible for the courts to make legal and binding commitments to private reformatory institutions, such as the House of Mercy and the House of the Good Shepherd.

Even after the establishment of the Girl's Reform School, these institutions will be of great use in dealing with selected cases, especially offenders against chastity. At present the court can send a juvenile offender to such a private institution only as a matter of compromise, and the commitment is not binding. Under the provisions of the inclosed bill such an offender could be committed to the board of guardians until becoming of age and would be placed by the board in the appropriate institution.

(5) It is desirable that there should be some place where the agent of the Humane Society or any other member of the police force may take a child of any age, color, or condition with the assurance that it will be temporarily and properly cared for, and then passed on to the institution or agency best fitted to receive it. Such a place will be provided in a temporary home managed by the board of guardians.

(6) It is desirable that a systematic record should be kept of all children that come under State care, their parentage, the residence of their parents, the causes of dependency, or delinquency, their conduct during minority, and the probable influence of their training on their subsequent lives.

Only when such facts have been systematically collected for a series of years can we begin to check the amount of our expenditures by the results known to have been obtained; only then can we trace the causes of destitution and set in operation the preventive charities that shall free us from an increasing burden of crime and pauperism. As matters now stand, children drift into institutions and out again, and no one can speak with sufficient definiteness of the results that come from the work. We are doing business without any adequate system of bookkeeping. When a former inmate of the Reform School becomes a minister of the gospel, or when another is about to be hung for murder, the friends of the institution in the one case, and its critics in the other, point to the facts as proving either that the institution is a glorious success or an expensive failure. As a matter of fact such isolated cases prove nothing. We must have a large body of information better systematized before we can have firm foundations for any conclusions whatever. The board of guardians would be able to collect this fuller and more accurate information.

(7) Finally, the passage of the inclosed bill is desirable, because, while it provides for great improvements, it does not call for increased expenditure. The sums now annually appropriated for the care of dependent children will be adequate under the new arrangement, and it is even more probable that an absolute reduction of expense will be possible.

I shall be glad to answer, as far as possible, any questions which you or the Congressional committees desire to ask regarding the proposed measure, and to describe at length the result of similar experiments in other communities.

Respectfully submitted.

A. G. WARNER,
Superintendent of Charities.

The COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX B.

[Senate report No. 842, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5446) entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians," having considered the measure recommend that the bill, with certain amendments, do pass.

The first amendment strikes out the provisions for the lease of buildings and for the employment of agents, and provides that the expenses for the care of dependent children shall be paid out of the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the various institutions in which such dependent children may be placed. The third amendment strikes out the provision for the commitment of juvenile delinquents or habitual truants.

The report of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, as submitted by Mr. Meredith, is made a part of this report, as follows:

"The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5446) to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians, having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit the following report:

"This bill is calculated to improve the methods of caring for dependent children in the District without increasing the cost of such work. It is modeled after legislation found in certain of the States where similar boards have proved to be efficient and economical. It has, however, been carefully scanned by the District officials to whom it was referred, and is properly adjusted to the system of courts found in the District.

"At present Congress annually appropriates money to the amount of about \$54,000 in the form of subsidies to ten private institutions for children, and the District appropriation bill recently passed by the House adds two new institutions to the list of those receiving subsidies. Each of these twelve institutions admits such children as it thinks best, the whole number of children at present cared for being about 700. The board of guardians provided for in this bill will not interfere with any of the existing institutions, but will serve as an agency for investigating thoroughly the case of each child, for determining whether or not it should become a dependent, for placing it in such institution or private family as is best fitted to receive it, and, finally, for obtaining suitable homes for the children when they are discharged from the various institutions. This system of carefully investigating each case may perhaps reduce the number of children cared for, as it has in other cities, and at any rate, those taken in charge will be better cared for and put in the way of earning their own living more quickly. The plan proposed will also establish a more equitable system of apportioning public money to the child-saving institutions of the District, for under the new arrangement each institution will receive public money in proportion to public service rendered; that is, in proportion to the number of dependent children cared for.

"Your committee report the bill back without amendment and recommend that it be passed."

APPENDIX C.

[PUBLIC—No. 156.]

AN ACT to provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board to be known as the board of children's guardians, composed of nine members, who shall serve without compensation, the said board to be a body politic and corporate and to have the powers and to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the members of the board of children's guardians shall be appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose, the assent of a majority of such judges being necessary to appointment in each case: *Provided*, That there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board. Of the nine members first appointed after the passage of this act, three shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years. Thereafter all appointments, except such as shall be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of three years. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court, or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose,

may remove for cause any member of the board: *Provided*, That such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. That the board shall elect from its own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices, or such as the by-laws of the board may prescribe. The board shall have the power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two, and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 4. That said board shall have the care and supervision of the following classes of children: First. All children committed under section two of the act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled, "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." Second. All children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an honest living, all children abandoned by their parents or guardians, all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents, all children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door, all children kept in vicious or immoral associations, all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible, whenever such children may be committed to the care of the board by the police court or the criminal court of the District; and power is hereby given to these courts to commit such children when not over sixteen years of age to said board: *Provided*, That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act. Third. Such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls may, in their discretion, commit to the board of children's guardians, and power is hereby given the board of trustees of the said reform schools to commit any inmate of their respective institutions to the said board of guardians, conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed. Fourth. Under the rules to be established by the board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

SEC. 5. That the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out, or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if in the judgment of the board of guardians such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

SEC. 6. That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child so far as it can be ascertained.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts; and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the Superintendent of Charities. The Superintendent of Charities shall have full powers of investigation, and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board; and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

REPORT OF THE INTENDANT, WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1894.

SIR: I beg leave to herewith submit for your consideration, and I trust your approval, estimates for the maintenance of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, also the annual report of the operations of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

I estimate for contingent expenses, including provisions, fuel, forage, groceries, meats, dry goods, shoes, lumber, hardware, drugs and medicines, gas, ice, repairs, paints, tools, extra services, tailoring, and other necessary articles, based on a daily average of 558 persons supported the past year at \$100 each per annum.....	\$55,800
Constructing of one ward for colored men, to contain 30 beds	4,500
Beds, bedding, and furnishing for the same.....	500
For general repairs to buildings, including new floors (about 2,944 surface yards) in almshouse, repairing and painting tin roofs, of which there are about 442 squares of 100 feet each.....	5,000
For salaries:	
One intendant	1,200
One visiting physician	1,080
One resident physician.....	480
One clerk.....	720
One clerk.....	600
One matron.....	600
One baker	420
One overseer.....	900
Seven overseers, at \$600 each.....	4,200
One engineer	600
One first assistant engineer	350
One second assistant engineer	300
Six watchmen, at \$365	2,190
One night watchman.....	548
One carpenter	600
One blacksmith and woodworker.....	400
One hostler and driver.....	240
One female keeper at workhouse	300
One female keeper at workhouse	180
One trained nurse.....	420
Four cooks, at \$120 each	480
Two cooks, at \$60 each.....	120
Five nurses, at \$120 each.....	600
Total.....	83,328

The estimated expenses of the burial of the dead of the indigent poor of the District buried at public expense, is as follows:

Lumber, paints, and hardware.....	\$450
Services of carpenter.....	600
Pay of driver of dead wagon	365
Forage for horse.....	96
Repairs to wagon and harness.....	50
Total.....	1,561

As this work is of no possible benefit to the asylum, I trust that a separate appropriation may be made to defray the expense incurred, or that the service may be transferred to the health officer, where it would seem properly to belong, as all orders for coffins and permits for burial are issued from his office.

During the year there were 934 coffins issued; 843 on order of the health officer, and 91 for the burial of those dying in this institution; 785 interments were made in potter's field during the same period.

The history of the institution for the past year has been an uneventful one. No serious accidents to persons or property has occurred excepting the unroofing of the cow barn and a portion of the stables in the storm of last October. This has been repaired at a cost of \$406.65, the expense being met out of the emergency fund.

No improvements have been attempted and none were possible, as no appropriation was obtained for that purpose. Only the most urgent repairs have been made for the same reason.

The tin roofing all needs painting, and the almshouse is in need of new floors, base boards, and wainscoting. I have estimated that this will cost \$5,000. With this exception the building is in fair condition, clean, warm, and well lighted.

The increase in number of officers asked for, is to cover the temporary appointments that have been made from time to time as the necessity for their services were required, and are now paid from the contingent fund.

The increase of compensation of blacksmith is to enable me to retain the services of a blacksmith and woodworker whose services are valuable.

The increase in compensation of the nurses is recommended by Dr. Bovee, whose recommendations I approve.

The labor of the workhouse prisoners has been largely employed on street work and cleaning the streets adjacent to the markets, as follows:

	Days worked	Rate per day.	Amount.	Total.
In grading streets:				
Officers	2,308	\$1.00	\$2,308.00	
Horses	1,693	1.00	1,693.00	
Men	23,758	1.00	23,758.00	\$27,759.00
In cleaning streets near markets:				
Officers	355	1.00	355.00	
Men	1,889	1.00	1,889.00	2,244.00
In shops	4,500	.50	2,250.00	
On farm	5,590	.50	2,795.00	
In laundry	6,150	.50	3,075.00	
In sewing room	3,670	.50	1,835.00	9,955.00
Total				39,958.00

Loads of material removed from markets 364

The quantity and estimated value of produce raised on the farm during the past year, all of which was consumed on the place, was as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Hay	8	\$128.00	Turnips	90	\$36.00
Straw	5	75.00	Corn, sugar	1,000	100.00
Rye	45	27.00	Melons	500	50.00
Potatoes	150	150.00	Grapes	15	15.00
Onions	50	62.50	Peas	9	9.00
Beans	25	50.00	Tomatoes	500	200.00
Cabbage	3,500	70.00	Eggs	720	144.00
Celery	2,000	48.00	Chickens	100	25.00
Carrots	500	200.00	Milk	6,570	1,314.00
Beef	412	24.72	Pork	9,985	599.10
Veal	687	41.22			
Beets	350	140.00	Total		3,508.54

Old material sold at auction by order of the property clerk \$103.35

RECAPITULATION.

Credit due institution for labor, etc.:		
Grading streets, etc		\$27,759.00
Cleaning markets.....		2,244.00
On farm		2,795.00
In shops		2,250.00
In laundry.....		3,075.00
In sewing room.....		1,835.00
Burial of pauper dead of the District.....		1,561.00
Old material sold at auction		103.35
Total		41,622.35

The female prisoners have been employed in the laundry, sewing room, scrubbing and cleaning the various buildings connected with the institution, and such other work as they are able to perform. The following is a list of the principal articles made during the year in sewing room and tailor shop:

Workhouse coats.....	112	Bed ticks	112
Workhouse pants	343	Pillow ticks.....	56
Workhouse vests.....	110	Sheets	422
Jean coats	69	White shirts	253
Jean pants.....	129	Check shirts	305
Jean vests	68	Chemise	157
Melton coats	14	Wrappers	132
Melton pants.....	40	Nightgowns.....	59
Melton vests	32	Aprons.....	172
Dresses	58	Women's drawers	73
Basques.....	11	Skirts.....	144
Mother Hubbards	33	Pillow cases.....	368
Towels.....	282	Mats	11

The following changes have occurred among the officers and employes of the institution during the year:

Name.	Occupation.	When appointed.	Resigned or discharged.
William H. Cook.....	Hostler	Jan. 9, 1890	May 22, 1894
J. Paul Stosch.....	Overseer	Apr. 1, 1891	Nov. 30, 1893
Chas. M. Emmons.....	Resident student.....	June 16, 1892	July 6, 1893
John Lanahan	Blacksmith	June 20, 1892	Dec. 31, 1893
J. R. Nevitt.....	Resident physician	Dec. 1, 1892	July 31, 1893
S. L. Johnson	Resident student	do	July 15, 1893
Thos. Trundle	Ambulance driver	Feb. 19, 1893	Aug. 31, 1893
Lucy Robinson	Nurse	Apr. 1, 1893	July 4, 1893
Edward Cochran	do	do	do
William F. Thomas.....	Watchman.....	Apr. 21, 1893	Nov. 3, 1893
Bridget Welch	Cook	July 1, 1893	May 31, 1894
Mary S. Laselle	Nurse	July 8, 1893	Aug. 21, 1893
Bettie Tate.....	Cook	July 15, 1893	Aug. 31, 1893
Emory W. Reisinger.....	Resident physician.....	Aug. 1, 1893	
Harry B. Kaufman	Resident student.....	do	
Blanche H. Stocksdale.....	Nurse	Aug. 22, 1893	May 31, 1894
Frederick O. Roman	Resident student.....	Aug. 28, 1893	May 16, 1894
H. D. Bolden.....	Watchman.....	do	Oct. 2, 1893
Enoch Baker	Nurse	Sept. 1, 1893	Sept. 17, 1893
Joseph Kelly	do	Sept. 18, 1893	
F. Marks	Ambulance driver	Sept. 1, 1893	Jan. 11, 1894
William Murphy	Temporary watchman.....	Oct. 3, 1893	Nov. 10, 1893
Kate Sellers	Cook	Oct. 4, 1893	Dec. 31, 1893
William Murphy	Watchman	Nov. 11, 1893	May 31, 1894
Cornelius J. Mahoney	Overseer	Dec. 1, 1893	
Margaret McClain.....	Cook	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 4, 1894
Mary Griffin.....	do	Jan. 5, 1894	Jan. 5, 1894
Thomas Trundle	Ambulance driver	Jan. 12, 1894	Apr. 7, 1894
Robert Rotherdale.....	Blacksmith	Jan. 1, 1894	
Mary Simms	Cook	Feb. 15, 1894	
John H. Hames	Ambulance driver	Apr. 17, 1894	May 31, 1894
Rose Brown	Cook	May 1, 1894	Apr. 30, 1894
James Sullivan	Watchman	do	
James Sullivan	Ambulance driver	June 1, 1894	
Michael Thompson.....	Hostler	do	
Ellen Smith	Cook	do	
Mary Tyler.....	do	do	

The appropriation of \$3,000 for the renewal of plumbing and repairs in the almshouse was expended under the direction of the building inspector and the work completed at a cost of \$2,975.43.

The number of live stock on hand at present consists of 18 horses, 17 cows, 5 heifers, 1 bull, 41 hogs, and 62 pigs.

The daily average number of persons maintained during the past year was 558, a considerable increase over the previous year.

The amount paid for extra guards, labor, and extra services during the year from the contingent fund was \$3,613.39.

The accompanying tables show a detailed statement of the work of the institution during the year, number received, cost of maintenance, etc.

I herewith forward the annual report of Dr. Bovée, visiting physician of the institution, and hope that his recommendations may meet your approval.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WORKHOUSE.

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1893.....	235
Prisoners committed	4, 951
Prisoners recaptured.....	31
	— 4, 982
	5, 217
Prisoners discharged.....	4, 980
Prisoners eloped	36
Prisoners died	8
	— 5, 024
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1894	193

Color and sex.

White males	1, 370
White females	204
Colored males	2, 524
Colored females	884
Total.....	4, 982

Social relations.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Can read and write.	Can not read or write.	Total.
White males.....	1, 114	256	1, 370	1, 250	120	1, 370
White females.....	164	40	204	141	63	204
Colored males.....	2, 011	513	2, 524	1, 576	948	2, 524
Colored females.....	697	187	884	523	361	884
Total	3, 986	996	4, 982	3, 490	1, 492	4, 982

Occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Carriage-painter.....	1	Storekeeper.....	2
Dentist.....	1	Insurance agent.....	2
Barber.....	20	Grainer.....	2
Stonecutter.....	19	Box-maker.....	2
Nurse.....	9	Housekeeper.....	2
Bootblack.....	18	Cabinetmaker.....	2
Farmer.....	18	Gas-fitter.....	2
Cigar-maker.....	13	Housework.....	2
Engineer.....	13	Jockey.....	2
Farrier.....	12	Marine.....	2
Hod-carrier.....	15	Brick-burner.....	2
Butcher.....	11	Tanner.....	2
Porter.....	10	Electrotypewriter.....	2
Schoolboy.....	19	Plate printer.....	2
Boiler-maker.....	9	Riveter.....	1
Steam-fitter.....	8	Salesman.....	1
Molder.....	8	Wood-carver.....	1
Bartender.....	7	Butter dealer.....	1
Miner.....	7	Brush-maker.....	1
Upholsterer.....	7	Hack-driver.....	1
Harness-maker.....	7	Junk-dealer.....	1
Druggist.....	6	Student.....	1
Tinker.....	6	Oyster-shucker.....	1
Peddler.....	6	Car-driver.....	1
Iron-worker.....	6	Knitter.....	1
Messenger.....	6	Contractor.....	1
Paper-hanger.....	6	Car-maker.....	1
Stable boy.....	6	Type-maker.....	1
Glazier.....	5	Curb-setter.....	1
Bookkeeper.....	3	Frame-maker.....	1
Iron-molder.....	3	Merchant.....	1
Miller.....	3	Watchman.....	1
Photographer.....	3	Builder.....	1
Musician.....	3	Book agent.....	1
Chair-maker.....	2	Commission agent.....	1
Guide.....	2	Fakir.....	1
Nail-maker.....	2	Harness-maker.....	1
Silk-dyer.....	2	None.....	421
Electrician.....	2		
Pilot.....	2		
Locksmith.....	2		
		Total.....	4,982

Charges.

Charge.	Number.	Charge.	Number.
Disorderly assembly.....	2,203	Throwing missiles and profanity.....	2
Vagrancy.....	1,665	Discharging firearms in street.....	2
Profanity.....	503	Profanity and vagrancy.....	2
Violation of police regulations.....	97	Fast riding.....	2
Indecent exposure.....	86	Violating hack law.....	2
Destroying private property.....	52	Refusing to pay hack hire and vagrancy.....	1
Obstructing sidewalk.....	61	Failing to maintain distance between carts.....	1
Throwing missiles.....	51	Disorderly, destroying private property, and violating police regulations.....	1
Trespassing on parks.....	43	Fast driving and profanity.....	1
Obstructing street.....	29	Selling liquor within 1 mile of Soldiers' Home.....	1
Keeping unlicensed bar.....	22	Giving public entertainment without license.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	21	Fast riding and cruelty to animals.....	1
Disorderly and profanity.....	19	Unlicensed produce dealer.....	1
Destroying public property.....	7	Throwing missiles and destroying pri- vate property.....	1
Enticing prostitution.....	6	Disorderly and violating police regula- tions.....	1
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	6	Obstructing alley.....	1
Playing ball in street and vagrancy.....	9	Keeping hogs in a densely populated part of suburbs.....	1
Destroying private property.....	5	Disorderly and refusing to pay hack hire.....	1
Disorderly and destroying private prop- erty.....	5	Selling without license.....	1
Maintaining a nuisance.....	4	Cruelty to animals and colliding with vehicle.....	1
Disorderly and throwing missiles.....	4	Obstructing entrance to private building.....	1
Disorderly and vagrancy.....	4	Keeping bar open on Sunday.....	1
Colliding with vehicles.....	4	Eloped and recaptured.....	32
Destroying public property and disorderly.....	4		
Disorderly and indecent exposure.....	3		
Profanity and destroying private prop- erty.....	3		
Aiding and abetting unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor.....	3		
Swimming in Potomac River.....	2		
Fast driving.....	2		
		Total.....	4,982

156 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Number of times committed.

Number of times.	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.	Com-mitted.	Commit-ments.
1 time	889	889	94	94	1,468	1,468	499	499
2 times	124	248	16	32	275	550	101	202
3 times	32	96	8	24	78	234	36	108
4 times	12	48	3	12	32	128	9	36
5 times	6	30			13	65	3	15
6 times	4	24	2	12	4	24	4	24
7 times	1	7			3	21		
8 times	2	16			2	16		
9 times			1	9	2	18		
10 times			1	10				
11 times			1	11				
12 times	1	12						
Total	1,071	1,370	126	204	1,877	2,524	652	884

Ages.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15 years and under	7		294	41	342
16 to 20 years	159	3	846	294	1,302
Over 20 years	1,204	201	1,384	549	3,338
Total	1,370	204	2,524	884	4,982

ALMSHOUSE.

In almshouse July 1, 1893	154
Received	207
Discharged	361
In almshouse June 30, 1894	187
	174

Color and sex.

White males	100
White females	28
Colored males	44
Colored females	35
	207

Nativity.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
Virginia	40	Ireland	32
Maryland	40	Germany	13
District of Columbia	34	England	7
New York	9	France	3
Pennsylvania	9	Scotland	3
Massachusetts	3	Holland	1
North Carolina	2	Sweden	1
Ohio	2	Poland	1
South Carolina	1	Switzerland	1
Illinois	1	Unknown	1
West Virginia	1		
Maine	1	Total	207
Georgia	1		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 157

Daily average number of inmates for the year ending June 30, 1894.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse.....	67	15	115	55	252
Alms-house.....	50	22	59	48	179
Hospital.....	27	15	25	14	81
Total.....	144	52	199	117	512

Average number of persons maintained during the year, including employes.....	558
Cost per capita.....	\$81. 57
Cost per capita with attendance.....	\$105. 97

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

SALARIES.

W. H. Stoutenburgh, intendant.....	\$1, 200. 00
J. W. Bovee, visiting physician.....	1, 080. 00
J. R. Nevitt, resident physician.....	40. 40
E. W. Reisinger, resident physician.....	439. 60
D. Tindall, clerk.....	600. 00
J. W. Lowe (Ritchie), matron.....	600. 00
E. McClanahan, trained nurse.....	420. 00
H. Miller, baker.....	420. 00
W. C. Thompson, overseer.....	900. 00
George Martin, overseer.....	600. 00
C. C. Bury, overseer.....	600. 00
J. P. Stosch, overseer.....	249. 50
A. Youst, overseer.....	600. 00
A. Giles, overseer.....	600. 00
C. J. Mahoney, overseer.....	350. 50
J. A. Milstead, engineer.....	600. 00
J. D. C. Stoutenburgh, assistant engi- neer.....	350. 00
B. C. Sears, assistant engineer.....	300. 00
W. H. Arnold, watchman.....	365. 00
Jos. Coghlan, watchman.....	365. 00
F. M. Everett, watchman.....	365. 00
J. H. Thornton, watchman.....	365. 00
W. F. Thomas, watchman.....	122. 00
Wm. Murphy, watchman.....	171. 93
Jas. Sullivan, watchman.....	61. 15
John Lanahan, blacksmith.....	129. 61
R. Ratherdale, blacksmith.....	150. 00
Margaret A. Giles, keeper female work- house.....	300. 00
Maggie Wall, keeper female workhouse.....	180. 00
W. H. Cook, hostler.....	214. 31
M. Thompson, hostler.....	19. 80
Ella Boston, cook.....	99. 90
Wm. Robinson, cook.....	120. 00
Bridget Welsh, cook.....	110. 10
Kate Sellers, cook.....	29. 03
Bettie Tate, cook.....	15. 64
Mary Simms, cook.....	35. 10
Rose Brown, cook.....	20. 10
Ellen Smith, cook.....	9. 90
Mary Tyler, cook.....	9. 90
Margaret McClain, cook.....	1. 33
Elizabeth Brown, cook.....	60. 00
John Steele, cook.....	60. 00
Edward Smith, nurse.....	60. 00
Addie Lucas, nurse.....	60. 00
Mary E. Jackson, nurse.....	60. 00
Mary S. Laselle, nurse.....	7. 33
Blanche Stocksdale, nurse.....	46. 58
Enoch Baker, nurse.....	2. 78
Joseph Kelly, nurse.....	47. 12
Lucy Robinson, nurse.....	. 65
Total.....	13, 614. 26

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

July, 1893.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries.....	\$675. 63
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat.....	195. 73
Mayfield & Heiston, fuel.....	349. 00
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat.....	291. 13

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

July, 893—Cont'd.

W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt.....	\$323. 13
R. J. Earnshaw, straw, groceries.....	93. 50
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	114. 89
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	274. 08
Frank Hume, groceries.....	48. 60
Cannon & Chandler, marketing.....	33. 00
J. C. Ergood & Co., groceries.....	23. 72
Washington Gas Light Co., gas.....	15. 75
Cannon & Chandler, marketing.....	14. 60
John King, shoe leather.....	8. 91
Jackson & Co., tea.....	. 70
P. Talbert, watchman.....	50. 75
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	46. 50
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	45. 50
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	46. 50
T. Cook, herdsman.....	20. 15
T. Urban, gardener.....	25. 00
T. Trundle, ambulance driver.....	15. 50
M. Cavanaugh, painter.....	22. 00
James Hughes, repairs to boilers and furnaces.....	275. 00
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	45. 83
Scheller & Stevens, drugs.....	34. 68
Nelson Morris & Co., meats.....	31. 50
Mackall Bro. & Flemer, drugs, etc.....	26. 57
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat.....	18. 68
J. L. Brown, yeast.....	17. 67
J. P. May & Co., hardware.....	15. 80
Z. D. Gilman, drugs, etc.....	15. 41
J. B. Lord, sand.....	10. 50
Jackson-Jones Co., cement, lime, etc.....	7. 70
Mayfield & Heiston, fuel.....	872. 50

August, 1893.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries.....	665. 38
B. Rich & Son, prison cloth.....	380. 49
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat.....	306. 71
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	271. 48
Wm. M. Galt, flour and salt.....	212. 39
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat.....	199. 62
Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries.....	170. 40
W. B. Davis & Co., July and August, forage.....	135. 75
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	128. 40
J. E. Chapman, wood.....	103. 20
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes.....	84. 00
Cannon & Chandler, marketing.....	12. 70
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	50. 47
Hugh Reilly, paints, etc.....	42. 46
P. Talbert, watchman.....	52. 50
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	46. 50
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	49. 00
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	46. 50
H. C. Bolden, watchman.....	6. 00
T. Cook, herdsman.....	20. 15
T. Urban, gardener.....	25. 00
T. Trundle, ambulance driver.....	15. 50
W. A. Pate, hardware.....	40. 40
Nelson Morris, mutton.....	35. 44
Scheller & Stevens, drugs.....	33. 27
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	23. 13

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Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Cont'd.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

August, 1893—Cont'd.

C. E. Hoover, fresh meat	\$22.06
H. I. Gregory, tinware and charcoal.....	21.00
F. P. May & Co., hardware	18.74
F. Springman, potatoes	18.63
J. L. Brown, yeast.....	17.85
W. H. Garges & Bro., blacksmithing.....	16.35
Z. D. Gilman, drugs	10.44
R. J. Earnshaw, groceries	7.50
Daniel Shanahan, naphtha	5.10
Byron S. Adams, labels.....	5.00
Mackall Bro. & Flemer, drugs, etc.....	4.50

September, 1893.

R. J. Kennedy, fuel.....	820.50
J. E. Stake & Co., groceries	667.10
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt.....	384.14
Thomas T. Keene, fresh meat	325.59
S. R. Waters, groceries	309.94
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat	190.87
Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods.....	194.78
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	139.51
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes	120.00
John B. Daish, forage.....	107.75
Frank Hume, groceries	104.10
B. Rich & Son, shoes and dry goods	57.23
P. Talbot, watchman	46.50
L. B. Cutter, watchman.....	43.75
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	50.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman	45.00
F. Bloomer, watchman	45.00
H. C. Bolden, watchman	45.00
T. Cook, herdsman	19.50
T. Urban, gardner	25.00
F. Marks, ambulance driver.....	15.00
Nelson Morris & Co., mutton	42.13
Scheller & Stevens, drugs.....	38.68
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	32.77
M. W. Beveridge, house furnishing	31.91
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat.....	26.95
Z. D. Gilman, drugs, etc.....	22.90
Mackall Bro. & Flemer, hospital supplies	20.80
J. L. Brown, yeast	17.50
Hugh Reilly, paints, oils, etc.....	16.40
Cannon & Chandler, marketing	15.77
Robert Leitch, plumber's material	14.35
William Ballantyne, stationery	12.43
W. J. C. Dulaney, stationery	3.26
Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.94
J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware.....	.62
W. A. Pate, hardware.....	10.18
E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	9.82
Thos. Sommerville & Son, plumbers' supplies.....	7.37
F. P. May & Co., hardware	6.00
W. J. C. Dulaney, carpenters' pencils .....	.15
Washington Gas-Light Co. (August), gas.....	17.00
Washington Gas-Light Co. (September), gas	25.50
Gallihor & Bro., lumber.....	23.50

October, 1893.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries.....	491.89
Do	123.80
T. T. Keene, fresh meat	324.29
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt	304.34
John B. Daish, forage.....	286.33
S. R. Waters, groceries	285.53
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat	196.25
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	136.90
R. J. Kennedy, fuel.....	143.75
J. B. Bryan, groceries	70.20
H. I. Gregory, repairs to stoves.....	64.65
M. W. Beveridge, house furnishing	49.34
Z. D. Gilman, drugs, etc.....	41.17
Scheller & Stevens, drugs, etc.....	40.90
Washington Gas-Light Co., gas	38.50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

October, 1893—Cont'd.

Nelson Morris & Co., mutton	\$37.80
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat	30.59
E. H. Jones, apples and figs	28.00
P. Calbert, watchman	54.25
L. B. Cutler, watchman.....	49.00
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	52.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	46.50
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	46.55
W. Murphy, watchman.....	39.75
T. Cook, herdsman	20.15
T. Urban, gardener.....	26.00
F. Marks, ambulance driver.....	15.50
John L. Turner, tailoring.....	51.50
Mackall Bro. & Flemer, drugs.....	26.00
W. C. Clark & Co., seed	24.40
John King, shoe leather.....	23.10
Rabbit & Crown, chickens.....	22.50
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	19.93
W. A. Pate, hardware	18.96
J. L. Brown, yeast.....	17.33
R. J. Earnshaw, hominy	16.50
F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	13.05
Cannon & Chandler, marketing.....	12.33
Jackson-Jones Co., lime.....	7.50
E. H. Jones, fruit	7.50
Chas. A. Muddiman, gas burners and tips	7.00
Thos. W. Smith, lumber	4.50
W. J. C. Dulaney, stationery.....	3.42
M. A. Tappan, duplex calls.....	3.00
Easton & Rupp, stationery	2.06
Dunlap Printing Co., printing .....	.85

November, 1893.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries	690.80
B. Rich & Son, shoes and dry goods.....	553.56
B. Rich & Son, drawers.....	108.00
Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods	369.09
John B. Daish, forage.....	316.23
W. M. Galt, flour and salt.....	284.39
S. R. Waters, groceries	266.10
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat.....	175.72
W. E. Muncaster, cows and pigs.....	175.00
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries	147.68
Do	39.52
R. J. Kennedy, fuel	109.40
J. C. Ergood, groceries	92.66
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes	54.75
Cannon & Chandler, marketing	9.88
Washington Gas-Light Co.....	48.25
Scheller & Stevens, drugs, etc.....	46.52
W. A. Pate, hardware.....	39.31
P. Talbot, watchman.....	46.38
L. B. Cutler, watchman.....	50.75
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	50.00
E. Wellingsford, night watchman.....	45.00
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	45.00
W. Murphy, watchman.....	15.00
T. Cook, herdsman.....	19.50
T. Urban, gardener	25.00
F. Marks, ambulance driver	15.00
H. C. Bolden, watchman	3.00
W. O. Berry, repair roof at workhouse.....	35.35
Hugh Reilly, paints, oil, and glass.....	18.17
Wm. E. Stockett, blank books.....	16.00
E. Devlin, repairs to belts, etc.....	14.00
Great Falls Ice Co.....	13.75
R. J. Earnshaw, groceries.....	10.13
W. E. Clark & Co., seed	9.30
W. H. Butler, oil and brushes.....	4.45
F. A. Tscheffley, combs.....	4.40
Easton & Rupp, pens .....	.73
Thos. Sommerville, plumbing material .....	.34
Geo. Ryneal, paint brushes .....	.24
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat.....	322.54
Frank Hume, groceries.....	122.24
Pettit & Drips, repairs to pumps	47.78
Nelson Morris & Co., mutton	41.90
Robert Leitch, plumber's material	19.98
J. L. Brown, yeast.....	18.20

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

December, 1893.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries	\$578.99
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries	165.88
Frank Hume, groceries	157.33
B. Rich & Son, shoes and dry goods	131.98
W. A. Pate, hardware	33.36
John King, leather	21.52
R. B. Earnshaw, groceries	11.81
W. H. Butler, lamp chimneys	3.00
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt	344.24
F. P. May & Co., hardware	44.80
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries	39.40
Hugh Reilly, glass, oil, etc.	37.33
E. H. Jones, apples	14.00
H. I. Gregory, repairs to stoves, etc.	12.00
M. W. Beveridge, iron ware	6.29
D. Shanahan, naphtha	5.20
C. Becker, surcingles	1.50
J. H. Buscher, fresh meats	186.82
J. E. Stake & Co., groceries	125.25
Scheller & Stevens, drugs, etc.	34.64
C. E. Hoover, fresh meats	30.35
Z. D. Gilman, drugs, etc.	26.48
Wm. E. Stockett & Co., blank books	6.00
J. G. & J. M. Waters, cement	3.90
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries	23.34
P. Talbert, watchman	44.13
L. B. Cutler, watchman	7.00
J. Gillian, carpenter	53.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman	46.50
F. Bloomer, watchman	46.50
T. Cook, herdsman	20.15
T. Urban, gardener	25.00
F. Marks, ambulance driver	15.50
S. R. Waters, groceries	274.79
W. B. Moses, papering rooms and furniture	73.50
Michael Cavanaugh, painter	3.00
Public Printer, printing	7.37
Mackall Bro. & Flemer (November), drugs, etc.	28.58
Mackall Bro. & Flemer (December), drugs, etc.	20.83
George Ryneal, jr., asphaltum	25.44
W. T. Galliher, lumber	18.72
W. H. Butler, oils, etc.	7.33
C. Becker, surcingles	3.00
Easton & Rupp, memorandum books	1.25
Thos. T. Keene, fresh meat	318.14
Rabbit & Crown, poultry	111.50
M. W. Beveridge, crockery, cups, spoons, etc.	65.46
Nelson Morris & Co., mutton	42.53
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat	39.75
R. T. Cross, radiators	35.10
Z. D. Gilman, drugs, etc.	33.13
J. L. Brown, yeast	19.07
Cannon & Chandler, sweet potatoes	12.00
Cannon & Chandler, marketing	7.85
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	8.19
F. P. May, hardware	7.51
The Jackson-Jones Co., lime	7.50
J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	4.23
W. J. C. Dulaney, stationery	3.26

January, 1894.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries	577.75
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt	344.24
John B. Daish, forage	332.06
S. R. Waters, groceries	267.84
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat	201.12
R. J. Kennedy, fuel	143.75
J. B. Bryan, groceries	138.02
Frank Hume, groceries	125.25
B. Rich & Son, shoes and dry goods	103.38
John King, leather, nails, thread, etc.	59.75
Scheller & Stevens, drugs, etc.	58.31
Frank Hume, groceries	55.53
E. H. Jones, apples	35.00
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	20.11
Ballantyne & Son, stationery and stamps	19.21

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

January, 1894—Cont'd.

W. A. Pate, hardware	\$16.02
E. Morrison Paper Co., toilet paper	6.50
Melville Lindsay, rubber sheeting	3.00
P. Talbert, watchman	38.50
L. B. Cutler, watchman	26.25
J. Gillian, carpenter	52.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman	46.50
F. Bloomer, watchman	46.50
T. Cook, herdsman	20.15
T. Urban, gardener	26.00
F. Marks, ambulance driver	5.50
T. Trundle, ambulance driver	10.00
J. W. Boteler, kitchen furniture	8.01
Chas. A. Muddiman, railroad lanterns	3.78
Wm. E. Clark & Co., garden seed	89.59
Thos. T. Keene, fresh and corned beef	337.06
J. C. Ergood, groceries	68.54
Nelson Morris, mutton	42.53
Judd & Detweiler, postal cards	37.50
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, drugs, etc.	33.83
Hugh Reilly, paints and oil	28.64
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat	26.15
Thos. Sommerville, plumbers' supplies	25.41
J. L. Brown, yeast	22.57
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry	20.50
F. P. May & Co., hardware	20.85
M. W. Beveridge, house furnishing goods	15.10
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	8.77
Chas. T. Carter, brushes	8.44
Cannon & Chandler, marketing	8.20
Robert Leitch, plumbers' supplies	3.00
W. J. Dulaney, carpenters' pencils	.30
W. H. Butler, cylinder oil	.90

February, 1894.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries	578.56
Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods	460.64
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt	325.08
John B. Daish, forage	310.43
Thos. T. Keene, fresh and corned beef	298.76
Mayfield & Hiesten, fuel	296.65
S. R. Waters, groceries	268.29
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat	169.18
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries	131.77
F. Hume, groceries	117.83
H. I. Gregory, repairs range stove	48.19
H. I. Gregory, repairs to stoves	14.00
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	40.43
P. Talbert, watchman	34.13
L. B. Cutler, watchman	35.00
J. Gillian, carpenter	46.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman	42.00
F. Bloomer, watchman	42.00
T. Cook, herdsman	18.20
T. Urban, gardener	23.00
T. Trundle, ambulance driver	14.00
Nelson Morris & Co., mutton	37.80
Geo. Ryneal, naphtha, oil, etc.	35.53
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, drugs, etc.	32.57
Scheller & Stevens, drugs, etc.	28.42
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat	26.41
Hugh Reilly, paints, etc.	25.85
R. J. Earnshaw, groceries	23.62
W. A. Pate, hardware	16.92
Geo. White & Son, grate bars	16.63
Cannon & Chandler, marketing	10.21
John King, shoe lasts, needles, etc.	9.80
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	7.56
Easton & Rupp, stationery	7.35
Cannon & Chandler, vegetables	6.00
The Jackson Jones Co., lime	3.75
J. H. Chesley, brushes	2.57
Thos. Somerville, terra cotta pipe	2.34
John McDermott & Bro., castroline	2.00

March, 1894.

W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt	340.34
John B. Daish, forage	319.77
W. B. Moses & Son, carpet and furniture	280.41

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Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

March, 1894—Cont'd.

J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	\$134.02
W. T. Galliher & Bro., lumber.....	73.78
D. R. Burns, boiler compound.....	27.50
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry.....	16.40
E. H. Jones, fruit.....	12.00
Byron S. Adams, labels for hospital.....	8.00
W. A. Pate, brushes.....	2.94
John B. Daish, forage.....	348.32
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	283.24
B. Rich & Son, shoes and dry goods.....	248.28
R. J. Kennedy, fuel.....	218.80
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat.....	200.38
Frank Hume, groceries.....	129.33
James H. Birch, oysters.....	78.75
P. Talbert, watchman.....	54.25
L. B. Cutler, watchman.....	14.00
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	54.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	46.50
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	46.50
T. Cook, herdsman.....	20.15
T. Urban, gardener.....	27.00
T. Trundle, ambulance driver.....	13.50
J. L. Brown, yeast.....	21.00
F. P. May, hardware.....	17.25
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies.....	12.63
H. I. Gregory, repairs to range.....	12.50
Cannon & Chandler, marketing.....	11.68
Thos. W. Smith, lumber.....	11.50
Ballantyne & Son, stationery and post- age stamps.....	11.40
W. A. Pate, chair cane and binder.....	9.15
Thos. T. Keene, corned and fresh beef.....	324.32
R. J. Kennedy, fuel.....	115.00
Scheller & Stevens, hospital supplies.....	69.34
Nelson Morris & Co., mutton.....	42.52
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat.....	29.19
J. L. Brown, yeast.....	23.10
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry.....	20.50
F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	14.85
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	11.36
George C. Craft, repairs to organs.....	8.00
W. T. Galliher, lumber.....	6.73
Thos. Somerville, plumbers' supplies.....	4.00
Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries.....	606.65

April, 1894.

Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries.....	660.54
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt.....	340.34
Thos. T. Keene, corned and fresh meat.....	304.23
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	281.51
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat.....	182.23
John B. Daish, forage.....	278.06
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	125.66
Do.....	30.47
B. Rich & Son, shoes and dry goods.....	119.50
Geo. H. Williams, one wagon.....	75.00
J. C. Ergood, groceries.....	63.99
W. B. Moses & Son, house furnishing.....	45.53
W. A. Pate, hardware.....	39.16
Chas. H. Javins, fish.....	34.80
P. Talbert, watchman.....	50.75
L. B. Cutler, watchman.....	45.50
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	50.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	45.00
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	45.00
T. Cook, herdsman.....	19.50
T. Urban, gardener.....	25.00
J. H. Hames, ambulance driver.....	7.00
T. Trundle, ambulance driver.....	3.50
J. W. Boteler, cutlery and dishes.....	33.38
M. W. Beveridge, house furnishing.....	33.14
R. J. Earnshaw, hominy.....	24.00
H. I. Gregory, galvanized iron and block tin.....	13.99
Hugh Reilly, paints, glass, etc.....	12.31
Cannon & Chandler, marketing.....	10.34
W. H. Butler, oil, varnish, etc.....	9.69
Easton & Rupp, stationery and post- age stamps.....	7.57
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies.....	6.70

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

April, 1894—Cont'd.

John B. Lord, sand.....	\$5.25
J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware.....	4.29
R. Leitch & Son, plumbers' supplies.....	4.75
M. Lindsay, rubber sheets.....	6.00
Mackall Bros. & Flemer, hospital sup- plies.....	19.86
Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods.....	184.96
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	12.05

May, 1894.

W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt.....	340.34
John B. Daish, forage.....	291.33
Frank Hume, groceries.....	189.65
J. B. Bryan, groceries.....	122.74
John King, sole leather.....	23.62
W. T. Galliher & Bro., lumber.....	20.08
R. J. Earnshaw, hominy.....	12.00
H. I. Gregory, stove grates, etc.....	4.00
W. E. Stockett & Co., paper, 17 x 22.....	3.00
C. E. Hoover, fresh meat.....	27.46
J. L. Brown, yeast.....	23.80
S. R. Waters, groceries.....	271.26
J. E. Stake & Co., groceries.....	529.55
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat.....	199.62
Scheller & Stevens, hospital supplies.....	92.80
Moses & Son, mats, matting, and house furnishing.....	44.20
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry.....	20.50
C. H. Javins, fresh fish.....	18.00
B. Rich & Son, slippers and spool cotton.....	13.95
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbers' material.....	11.67
The Jackson Jones Co., lime.....	9.75
P. Talbert, watchman.....	50.75
L. B. Cutler, watchman.....	47.25
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	54.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	46.50
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	46.50
T. Cook, herdsman.....	20.15
T. Urban, gardener.....	26.00
J. Sullivan, ambulance driver.....	15.50
J. G. & J. M. Waters, cement.....	6.20
F. P. May & Co., hardware, etc.....	5.99
Wm. Ballantyne & Son, ink.....	4.66
F. A. Tschiffely, combs.....	1.60
Hugh Reilly, turpentine.....	.76
Geo. Ryneal, jr., whiting.....	.05
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes.....	94.75
Cannon & Chandler, marketing.....	11.78
Chas. T. Carter, oak buckets.....	2.03

June, 1894.

Wm. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt.....	304.34
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries.....	134.02
Great Falls Ice Co., ice.....	27.49
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies.....	10.35
People's Gas Saving Association, gas regulator.....	4.00
Jackson Jones Co., lime.....	3.75
J. G. & J. M. Waters, cement.....	2.97
Dunlap Printing Co., blanks.....	.96
B. Rich & Son, shoes and women's hose.....	63.30
John McDermott & Bro., repairs to car- riage.....	45.00
Nelson Morris & Co., fresh meat.....	37.80
Mayfield and Hieston, fuel.....	34.90
Rabbitt & Crown, poultry.....	25.00
W. A. Pate, brushes.....	21.71
Scheller & Stevens, hospital supplies, May.....	15.11
R. J. Earnshaw, hominy.....	15.00
Easton & Rupp, postage stamps and pens.....	4.40
Geo. White & Son, grate bars.....	2.08
P. Talbert, watchman.....	52.50
L. B. Cutler, watchman.....	45.50
J. Gillian, carpenter.....	52.00
E. Wallingsford, night watchman.....	45.00
F. Bloomer, watchman.....	42.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 161

Detailed account of receipts and expenditures of the Washington Asylum, etc.—Continued.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

June, 1894—Cont'd.

T. Cook, herdsman	\$19.50
T. Urban, gardener	26.00
J. Sullivan, ambulance driver	15.00
A. Denker, assistant gardener	19.50
A. Anderson, bricklayer	49.50
Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries	604.61
John B. Daish, forage	297.23
Thos. T. Keene, corned and fresh meat ..	292.84
J. H. Buscher, fresh meat	190.77
Jas. E. Stake & Co., groceries	60.95
J. C. Ergood, groceries	49.27
Mackall Bros. & Flemer (April and May), hospital supplies	38.75
Mackall Bros. & Flemer (June), hospital supplies	8.05
W. A. Pate, hardware	28.91
J. B. Bryan, groceries	21.78
J. L. Brown, yeast	21.70
Chas. H. Javins, fresh fish	14.40
R. Harris & Co., 3 clocks	4.50
W. H. Butler, oil, brushes, etc.	3.23
F. P. May, hardware	2.10
H. I. Gregory, furnace door	2.00
W. E. Clark & Co., plaster	1.80
S. R. Waters, groceries	308.96
Cannon & Chandler, potatoes	118.00
J. B. Bryan & Bro., groceries	27.45
Cannon & Chandler, marketing	14.63
Z. D. Gilman, hospital supplies	3.20
W. J. C. Dulaney, paper	1.63
Thos. T. Keene, fresh and corned beef ..	280.84
Hugh Reilly, paints, oils, glass, etc.	86.07
Rabbit & Crown, poultry	25.00
J. G. & J. M. Waters, cement	6.20
F. P. May & Co., nails	1.95
M. W. Beveridge, spit cups and jar rubbers	1.82

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Cont'd.

June, 1894—Cont'd.

Nelson Morris & Co. (May), mutton	\$35.44
Nelson Morris & Co. (June), mutton	35.44
Thos. W. Smith, lumber	26.01
Geo. Ryneal, asphaltum	24.96
J. L. Brown, yeast	19.77
Great Falls Ice Co., ice	39.25
W. T. Galliher, lumber	145.29
W. M. Galt & Co., flour and salt	57.90
Lansburgh & Bro., dry goods	52.59
Scheller & Stevens, hospital supplies ..	41.33
John B. Daish, forage	26.45
John B. Lord, sand	5.25
Jackson Jones Co., lime	16.73
J. H. Chesley, hardware	4.31
Rabbit & Crown, poultry	20.50
H. I. Gregory, charcoal and ironware ..	9.19
F. Hume, groceries	46.52
Washington Gas Light Co. —	
December, 1893	71.75
January, 1894	88.13
February, 1894	75.50
March, 1894	53.75
April, 1894	39.75
May, 1894	29.25
June, 1894	20.50
Thos. Somerville, (June 13), plumbers' supplies	6.81
Lewis Baar (May), sewing machine repairs	1.75
C. E. Hoover, (May), fresh meat	24.22
C. E. Hoover (June), fresh meat	29.89
Insurance	375.00
Total	45,519.90

The appropriations for support of the institution for the past fiscal year were as follows:

For contingent expenses	\$45,500.00
Expended	45,519.90
Estimated expended in excess of appropriation	19.90
For salaries	13,695.00
Expended	13,614.26
Unexpended	80.74
For renewal of plumbing and repairs in almshouse	3,000.00
Expended	2,975.43
Unexpended	24.57

Very respectfully,

W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1894.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the medical department of Washington Asylum for the fiscal year ending with June 30 last:

During the year 903 patients were treated, which, compared with 720 treated during the previous year and 590 during the fiscal year ending with June, 1892, shows the rapid advance of the amount of work being done by the hospital. The

expense of maintenance of the hospital has remained practically the same during the past two years, notwithstanding the fact that the number of patients treated annually has increased during that time more than 50 per cent. As you well know, this was due to lack of funds, and I earnestly hope you will earnestly endeavor to secure for Washington Asylum a considerably larger appropriation, for with the reasonably expected increase of work the expenses for maintenance will be necessarily increased. There are many improvements about the hospital that would be very desirable and must be made if we wish to have anything like a hospital, and I sincerely trust Congress will see the necessity of appropriating a much larger amount for this institution.

I have repeatedly requested an allowance of \$15 per month for nurses instead of the paltry sum of \$5 per month as is at present paid. No other hospital of the city pays less than \$10 per month for even pupil nurses and the inducements then must be unusual. It is not reasonable to suppose that people sufficiently competent and trustworthy to care for patients in extreme illness can be procured for \$5 per month. We should have one extra nurse to act as night nurse or for specially ill patients. I therefore request that there be allowed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, an increase of one nurse, and that each nurse acting under the head nurse shall receive \$180 per year.

The necessity for a new ward building for the colored males in place of the dilapidated building now used for them is very great. It could be made of wood to conform to the appearance of the other hospital buildings and need not cost more than \$6,000.

The sanitary condition of the whole institution has been very good, and we have been very fortunate in having but very few cases of contagious diseases to care for.

The resident staff and nurses have done exceptionally well during the year, and I have appreciated the continued courtesies of yourself and the various officers about the institution.

The statistics of the hospital are appended.

Very respectfully,

J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.,
Visiting Physician.

W. H. STOUTENBURGH,
Intendant Washington Asylum.

STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Patients remaining in hospital July 1, 1893	72
Patients admitted from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	813
Births from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	18
Total	903
Patients discharged from hospital July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	736
Deaths	104
Patients remaining in hospital July 1, 1894	63
Total	908

Classification.

White males	321
White females	189
Colored males	250
Colored females	143
Total	903
Daily average in hospital	81

Nativity of patients admitted.

Domestic:

Connecticut.....	4
Delaware.....	4
District of Columbia.....	194
Georgia.....	6
Illinois.....	5
Indiana.....	5
Kentucky.....	10
Maryland.....	127
Maine.....	4
Massachusetts.....	13
Missouri.....	6
Nebraska.....	1
New Jersey.....	11
New Hampshire.....	2
New York.....	28
North Carolina.....	23
Ohio.....	8
Pennsylvania.....	25
South Carolina.....	17
Texas.....	3
Virginia.....	167
Vermont.....	6
West Virginia.....	14
Total.....	683

Foreign:

Arabia.....	1
Austria.....	1
Canada.....	3
Cuba.....	2
England.....	13
Germany.....	22
Holland.....	2
Ireland.....	62
Italy.....	1
New Zealand.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2
Poland.....	3
Russia.....	3
Scotland.....	7
Sweden.....	3
Wales.....	2
Total.....	128

Number of prescriptions compounded during the year, 14,982.

Surgical cases.

Adenitis, suppurative:

Inguinal.....	8
Axillary.....	1
Cervical.....	4
Abscesses.....	20
Amputation of toe.....	1
Burns:	
First degree.....	2
Third degree.....	1
Cellulitis of arm.....	2
Circumcisions.....	5
Dislocations:	
Scapula.....	1
Ulnar.....	1
Humerus.....	1
Pisiform bone.....	1
Endometritis, curettement.....	2
Epistaxis.....	5
Fistulae, ischio, vaginal.....	1
Foreign bodies in cornea, steel.....	1
Fractures:	
Simple—	
Scapula.....	1
Ribs.....	4
Tibia.....	1
Sternum.....	1
Patella.....	2
Malleolus.....	1
Compound comminuted—	
Fibula.....	1
Tibia.....	1
Hernia, inguinal, obstructed.....	3

Keloid of face.....	2
Lymphangitis of arm.....	1
Phlegmon:	
Hand.....	7
Arm.....	1
Perinaeorrhaphy.....	4
Phymosis operation.....	2
Paracentesis, abdominal.....	2
Strictures, urethral.....	3
Trachelorrhaphy, bilateral.....	1
Wounds:	
Contused—	
Head.....	3
Face.....	1
Foot.....	1
Leg.....	1
Incised—	
Face.....	1
Head.....	8
Hand.....	2
Lacerated—	
Head.....	18
Hand.....	7
Leg.....	3
Foot.....	2
Arm.....	1
Face.....	11
Punctured—	
Knee.....	1
Thigh.....	3
Total.....	168

Causes of death.

Alcoholism:		Intussusception	1
Acute alcoholism	1	Premature birth	2
Delirium tremens	3	Pneumonitis	3
Asphyxia	1	Paralysis:	
Burns of back, third degree	1	Muscles of deglutition	1
Cardiæ:		Hemiplegia	7
Fatty degeneration	2	Paraplegia	2
Mitral regurgitation	5	Purpura hemorrhagica	2
Cerebral:		Syphilis, tertiary	4
Hemorrhage	4	Senile debility	33
Tumor	1	Tuberculosis:	
Chronic abscess and softening ..	1	General	4
Carcinomata:		Phthisis—	
Eye	1	Acute	6
Stomach	2	Chronic	4
Dysentery	3	Pneumonic	1
Erysipelas	1	Meningitic	1
Enterocolitis	1	Enteric	2
Gangrene, moist, bladder and scro-		Typhoid fever	1
tum	1		
Hyperæmia, acute pulmonary	1		
Hepatitis, general parenchymatous ..	1	Total	104

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to respectfully submit herewith the twenty-fifth annual report of the board of trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

From the date of the organization of the school, twenty-five years ago, up to and including the fiscal year 1894, there have been received at the school 1,919 boys.

At the commencement of the last fiscal year there were 204 boys at the school; 121 were received there during the year, making a total population of 325 as against 289 for the previous fiscal year. Of those received, 71 were committed by the police court and 17 by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, 19 by the U. S. courts outside of the District of Columbia, and 14 by the president of the board of trustees.

There were discharged during the year, by order of the board of trustees, 107; by order of court, change of sentence, 1; by expiration of sentence (U. S. courts), 12; absent without leave, 4; leaving in the school at the close of the last fiscal year, 201.

Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the superintendent, herewith submitted, for further statistics in regard to the inmates of the school.

No deaths have occurred during the last fiscal year. Since the school was first organized, now over twenty-five years ago, but 12 deaths have occurred, the rate of mortality being less than three-quarters of 1 per cent. This mortality, as we are informed, is much less than in any similar institution in the country. The report of Dr. Wells, the physician of the school, is hereto appended, to which attention is respectfully invited.

Estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year will in due time be submitted to you and to the honorable Attorney-General. They will be as follows:

Salaries:

One superintendent.....	\$1, 500
One assistant superintendent.....	900
Teachers and assistant teachers.....	3, 500
One matron of school.....	600
Three matrons of families, \$180 each	540
Three foremen of workshops.....	1, 980
One farmer.....	480
One engineer.....	396
One assistant engineer.....	300
One baker.....	420
One cook, one shoemaker, and one tailor, \$300 each	900
Two dining room servants, one seamstress, and one chambermaid, \$144 each.....	576
One laundress.....	180
One florist.....	400
Watchmen, not exceeding six in number	1, 140
Secretary and treasurer board of trustees.....	600
Total.....	14, 412

Support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather and shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, farm implements and seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting and glazing, medicines, medical attendance, stock, fencing, repairs to buildings, improvement of roadways, and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$1,000 for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500; in all.....	\$26,000
New bake oven, including brick building for same.....	2,600
New roofs and other repairs to buildings.....	2,000
Fencing the farm.....	500
Painting new family building.....	500
New family building:	
2 teachers	\$1,260
1 watchman	270
1 matron of family.....	180
	<hr/> 1,710

Substantially, these are the same appropriations as were asked for the present fiscal year, but none of them were appropriated for except the regular salaries and for support of inmates. Twenty-six thousand dollars was asked for support of inmates, for the present fiscal year, but only \$25,500 was allowed. Twenty-six thousand dollars had been allowed for several years when there were a less number of inmates than are in the school at present, and it is more than probable that a deficiency to supply these will have to be submitted to Congress during its present session.

An appropriation of \$20,000 was made by Congress for the erection of a new family building, to contain 50 more boys, and \$1,200 was appropriated to furnish the same. The building has been completed and furnished, but owing to the failure of Congress at its last session to make an appropriation for the necessary officers, this building remains closed and unoccupied. There are now in the jail and workhouse 25 boys under the age of 16 years, sent there because there is no room for them in the school, and there they must remain until we can occupy this building. The especial attention of Congress was called to this. An appropriation was made by the House, but for some reason unknown to the board, it was stricken out by the Senate; and until the appropriation is made by Congress for the employment of the necessary officers, this building must remain unoccupied. An estimate is submitted for officers for this building for the next fiscal year, and at the proper time Congress will be asked to appropriate for this purpose so much as may be necessary during the remainder of the fiscal year after Congress meets.

An appropriation of \$10,500 was made at the last session of Congress, to replace the barn and contents, which were destroyed by fire on the 23d of July, 1893. Under this appropriation a contract was made for the reconstruction of the barn, and the building has been completed in a manner most satisfactory to the board of trustees; and the contents of the barn which were destroyed, consisting of horses, wagons, harness, farming implements, etc., have been replaced.

Owing to the great scarcity of water, caused by the drought of the summer of 1893, the board of trustees deemed it wise and necessary to sink a large well and erect a windmill to increase the supply of water at the school. By this means a more liberal supply of water has been obtained, which suffices in ordinary times, but on occasions of extremely dry weather the water supply at the school is inadequate. It is hoped that at some future time some arrangement can be made, whereby water can be obtained through the city's supply.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 167

During the last fiscal year the superintendent received and paid over to the treasurer of the school, who has covered the same into the Treasury of the United States in accordance with the law, the following sums of money, and from the sources indicated:

Paper-box factory	\$2,720.00
Sales of farm products	157.39
Green houses	63.90
Miscellaneous sources	62.45
Total	<u>3,033.74</u>

For the last fiscal year there was appropriated as follows:

Current expenses:

Appropriated for salaries	\$14,252.00
Appropriated for support	26,000.00
Replacing barn supplies	4,500.00
Refund, Department of Justice	3,881.34
Total	<u>48,633.34</u>
Expended on account	<u>48,581.88</u>

Leaving a balance of..... 51.46

New family building:

Appropriated	20,000.00
Expended on account	<u>19,999.37</u>

Leaving a balance of..... .63

Furnishing new family building:

Appropriated	1,200.00
Expended on account	<u>1,198.41</u>

Leaving a balance of..... 1.59

New brick water-closet:

Appropriated	1,000.00
Expended on account	<u>998.47</u>

Leaving a balance of..... 1.53

Reconstruction of barn:

Appropriated	6,000.00
Expended on account	<u>5,995.08</u>

Leaving a balance of..... 4.92

The report of the treasurer, with an itemized account of his expenditures, is herewith submitted.

Again, I have to report that, owing to the great drought, our crops will not yield as bountifully as in former years. For two years the school has suffered on this account, not making more than half a crop of everything that has been planted. In spite of these drawbacks and discouragements, however, no additional appropriation has been asked of Congress for the support of the school.

Few changes have been made in the officers of the school during the past year. The board of trustees always desire to obtain, with the limited means at their disposal, the best officers they can, and try to retain them. It is a great disadvantage to the school to frequently

change its officers. The present officers have discharged their onerous, responsible, and delicate duties faithfully and well, for which they are entitled to the commendation of the board of trustees.

Very respectfully,

A. J. FALLS,
President of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School
of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I am pleased to be able to report that we have passed another year without a death among the boys.

We have had many cases of illness, including 1 case of diphtheria and 4 of typhoid fever. We had during the early winter an epidemic of la grippe, and this spring many of the boys had mumps. When smallpox was reported in the District I promptly vaccinated every boy at the school.

Cleanliness has been maintained in every nook and corner of the buildings, thorough ventilation insisted on, and sewers and closets daily flushed, thus keeping the buildings in uniformly good sanitary condition.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. WELLS, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
October 1, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Total number received since opening	1,912
Total number of deaths since opening	12
Rate of mortality less than three-quarters of 1 per cent.	
Average age of boys received since opening, in years	13.2
In institution June 30, 1893	204
Received during the year:	
Committed by police court, District of Columbia	71
Committed by supreme court, District of Columbia	17
Committed by U. S. circuit courts	19
Committed by president board of trustees	14
Total	121
Total population during the year	325
Boys discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees	107
By order of the court, change of sentence	1
By expiration of sentence (U. S. courts)	12
By escape, and still absent	4
By death	0
Total	124
Remaining June 30, 1894	201

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 169

Average age of boys during the year	13.8
Maximum number during the year	205
Minimum number during the year	181
Average number during the year	193
Minimum time to secure honorable discharge, months	24
Possible reduction for "good time" allowed, months	4

Received on first commitment	103
Received on second commitment	17
Received on third commitment	1

Total 121

Average time served by boys discharged, months 23

Personal habits of boys received during the year:

Kept bad company and smoked cigarettes	32
Habits irregular and of doubtful character	86
Had a good record at home	3

Total 121

How employed before committed:

Had no employment	63
Employed part of the time	54
Had regular employment	4

Total 121

Causes of commitment during the year:

Introducing liquors into Indian Territory	2
Incorrigibility	24
Larceny	38
Vagrancy	26
Violation of U. S. postal laws	10
Embezzlement	1
Assault	4
House-breaking	6
Murder	1
Malicious mischief	3
Passing counterfeit coin	1
Robbery	2
Disorderly conduct	3

Total 121

Parental relations of boys received during the year:

Had both parents living	42
Had lost father by death	33
Had lost mother by death	19
Had lost both parents by death	14
Both parents living, but in separation	12
Living with stepfather	13
Living with stepmother	4

Religious training of boys prior to commitment:

Parents attend Baptist Church services	46
Parents attend Catholic Church services	20
Parents attend Episcopal Church services	4
Parents attend Methodist Church services	28
Parents attend Presbyterian Church services	1
Had no religious association	19

Total 121

170 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Educational grade when received:

Did not know the alphabet.....	30
Knew the alphabet only.....	10
Could spell words of one syllable.....	4
Could read primary lessons.....	29
Could read in second or third school reader.....	40
Could read well	8

Total..... 121

Had never practiced writing.....	61
Could write name only.....	33
Could write tolerably well.....	20
Could write well	7

Total..... 121

Had never studied arithmetic.....	83
Had practiced only in primary examples	21
Had been advanced to long division.....	11
Could work examples in decimal fractions.....	6

Total..... 121

Parentage of boys received during the year:

American.....	103
German	8
Irish	4
English	1
Italian	3
Indian	2

Total..... 121

The superintendent received from various sources during the year, and has turned the same over monthly to Samuel W. Curriden, treasurer of the school, who has covered the same into the U. S. Treasury for the joint credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, as follows, viz:

Paper-box industry	\$2, 750. 00
Sales farm products.....	157. 39
Greenhouses	63. 90
Miscellaneous sources	62. 45

Total..... 3, 033. 74

Our general school work has differed so little during the past fiscal year from those immediately preceding that it will not be necessary to extend these pages for other than official information. No important changes have been made either in the discipline or daily routine of work, and this will apply especially to the long hours of continuous service still imposed upon our official force. For example, our teachers are expected to perform double the amount of work required of those employed in the public schools, while their compensation, always below the average, remains unchanged. This is certainly an unreasonable, if not to say unjust, discrimination, and the appeal is again made that your united efforts be continued before the proper committees of Congress until the small advance in their salaries so often named in your estimates has been secured.

From a strictly business standpoint, every effort has been made month by month during the year, to reduce the cost of living to a minimum, and to this end competition has been invited among the most prominent and reliable wholesale dealers for supplies required in each separate department. The highest-cost goods are seldom purchased, but a full medium standard in quality and a just measure in quantity is always exacted, whether the amount required be large or small. Itemized bills are received from all dealers when goods are delivered, and these systematically checked by a responsible officer at the school.

At the close of each month all invoices are proved by statements rendered, from which duplicate vouchers are prepared in the office of the superintendent, approved by him and also by the finance committee of the board of trustees before payment is finally made by the treasurer of the school. Under this system, in practical operation for years, the most satisfactory results have been secured.

Food of all kinds, whether purchased in the market or grown on the farm, is carefully inspected before it can be used, and nothing of a doubtful or unwholesome

character is accepted in either case. The food supply for all the tables is prepared under the direction of a competent cook, varied as much as possible from day to day, by authority of the assistant superintendent and matron, and with their personal knowledge that it is always palatable, often exceptionally good, and never limited as to the quantity required.

Our boys' dining room is under the general supervision of the matron, and is a model of its kind. In this room especially good order and cleanliness are considered of first importance, and here every boy is required to observe, not a rigid, but certainly a good average decorum during the half hour devoted to each meal. All are uniformly admitted to the dining room, and all permitted to enjoy its privileges alike. No boy is ever deprived of his regular meals on account of, or as a punishment, for any misdemeanor. We have no "bread and water" line, having small faith in the possibility of ever making a good boy out of a bad one by sending him either to work or to bed hungry.

As a matter of public interest, and for official information, it may be stated that for the past fiscal year the pro rata cost of all food supplies purchased and consumed by the school has been a fraction less than 11 cents per day; for clothing, medicines, and medical attendance, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day; for fuel, gaslight, house furnishings of all kinds, including beds and bedding, dry goods, notions, and sundries of this class, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for salaries, including teachers and officers in charge of families, foremen of mechanical industries, and all other employes, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents; together with an additional $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents for ordinary repairs and other miscellaneous items not included in the above.

As will be noted, the sum of these figures represents a per capita cost of 53 cents per day, and for the year an aggregate of \$194.80. These estimates must be considered, and justly enough, as exclusive of the earnings from various sources, which, under act of Congress, have been duly covered into the U. S. Treasury.

To more fully represent the aggregate outlay, exceptional to the past fiscal year, there must be added for losses by fire, for expense of wells and machinery to secure increase of water supply, for purchase of regulation fire hose and necessary equipments, for extending water main and gas pipes to new family building, and for grading, paving, fencing, and sewerage, together with permanent repairs required on main and family buildings, a sum closely approximating \$6,500; all within the general appropriations made and provided by act of Congress.

But aside from whatever of interest may center in these financial statements, as viewed from a purely business standpoint, it may be well also in this connection to give a passing thought to the good results that have followed in the wake of these necessary expenditures. Although the full measure of the work accomplished can not be estimated in dollars and cents, nor yet the story of its higher mission be fitly told in this brief writing, it must be accepted in evidence that never before has the school, in a single year of its history, made a more thoroughly satisfactory record, nor has its promise for a truly progressive future ever been more encouraging to those long associated with its management and responsible for its condition.

Work on the farm has been prosecuted with fairly successful results. The season, however, has not favored us as in many former years, and the general product has been much below the average. Our usually large fruit crop was of little value, except in the smaller varieties, of which we had an abundant yield. Had our water supply been sufficient results might have been changed for the better, as experiments in irrigation would have been made on a limited scale as a test of what is contemplated in this direction in the near future. Our vegetable gardens are favorably located for the introduction of such a system, and should water be secured in sufficient quantity the expense attending its distribution would be small as compared with the larger increase in production.

Notwithstanding the general depression in business, our paper-box factory has maintained its high standard of success, and the amount of work done has fully equaled that of any previous year. It has grown to be not only a source of income to the U. S. Government, but a means for the education of a number of dependent boys in the knowledge of a trade rapidly growing into importance in every business center.

Nothing new or of special interest can be written concerning the world of domestic labor performed daily by the large force of boys employed under competent supervision throughout the several buildings. Honorable mention should be made, however, of those who perform this special service, as it is always of first importance in its relation to the general conduct and healthful condition of the school. Other work may stop for days together, but this monotonous labor, like the fabled brook, "goes on forever." At least so thinks the average boy, as each Sunday morning finds him early at his post of duty, or when the coming of some favorite holiday painfully reminds him that his work is never done.

Under an old and imperative ruling, all hands, when physically able, must find employment at some kind of useful labor. But this does not imply that hours for

play and recreation are discarded or even shortened in their just proportion. Hence the playground and the workshops are alike favored as important formatory agencies in the development of both brain and muscle. Thus we accept implicitly the current nursery legend that our every day present Jack will seldom fail to become a wiser and better boy under any form of discipline that equitably divides to him the amusements and burdens of his daily life.

Our regular school sessions are also made to bear an important part in the regular progress of the work to be accomplished. As in the hours devoted to manual labor so, also, every inmate is required to spend a fair proportion of his time, except during the heated summer months, under the instruction of competent teachers, and their daily lesson studies are from books similar to those in common use in the public schools. The Government makes no provision for anything above or beyond these average conditions, either in our schoolrooms or workshops, hence we can advance only along a given line, using the means at our command to secure the best possible results, until assisted by Congress with adequately increased appropriations.

The general health of the school has been above the average throughout the year. No sickness of an epidemic form has been prevalent and no deaths have occurred among the inmates. This record, however, was broken in its relation to the members of our official force on the 20th day of March last by the death of Mrs. Jennie M. Porter, wife of Mr. I. D. Porter, assistant superintendent of the school. Her life work, although sadly shortened as to length of years, was uniformly consistent and faithful in its devotion to the higher duties it imposed, and her memory will long remain a pleasant heritage to those who knew her best.

With few exceptions, and at the usual hour, religious services have been held every Sunday afternoon, and they have been conducted without material change by ministers and others representing many shades of faith and practice. With us, however, these devotional exercises cease to be either denominational or sectarian in character, and thus all Christian workers of whatever name can spend the hour for praise and prayer with us if they so desire, as all are still cordially invited to be present.

Sunday-school sessions have also been held without a single omission in each of the several families, and the International Lessons have furnished the necessary subjects for religious thought and study, while later editions of the Moody and Sankey hymnals have supplied acceptably to old and young material for our praise service both in the chapel and Sunday schools.

Under the immediate direction of a reverend father of the church an early Sunday-morning service has been held monthly in the interest of our Roman Catholic boys, while these same boys are convened every Sunday evening to receive class instruction from a corps of faithful teachers who visit the school regularly for this special purpose.

Having been placed under many obligations, we beg to acknowledge them thus openly, not forgetting the timely aid and sympathy so often extended by ministers of the Gospel and others, in the conduct of our Sunday afternoon services.

These acknowledgments may also be duplicated here in their application to other friends and patrons of the school for their oft repeated contributions of books, magazines, and miscellaneous articles for the instruction and entertainment of our youthful population. Prominent among these might be named the worthy officials who control the dead-letter branch of the General Post-Office, and by whose authority we have received monthly contributions, consisting in part of carefully selected reading matter, diverse in character, often of special interest, and always welcomed as a valuable contribution toward our school library.

No changes have been made in the official force during the year, except at the option of the persons so employed. This is an exceptional record and most fitly emphasizes any commendation of mine, otherwise due in words, for faithful and continuous service. While justly naming and commending in this connection our every-way efficient assistant, Mr. I. D. Porter, I do no injustice to others relatively worthy, for from each and all, in the work intrusted to them in their special departments, I have received timely and valuable aid.

I thank you, very sincerely, gentlemen of the board of trustees, for your continued confidence. It has been my constant aim to give you my best service. Under this reign of official and personal good will our work has steadily advanced both in its character and value, and while it has thus developed its higher purposes so also should its enlarged responsibilities be mutually accepted and correspondingly improved.

The work, in itself, is human, but there is a Divinity that must shape its ends or sooner or later it will come to naught.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 173

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C., September 29, 1894.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit herewith report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the reform school during the fiscal year ended June 30, last:

Current expenses:

Appropriated—

Salaries.....	\$14,252.00
Support	26,000.00
Replacing barn supplies	4,500.00
Refund Department of Justice	3,881.34
	<hr/>
	48,633.34
Expended as per statement herewith	48,581.88
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	51.46
	<hr/>

New family building:

Appropriated	20,000.00
Expended as per statement herewith	19,999.37
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of .....	.63
	<hr/>

Furnishing new family building:

Appropriated	1,200.00
Expended as per statement herewith	1,198.41
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	1.59
	<hr/>

New brick water-closet:

Appropriated	1,000.00
Expended as per statement herewith	998.47
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	1.53
	<hr/>

Reconstruction of barn:

Appropriated	6,000.00
Expended as per statement herewith	5,995.08
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of	4.92
	<hr/>

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being revenue derived from the labor of inmates, the sum of \$3,033.84. In accordance with the act of Congress approved February 25, 1885, I have paid the same into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

Very respectfully and truly,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Expenditures, current expense account.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1893.			
July	Pay roll, month of July.....	General.....	\$751.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	290.00
	do.....	Watchmen.....	92.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	25.50
	Andrew Lynch.....	Repairs.....	131.00
	O. E. Newton, agent.....	Transportation.....	33.30
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	28.95
	Harper Bros.....	Publications.....	17.62
	Perry Mason & Co.....	do.....	13.26
	Nicholas Schlegel.....	Horses.....	435.00
Aug	Washington Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	49.50
	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Meat.....	27.54
	G. F. Swift & Co.....	do.....	211.50
	Charles R. Talbert.....	Feed.....	94.71
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.....	Flour.....	166.00
	William E. Clark & Co.....	Feed.....	23.65
	do.....	Tools.....	160.50
	Corby Bros.....	Bread.....	6.84
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	144.32
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	27.23
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	68.86
	James F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	42.09
	H. C. Coburn.....	Butterine.....	23.04
	W. L. King.....	Leather.....	52.11
	B. Saloman.....	Caps.....	3.38
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	19.13
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	do.....	72.99
	Emil West.....	Hats.....	6.75
	George Ryneal, jr.....	Paint, etc.....	34.16
	Horace J. Long.....	Wadding.....	7.56
	Wash. B. Williams.....	Furniture.....	48.50
	O. Anderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	18.75
	Columbia Railway Co.....	Manure.....	35.00
	Clark Bros.....	Lime.....	4.00
	Geo. N. Holland.....	do.....	10.75
	Tschiffely & Evans.....	Medicine.....	16.40
	A. J. Joyce's Sons.....	Carriage.....	235.00
	American Automatic Protector Co.....	Rental.....	4.00
	Cleveland Electrical Manufacturing Co.....	Dials.....	3.50
	Oakley & Keating.....	Wringer-roll.....	7.65
	Thos. Somerville & Sons.....	Grate bars.....	9.65
	L. H. Schneider's Sons.....	Tools.....	12.30
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Houseware.....	10.30
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	86.62
	do.....	do.....	35.25
	Wm. E. Stockett & Co.....	Stationery.....	3.75
	J. C. Addison.....	do.....	6.65
	G. E. McElfresh.....	Printing.....	4.00
	Geo. P. Zurhorst.....	Conveyance.....	4.00
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	37.33
	Evening Star Newspaper Co.....	Advertising.....	16.50
	T. W. Widdicombe.....	Conveyance.....	8.00
	J. E. Berry.....	do.....	20.00
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	Dry goods.....	25.08
	N. Schlegel.....	Horses.....	145.00
	Daniel Loudheimer.....	do.....	302.50
	Henry Smith.....	Compensation.....	24.00
	N. Schlegel.....	Horses.....	300.00
	Pay roll, month of August.....	General.....	751.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	250.00
	do.....	Watchmen.....	92.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	64.60
	Joseph Chilton.....	Pay roll, teacher.....	18.00
	Andrew Lynch.....	Masonry.....	172.50
	Truman Bean.....	Straw.....	11.25
	Santus Auth.....	Horse.....	150.00
	N. Schlegel.....	do.....	155.00
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	18.12
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	91.80
Sept	Frank Hume.....	do.....	114.67
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	10.51
	W. A. Matthewson.....	do.....	50.82
	H. C. Coburn.....	Butter.....	38.40
	R. Cohen & Son.....	Butterine.....	4.35
	W. L. King.....	Shoe laces.....	81.53
	W. E. Clark & Co.....	Leather.....	108.20
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.....	Wagon, etc.....	227.99
	Chas. R. Talbert.....	Flour.....	106.53
	G. F. Swift & Co.....	Hay.....	199.28
	John P. Agnew & Co.....	Beef.....	1,860.27
		Coal.....	

Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1893. Sept	Washington Gas Light Co.....	Gas.....	\$67.00
	C. A. Wells	Medical attendance	122.00
	Tschiffely & Evans.....	Medicine.....	38.50
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	Dry goods.....	184.39
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	do.....	23.55
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	do.....	139.05
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	39.00
	Robert Boyd.....	Buckets.....	24.00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.....	Paint.....	28.40
	American and Continental Sanitas Co.....	Disinfectant.....	9.50
	Joseph Zane.....	Bibbs.....	37.50
	Robert Leitch & Sons.....	Pipe.....	12.80
	G. W. McDermott.....	Pump.....	5.90
	Thos. W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	119.03
	E. E. Jackson & Co.....	do.....	61.25
	Notley Anderson.....	Carpentering.....	52.00
	Geo. N. Holland.....	Lime.....	3.00
	Clark Bros.....	Cement.....	11.00
	Columbia Railway Co.....	Manure.....	35.00
	O. Anderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	11.10
	O'Neill Bros.....	do.....	15.00
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Hardware.....	16.79
	F. P. May & Co.....	do.....	40.37
	F. W. Bolgiano.....	Plants.....	22.73
	D. W. Magrath.....	Wagon.....	220.00
	Easton & Rupp.....	Stationery.....	6.00
	Geo. P. Zurhorst.....	Conveyance.....	8.00
	G. W. Knox Express.....	Freight.....	8.98
	Geo. Watt.....	Florist pay roll.....	15.00
	Pay roll, month of September.....	General.....	751.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	295.00
	do.....	Watchmen.....	92.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	65.50
	M. E. Chilton.....	do.....	18.00
Oct	N. Schlegel.....	1 horse.....	150.00
	T. W. Widdicombe.....	Conveyance.....	40.00
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	144.82
	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Meat.....	191.09
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	2.80
	Frank Hume.....	Groceries.....	53.20
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	22.68
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.....	Flour.....	63.15
	Wm. M. Galt & Co.....	do.....	22.00
	S. S. Daish & Son.....	do.....	63.00
	Chas. R. Talbert.....	Feed.....	166.94
	Jas. F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	64.26
	H. C. Coburn.....	do.....	23.04
	W. L. King.....	Shoe findings.....	50.25
	Robt. Cohen & Son.....	Shoes.....	3.60
	Lansburgh Bros.....	Dry goods.....	205.39
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do.....	116.61
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	do.....	32.35
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	56.50
	do.....	do.....	38.00
	B. Saloman.....	Hats.....	8.00
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Tableware.....	17.84
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	26.54
	Tschiffely & Evans.....	Medicine.....	24.59
	The Am. and Cont. Sanitas Co.....	Powder.....	6.80
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.....	Paint.....	26.64
	J. T. Walker's Sons.....	Paper.....	20.00
	K. Kneesi's Sons.....	Harness.....	220.75
	Columbia Railway Co.....	Manure.....	35.00
	O. Anderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	12.85
	A. Gude & Bros.....	Rose plants.....	15.00
	W. E. Clark & Co.....	Supplies.....	41.25
	J. E. Berry.....	Conveyance.....	4.00
	Geo. P. Zurhorst.....	do.....	8.00
	L. P. Thomson.....	do.....	3.00
	John P. Agnew & Co.....	Coal.....	620.35
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas.....	91.75
	Pay roll, month of October.....	General.....	751.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	258.33
	Frank A. Wilson.....	do.....	50.00
	Pay roll, month of October.....	Watchman.....	92.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	75.37
	Allen R. Adams.....	do.....	30.78
	Grounsell & Pinchback.....	Water tank.....	360.25
	do.....	Wind mill.....	370.50
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	13.25

Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1893.			
Oct	G. A. Shellenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	\$12.44
	S. W. Curriden.....	Services.....	150.00
	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	Rental to Sept. 30.....	70.00
Nov	A. J. Joyce's Sons.....	Carriage.....	225.00
	Geo. E. McElfresh.....	Printing.....	14.50
	N. Macdaniel, agent.....	Transportation.....	33.30
	Wm. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	16.50
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.....	do.....	134.10
	Truman Bean.....	Straw.....	14.74
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas.....	95.00
	C. A. Wells.....	Medical services.....	170.00
	Tschiffely & Evans.....	Medicine.....	36.63
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	118.06
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	37.50
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	44.53
	Geo. J. Mueller.....	Sundries.....	12.10
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	43.19
	do.....	do.....	57.48
	G. F. Swift & Co.....	Meat.....	144.67
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	12.80
	Jas. F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	57.92
	W. L. King.....	Leather.....	51.13
	Lansburgh Bros.....	Dry goods.....	68.90
	C. H. Garden & Co.....	Caps.....	76.80
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	33.52
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	46.00
	B. Saloman.....	Hats.....	8.65
	W. H. Houghton Manufacturing Co.....	Carpet.....	4.95
	G. Y. Hansell.....	Repairs.....	89.75
	W. B. Williams.....	Furniture.....	69.15
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	50.30
	Edward S. Schmidt.....	Plants.....	4.90
	Geo. N. Holland.....	Lime.....	4.50
	O'Neill Bros.....	Horseshoeing.....	12.00
	O. Anderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	9.25
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Tableware.....	29.45
	L. Baar, agent.....	Sewing machine.....	71.65
	Forsberg & Murray.....	Repairs.....	42.26
	Ward & Cunningham.....	do.....	30.36
	J. L. Mott Iron Works.....	Grates.....	3.56
	Hutchinson Bros.....	Linings.....	6.25
	Thos. Somerville & Sons.....	Pipe.....	12.59
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	17.98
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.....	Paint.....	65.74
	S. S. Shedd & Bro.....	Gas fixtures.....	12.10
	Jas. K. Probey.....	Wagon.....	225.00
	American Automatic Protector Co.....	Rental.....	4.00
	J. E. Berry.....	Conveyance.....	12.00
	T. W. Widdicombe.....	do.....	31.00
	Thos. W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	119.13
	Wallace Stebbins.....	Piping.....	329.93
	Chas. R. Talbert.....	Feed.....	170.97
	H. C. Coburn.....	Butterine.....	32.00
	Pay roll, month of November.....	General.....	745.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	295.00
	do.....	Watch.....	92.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	95.75
Dec.....	L. P. Thompson.....	Conveyance.....	6.00
	G. A. Shellenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	13.10
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas, November.....	106.25
	Wm. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	16.50
	Chas. R. Talbert.....	Flour, etc.....	245.71
	Beall & Baker.....	Groceries.....	37.84
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	44.25
	Browning & Middleton.....	do.....	237.70
	G. F. Swift & Co.....	Meat.....	136.98
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	13.80
	Jas. F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	54.60
	H. C. Coburn.....	Butterine.....	30.72
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	28.55
	F. A. Tschiffely.....	Medicine.....	24.05
	Lansburgh & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	51.16
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do.....	132.38
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	do.....	37.22
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	51.00
	Melville Lindsay.....	Rubber hose.....	11.70
	Emil West.....	Hats.....	4.45
	R. Cohen & Son.....	Shoes.....	11.40
	W. L. King.....	Leather.....	49.92
	L. H. Schneider's Son.....	Hardware.....	11.80

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Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1893. Dec.....	Thos. Somerville & Sons.....	Pipe.....	\$10.59
	Daniel Hannan.....	Plumbing.....	30.00
	O. W. Magrath.....	Wagon repairs.....	10.00
	A. J. Joyce's Sons.....	do.....	5.00
	O. Anderson.....	Horseshoeing.....	10.15
	J. E. Berry.....	Conveyance.....	4.00
	Geo. P. Zurhorst.....	do.....	19.00
	T. W. Widdicombe.....	do.....	16.00
	Columbia Railway Co.....	Manure.....	70.00
	J. T. Walker's Sons.....	Lime.....	21.70
	J. H. Wilkerson.....	Inspector.....	25.00
	G. Y. Hansell.....	Papering.....	26.25
	J. C. Addison.....	Stationery.....	10.24
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	9.91
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Tableware.....	19.55
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.....	Paint.....	13.80
	E. E. Jackson & Co.....	Lumber.....	84.67
	Thos. W. Smith.....	do.....	110.92
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.....	Feed.....	44.25
	Harper & Co.....	Papers.....	17.62
	N. Studer.....	Plants.....	22.00
	Pay roll, month of December.....	General.....	751.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	277.50
	do.....	Watchmen.....	107.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	62.00
	O. E. Newton, agent.....	Transportation.....	29.10
	S. W. Curriden.....	Services.....	150.00
	The Standard Engraving Co.....	Engraving.....	10.00
	Geo. E. McElfresh.....	Printing.....	14.25
1894. Jan.....	A. Lynch.....	Repairing.....	20.00
	Thos. A. Brown.....	Sign.....	3.00
	L. P. Thompson.....	Conveyance.....	3.00
	D. C. Cooke & Co.....	Books.....	3.75
	Perry Mason & Co.....	do.....	13.26
	B. P. Murray.....	Sundries.....	10.00
	O. E. Newton, agent.....	Transportation.....	31.70
	Chas. A. Wells.....	Medical attendance.....	98.00
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.....	Feed.....	24.96
	S. S. Daish & Co.....	do.....	35.80
	Beall & Baker.....	Groceries.....	5.09
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	78.02
	Browning & Middleton.....	do.....	194.00
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	15.60
	Geo. J. Mueller.....	Sundries.....	21.90
	D. W. Oyster.....	Butter.....	15.25
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	6.63
	J. Ockershausen.....	Sauerkraut.....	12.00
	C. Denekas.....	Yeast.....	35.44
	F. A. Tschiffely.....	Medicine.....	51.15
	Lansburgh & Bros.....	Dry goods.....	57.27
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	do.....	37.81
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	22.00
	B. Saloman.....	Hats.....	4.50
	Jos. Auerbach.....	do.....	1.75
	R. Cohen & Son.....	Shoes.....	10.65
	W. L. King.....	Shoe findings.....	57.91
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	7.10
	B. F. Guy & Co.....	Repairs.....	2.60
	A. J. Joyce's Sons.....	Repairing wagon.....	6.00
	W. E. Clarke & Co.....	Seeds, etc.....	11.46
	O'Neill Bros.....	Horseshoeing.....	12.00
	O. Anderson.....	do.....	7.00
	J. E. Berry.....	Conveyance.....	4.00
	Geo. P. Zurhorst.....	do.....	8.00
	T. W. Widdicombe.....	do.....	36.00
	Columbia Railway Co.....	Manure.....	35.00
	J. T. Walker's Sons.....	Fire brick.....	9.00
	G. N. Holland.....	Lime.....	2.25
	Wash. B. Williams.....	Furniture.....	56.31
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.....	Paint.....	12.16
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Tableware.....	18.56
	Thos. W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	38.90
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	47.71
	S. S. Shedd & Bro.....	Fixtures.....	6.65
	K. Kneesi's Sons.....	Harness.....	40.00
	Washington Brick Machine Co.....	Brick.....	44.00
	J. D. Robinson.....	Veterinary services.....	85.00
	W. E. Stockett & Co.....	Bookbinding.....	13.75
	Edward S. Schmid.....	Plants.....	6.75
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas, December.....	134.50

Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1894.			
Jan.....	Wm. M. Galt & Co.....	Flour.....	\$117.90
	Chas. R. Talbert.....	do.....	97.50
	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Meat.....	140.99
	Jas. F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	109.46
	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Furniture.....	103.93
	C. & P. Telephone Co.....	Service.....	70.00
	Pay roll, month of January.....	General.....	751.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	285.00
	do.....	Watchmen.....	92.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	84.50
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	11.33
	do.....	do.....	28.90
Feb.....	John S. Iseman.....	Sewing machine.....	25.00
	Geo. E. McElfresh.....	Printing.....	12.50
	O. E. Newton, agent.....	Transportation.....	71.75
	Grounsell & Pinchbeck.....	Repairs.....	35.00
	G. F. Swift & Co.....	Meat.....	111.50
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	27.00
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	166.97
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	55.44
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	24.44
	Jas. F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	94.50
	Hygienic Ice Co.....	Ice.....	15.63
	J. Ockershausen.....	Sauerkraut.....	12.00
	F. A. Tschiffely.....	Medicine.....	18.90
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Gas.....	120.25
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.....	Flour.....	138.35
	Chas. R. Talbert.....	Feed.....	132.37
	Lansburgh & Bros.....	Dry goods.....	28.42
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	do.....	84.04
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	do.....	35.80
	B. Saloman.....	Hats.....	3.00
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	69.50
	A. Thomas & Co.....	Caps.....	18.00
	W. L. King.....	Leather.....	34.64
	F. P. May & Co.....	Hardware.....	13.57
	M. W. Beveridge.....	Tableware.....	5.91
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	Stationery.....	6.86
	W. B. Moses & Sons.....	Carpets.....	62.95
	Columbia Railway Co.....	Manure.....	35.00
	Wm. E. Clark & Co.....	Tools.....	12.00
	C. Giebel.....	Repairs.....	42.00
	Edward S. Schmid.....	Sundries.....	3.00
	O. Anderson.....	Horseshoeing.....	12.40
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.....	Oil, etc.....	6.65
	Thos. Somerville's Sons.....	Pipe.....	13.70
	E. E. Jackson & Co.....	Lumber.....	49.96
	L. P. Thompson.....	Conveyance.....	3.00
	J. E. Berry.....	do.....	4.00
	B. F. McCauley.....	do.....	24.00
	Am. Cont. Sanitas Co.....	do.....	3.20
	O. E. Newton, agent.....	Disinfectant.....	75.70
	Wright Rives.....	Transportation.....	17.04
	Pay roll, month of February.....	Straw.....	724.00
	do.....	General.....	92.50
	do.....	Watchmen.....	295.00
	do.....	Teachers.....	64.50
	do.....	Compensation.....	31.50
Mar.....	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	16.90
	O. E. Newton, agent.....	Transportation.....	98.00
	C. A. Wells.....	Medical attendance.....	13.30
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.....	Medicine.....	145.96
	Browning & Middleton.....	Groceries.....	5.05
	Beall & Baker.....	do.....	61.29
	Frank Hume.....	do.....	3.00
	Geo. J. Mueller.....	Sundries.....	6.00
	R. A. Golden.....	Fish.....	6.60
	J. J. Hogan.....	Oysters.....	17.60
	W. M. Galt & Co.....	Feed.....	87.32
	Jas. F. Oyster.....	Butter.....	56.15
	Woodward & Lothrop.....	Dry goods.....	90.60
	Lansburgh & Bros.....	do.....	18.04
	Guy, Curran & Co.....	Sundries.....	35.00
	Eiseman Bros.....	Clothing.....	4.70
	Emil West.....	Hats.....	4.80
	W. L. King.....	Shoe findings.....	50.40
	R. Cohen & Sons.....	Shoes.....	4.96
	J. C. Addison.....	Stationery.....	5.78
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons.....	do.....	3.25
	McGill & Wallace.....	Printing.....	4.00
	G. E. McElfresh.....	do.....	

Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1894.			
Mar	Geo. Ryneal, jr	Oil, etc.	\$27. 25
	T. W. Smith	Lumber	43. 51
	Oppie Anderson	Blacksmithing	13. 55
	O'Neill Bros.	do	9. 50
	J. B. Kendall	Hardware	5. 90
	W. E. Clark & Co.	Sundries	3. 31
	Columbia Railway Co.	Manure	35. 00
	Ward & Cunningham	Repairs	6. 35
	Geo. W. Knox's Express	Freight	2. 97
	B. F. McCauley	Conveyance	20. 00
	J. E. Berry	do	8. 00
	Hygienic Ice Co.	Ice	14. 80
	M. W. Beveridge	Tableware	24. 33
	G. F. Swift & Co.	Meat	114. 58
	Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	100. 25
	Pay roll, month of March	General	751. 00
	do	Teachers	295. 00
	do	Watch	92. 50
	Chas. R. Talbert	Feed	133. 72
	S. W. Curriden	Services	150. 00
Apr.	Aug. Thomas & Co.	Clothing	253. 75
	Pay roll, month of March	Compensation	68. 00
	C. C. Pursell	Books	4. 00
	O. E. Newton, agent	Transportation	33. 30
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent	Sundries	23. 01
	Washington Flour and Feed Co.	Flour	122. 55
	O. E. Newton, agent	Transportation	38. 30
	A. E. Warner	Stock	10. 00
	Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	85. 25
	G. F. Swift & Co.	Meat	171. 58
	R. J. Earnshaw	Flour	105. 15
	W. M. Galt & Co.	do	35. 00
	Chas. R. Talbert	Feed	159. 11
	H. P. Pillsbury	Hay	32. 58
	Wm. E. Clark & Co.	Seed, etc.	19. 38
	F. W. Bolgiano	do	20. 21
	Peter Henderson & Co.	do	17. 41
	Beall & Baker	Groceries	86. 21
	Frank Hume	do	75. 42
	Browning & Middleton	do	144. 38
	The Hygienic Ice Co.	Ice	23. 13
	Jas. F. Oyster	Butter	72. 93
	J. Ockershausen	Supplies	10. 00
	R. A. Golden	Fish	21. 60
	W. L. King	Leather supplies	46. 89
	R. Cohen & Son	Shoes	7. 80
	Eiseman Bros.	Clothing	52. 50
	Augustus Thomas & Co.	Cloth	24. 00
	Saks & Co.	do	25. 25
	Guy, Curran & Co.	Sundries	26. 35
	Emil West	Hats	3. 85
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.	Paint	22. 85
	W. B. Williams	Furniture	51. 10
	Geo. N. Holland	Lime, etc.	5. 20
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.	Medicine	14. 75
	J. D. Robinson	Medical services	20. 00
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Stationery	24. 19
	Ward & Cunningham	Repairs	10. 00
	M. W. Beveridge	Tableware	10. 44
	Thos. W. Smith	Lumber	52. 95
	Hutchinson Bros.	Repairs	58. 08
	Geo. E. McElfresh	Printing	16. 75
	E. E. Jackson & Co.	Lumber	108. 00
	L. P. Thompson	Horse hire	3. 00
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	12. 00
	Geo. P. Zurhorst	do	11. 00
	G. W. Knox's Express	Freight	4. 00
	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	Rental	70. 00
	G. Y. Hansell	Repairs	14. 32
	Melville Lindsay	Fire hose, etc.	5. 00
	F. P. May & Co.	Hardware	18. 93
	Pay roll, month of April	General	751. 00
	do	Teachers	295. 00
	do	Watchmen	92. 50
	do	Compensation	68. 00
	F. L. Kilbourne	Veterinary services	10. 00
May	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	Mattress	6. 50
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent	Sundries	19. 04
	W. M. Galt & Co.	Flour	16. 75
	S. S. Daish & Son	Feed, etc.	29. 89

Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1894.			
May	H. P. Pillsbury	Feed, etc.	\$46.44
	D. Wm. Oyster	Butter	45.37
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	188.91
	Beall & Baker	do	13.09
	Frank Hume	do	63.35
	J. J. Hogan	Oysters	4.20
	R. A. Golden	Fish	24.80
	The Hygienic Ice Co.	Ice	14.63
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.	Medicine	18.45
	Chas. Wells	Medical attendance	80.00
	Guy, Curran & Co.	Sundries	20.14
	Eiseman Bros.	Clothing	34.00
	Augustus Thomas & Co.	do	55.56
	Emil West	Hats	5.68
	C. H. Garden & Co.	do	46.55
	Robert Cohen & Co.	Shoes	7.00
	W. L. King	Leather	79.97
	F. P. May & Co.	Hardware	13.65
	B. F. Guy & Co.	Repairs	2.50
	J. B. Kendall	Sundries	1.79
	Andrew J. Joyce's Sons	Repairs	7.25
	W. E. Clark & Co.	Seed, etc.	11.94
	O'Neil Bros.	Horseshoeing	12.00
	Oppie Anderson	do	16.05
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	20.00
	L. P. Thompson	do	3.00
	Columbia Railway Co.	Manure	70.00
	Geo. N. Holland	Lime	1.50
	Geo. J. Johnson	do	22.10
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.	Oils, etc.	44.57
	M. W. Beveridge	Tableware	28.46
	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Stationery	13.67
	Geo. E. McElfresh	Printing	2.50
	Washington Brick Machine Co.	Brick	18.00
	Thos. Somerville & Sons	Supplies	8.00
	John A. McCermick	Liniment	5.00
	Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	Repairs	5.50
	B. F. McCaulley	Conveyance	32.00
	A. R. Adams	Stenographic work	14.40
	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods	161.25
	Lansburgh & Bros.	do	102.84
	G. F. Swift & Co.	Meats	159.63
	Chas. R. Talbert	Feed, etc.	135.88
	R. J. Earnshaw	Flour	109.50
	John P. Agnew & Co.	Coal	191.04
	Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	72.75
	Pay roll, month of May	General	751.00
	do	Teachers	295.00
	do	Watch	92.50
	do	Compensation	43.00
	O. E. Newton, agent	Transportation	33.30
	Wm. E. Muncester	Pigs	30.00
	Elijah Boston	Repairs	3.00
	Geo. E. Little	Entertainment	10.00
June	G. A. Shallnberger, superintendent	Sundries	24.58
	Andrew Barbour	Repairs	15.00
	G. F. Swift & Co.	Meats	185.89
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	213.83
	Beall & Baker	do	21.14
	Frank Hume	do	85.49
	R. J. Earnshaw	Flour	102.20
	W. M. Galt & Co.	do	45.70
	Chas. R. Talbert	do	117.34
	Jas. F. Oyster	Butter	66.94
	R. A. Golden	Fish	33.30
	F. A. Tschiffely, jr.	Medicine	14.95
	The Hygienic Ice Co.	Ice	38.35
	The Washington Gaslight Co.	Gas	75.75
	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods	24.28
	Lansburgh & Bros.	do	10.52
	Eiseman Bros.	Clothing	28.50
	Emil West	Hats, etc.	4.53
	Gay, Curran & Co.	do	28.55
	Augustus Thomas & Co.	Jackets	60.00
	B. Saloman	Caps	6.00
	W. L. King	Leather	54.30
	W. E. Clark & Co.	Seeds, etc.	37.60
	Wm. H. Earnest	Flower pots	9.00
	Wm. H. King	Plants	16.00
	A. Gude & Co.	do	66.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 181

Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1894. June.....	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons	Stationery	\$2.87
	Geo. E. McElfresh	do	8.25
	J. C. Addison	do	4.40
	E. Morrison Paper Co	do	2.35
	Oppie Anderson	Blacksmithing	11.50
	B. F. McCaulley	Conveyance	28.00
	L. P. Thompson	do	3.00
	J. E. Berry	do	8.00
	Geo. N. Holland	Cement	7.75
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.	Paint, etc	45.36
	Columbia Railway Co	Manure	35.00
	F. P. May & Co	Hardware	41.09
	M. W. Beveridge	Kitchen ware	18.37
	G. Y. Hansell	Repairs	117.60
	W. B. Williams	Furniture	95.50
	W. B. Moses & Sons	Carpet, etc	94.90
	S. S. Shedd & Bro	Fixtures	2.00
	Thomas W. Smith	Lumber	56.78
	Wm. E. Clark & Co	Tools	239.00
	C. H. Garden & Co	Hats	42.28
	Pay roll, month of June	General	751.00
	do	Teachers	295.00
	do	Watch	92.50
	S. W. Curriden	Services	150.00
	Pay roll, month of June	Compensation account	87.20
	A. W. Ward	Repairs	195.02
	D. E. Buckingham	Veterinary services	42.50
	Wilson Gregory	One horse	165.00
	Goodyear Rubber Co	Fire hose	269.15
	Browning & Middleton	Groceries	242.53
	Frank Hume	do	69.37
	C. Denekas	Yeast	41.21
	Beall & Baker	Groceries	16.40
	G. F. Swift & Co	Meat	228.75
	Jas. F. Oyster	Butter	84.09
	Chas. R. Talbert	Hay and feed	126.53
	R. J. Earnshaw	Flour	109.50
	Wm. M. Galt & Co	do	12.25
	W. L. King	Leather	58.84
	Washington Gaslight Co	Gas	51.50
	C. A. Wells	Medical services	126.00
	F. A. Tschiffely	Medicine	16.65
	Guy, Curran & Co	Dry goods	88.46
	Augustus Thomas & Co	do	208.75
	Saks & Co	do	63.00
	Eiseman Bros	do	46.00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr.	Paint	120.02
	Washington Brick Machine Co	Brick	86.60
	Virginia Brick Co	do	22.00
	Clark Bros	Cement	39.00
	Geo. N. Holland	do	8.50
	Geo. E. McElfresh	Stationery	17.25
	J. C. Addison	do	2.15
	Wm. Ballantyne	do	35.52
	Oppie Anderson	Blacksmithing	15.35
	Columbia Railway Co	Manure	35.00
	M. W. Beveridge	House ware	44.18
	O'Neill Bros	Blacksmithing	13.50
	J. E. Berry	Conveyance	16.00
	L. P. Thompson	do	3.00
	Oakley & Keating	Repairs	8.00
	J. B. Kendall	Tools	5.00
	Andrew Lynch	Mason work	174.00
	G. L. Wild Bros. & Co	Instruments	71.50
	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	Services	70.00
	Am. and Cont. Sanitas Co	Disinfectant	23.52
	E. Burgdorf	Care of horses	9.50
	Automatic Protector Co	Protectors	20.00
	Hygienic Ice Co	Ice	38.28
	B. F. McCaulley	Conveyance	40.00
	F. P. May & Co	Hardware	41.81
	Wm. E. Clark & Co	Farm tools	231.60
	Chas. Fischer	Instrument	5.00
	B. F. Guy & Co	Repairs	2.50
	W. E. Dieffenderfer	Services	13.00
	K. Kneesi's Sons	Harness	77.90
	R. Cohen & Son	Shoes	11.40
	W. B. Moses & Sons	Carpets	56.75
	Woodward & Lothrop	Dry goods	62.10
	Lansburgh & Bros	do	28.48

182 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Expenditures, current expense account—Continued.

Date.	Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
1884			
June.....	Wm. H. Wilson.....	Services.....	\$84.50
	G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent.....	Sundries.....	14.66
	John E. Herrill & Co.....	Brick.....	24.00
	A. J. Joyce's Sons.....	Repairs.....	14.25
	W. B. Williams.....	Carpet, etc.....	42.50
	Bangor Extension Ladder Co.....	Fire ladders.....	315.00
	Thos. Somerville & Sons.....	Pipe.....	369.45
	T. W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	265.32
	Washington Gaslight Co.....	Service pipes.....	46.75
	Washington Brick Machine Co.....	Brick.....	23.00
	Total.....		48,581.88

Expenditures, account new family building, 1893.

Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
Evening Star Newspaper Co.....	Advertising.....	\$14.64
McGill & Wallace.....	Printing.....	19.25
B. L. Dana.....	Copying.....	5.20
W. I. Cogan.....	Blue prints.....	10.00
Wm. Henderson.....	Services.....	960.00
D. F. Mockabee.....	Contract.....	17,057.78
Dunlap Printing Co.....	Printing.....	9.70
Geo. R. Herbert.....	Steam heating.....	1,631.00
Andrew Barbour.....	Repairing.....	6.50
Chas. J. Fanning.....	Roofing repairs.....	32.80
Wm. H. Wilson.....	Carpentering.....	52.00
A. W. Ward.....	Plumbing.....	54.00
S. S. Shedd & Bros.....	Fixtures.....	73.00
E. E. Jackson & Co.....	Lumber.....	73.50
Total.....		19,999.37

Expenditures, account furnishing new family building, July, 1894.

Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
Woodward & Lothrop.....	Furnishings.....	\$180.08
Lansburgh & Bros.....	do.....	70.17
W. B. Williams.....	do.....	150.51
M. W. Beveridge.....	Houseware.....	26.85
W. B. Williams.....	Furniture.....	75.00
W. B. Moses & Sons.....	do.....	120.00
Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.....	Bedsteads.....	285.00
United States School Furniture Co.....	School furniture.....	259.30
Geo. W. Knox Express.....	Express.....	3.00
W. H. Hoeke.....	Mattresses.....	28.50
Total.....		1,198.41

Expenditures, account building one brick water-closet, 1894.

Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
Andrew Lynch.....	Masonry.....	\$78.63
Thomas W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	35.17
Clark Bros.....	Lime.....	9.40
Wm. Wilson.....	Services.....	101.50
T. W. Smith.....	Lumber.....	21.41
Washington Brick Machine Co.....	Brick.....	62.33
J. L. Mott Iron Works.....	Fittings.....	239.53
Ward & Cunningham.....	Plumbing.....	398.00
E. G. Waters.....	Carpentering.....	29.75
Wm. H. Wilson.....		22.75
Total.....		998.47

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 183

Expenditures, account reconstruction of barn, 1893.

Name.	For what expended.	Amount.
N. Anderson.....	Carpentering	\$45.00
Geo. E. McElfresh	Printing	52.75
J. F. French	Blue prints	69.00
Evening Star Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	15.94
C. R. Monroe.....	Contract	5,032.00
J. H. Kuehling.....	Lightning rods	170.00
Wm. Rodgers.....	Painting.....	30.00
Wm. H. Wilson.....	Superintending.....	171.00
Barber & Ross.....	Lumber.....	212.00
E. E. Jackson & Co	do	137.39
A. Lynch.....	Labor.....	60.00
Total .....	.....	5,995.08

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the board of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. It contains the usual reports of the several departments of the hospital. You will please observe the increase in the number of patients and of operations performed and the grave character of the surgery. The depressed condition of the country has diminished the pay patients' fund and increased the number of patients in the free wards. Both departments of the hospital, the administrative and the medical, are working in cordial cooperation and sympathy. In comparison with similar hospitals our per capita expenses are amongst the very lowest.

By the generosity of Congress \$10,000 were appropriated to build a much needed nurses' home. With the most favorable contracts and strictest economy in the disposition of the fund, it will require at least \$5,000 more to put in the heating apparatus and gas fixtures and equip the kitchen and furnish the house.

The training school for nurses has received careful thought, and been placed on a broad and progressive basis. It gives promise of valuable assistance to the hospitals and the general public.

We ask for the coming year \$25,000, which is the least amount possible to enable this indispensable charity to do its valuable work.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. ALVIN BARTLETT,
President of the Board of Directors.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
(Through the Superintendent of Charities.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

During the past year there have been 643 patients admitted to the hospital, and 616 have been discharged. The daily average is 55.72. The number of operations performed was 209; 102 of these being laparotomies and 107 minor operations; 1,758 new patients have been admitted to the dispensary and 1,901 treated. The amount of money collected from pay patients is \$3,395.

These statistics do not show the steady increase in every instance of the past three years. Owing to the prevailing hard times many of the class of patients who otherwise would have paid were obliged to go into the free wards, thus increasing the expenses of the hospital and lessening its receipts.

The Training School for Nurses is in a flourishing condition, applications for entrance being constantly received. The graduating exercises of the second class took place on May 28, when 11 nurses received their diplomas. The medical address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. I. S. Stone. Our graduates now number 16, and a registry has been opened at this hospital where calls for nurses can be attended to at any hour by telegram, telephone, or in person.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 185

We still need, among future improvements, more modern wards, with better bathing facilities for patients, and a home for nurses. I earnestly hope that ere the close of another fiscal year this good work will at least be under way.

There has been prepared a complete inventory of the property of the hospital, which I have the honor to submit to the board and the committee authorized to inspect the same.

Very respectfully,

GEORGINA F. POPE,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: We hereby respectfully submit the annual report of the Medical Board of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

I. S. STONE, M. D.
J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D.
A. F. A. KING, M. D.
J. FOSTER SCOTT, M. D.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1893.....	46
Patients admitted during the year	643
Total to be accounted for	689
Discharged or left during the year	616
Died	26
Remaining under treatment July 1, 1894	47
Death rate (per cent) during the year	3.77
Prescriptions compounded	4,220
Daily average of patients	46.39
Daily average of babies	9.33
Total daily average	55.72

NATIVITIES.

Austria	2	New Hampshire.....	1
California.....	1	New Jersey.....	5
Canada	1	New York.....	23
Connecticut.....	2	North Carolina.....	9
Delaware	2	Nova Scotia.....	3
District of Columbia	141	Ohio.....	5
England	5	Pennsylvania	17
France.....	1	Poland.....	1
Georgia	5	Rhode Island.....	1
Germany.....	13	Russia	3
Illinois	1	Scotland	1
Indiana	3	Sweden	1
Iowa.....	1	Switzerland.....	1
Ireland	11	South Carolina.....	9
Kentucky.....	4	Tennessee.....	2
Maryland	133	Unknown	3
Massachusetts	2	Virginia	263
Michigan	2	West Virginia.....	9
Minnesota	1		
Newfoundland	1	Total	689

CITIZENSHIP.

Arizona	1	Ohio	2
Connecticut	1	Pennsylvania	8
District of Columbia	505	Russia	1
Germany	3	South Carolina	2
Kentucky	1	Tennessee	1
Maryland	56	Virginia	96
New Jersey	1	West Virginia	3
New York	4		
North Carolina	4	Total	689

COLOR.

White	315
Colored	374
Total	689

REPORT OF GYNECOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1893	25
Patients admitted during the year	347
Total to be accounted for	372
Discharged or left	330
Died	21
In hospital July 1, 1894	21
Total	372

Medical and surgical cases.

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Not treated.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abortion missed	1						1
Abscess, pelvic	1	1	2	1			5
Abscess, pelvic, double	1						1
Abscess, pelvic, double, and pyosalpinx	1						1
Abscess, pelvic, and nephritis		1					1
Abscess, pelvic, and peritonitis					1		1
Abscess, pelvic, and pyosalpinx	1						1
Abscess, pelvic, ruptured, and abscess tubo-ovarian					1		1
Abscess, pelvic, and salpingitis						1	1
Abscess, pelvo-abdominal	2						2
Abscess, psoas	1						1
Abscess, tubo-ovarian	3						3
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, double	8						8
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, and pyosalpinx	10	3			1		14
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, pyosalpinx, and broad ligament cyst	1						1
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, pyosalpinx, and dermoid ovary	1						1
Adenitis, valvo vaginal	1						1
Adeno. carcinoma uteri	1						1
Alcoholism				1			1
Anteflexion		3					3
Anteversio		1					1
Appendicitis						1	1
Appendicitis, salpingitis, and intestinal obstruction					1		1
Appendicitis, salpingitis, and pelvic peritonitis	1						1
Carcinoma mammae	3						3
Carcinoma uteri	2	5	1	4	1		13
Caruncle urethral	2						2
Chorea				1			1
Colic, uterine	1						1
Cyst, broad ligament	1	1		1	1		4
Cyst, ovarian	4						4
Cyst, ovarian and adherent ovary	1						1
Cyst, ovarian dermoid					1		1
Cyst, ovarian dermoid and sarcoma vesicae		1					1
Cyst, ovarian double	1						1
Cyst, ovarian and hydrosalpinx	1						1

Medical and surgical cases—Continued.

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Not treated.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Cyst, ovarian and pelvic peritonitis.....	1						1
Cyst, ovarian and salpingitis.....	1						1
Cyst, parovarian.....	1						1
Cystic ovary.....	1						1
Cystic ovaries.....		1	1				2
Cystic ovaries, adherent.....	1						1
Cystic ovary and floating spleen*.....	1						1
Cystic ovary and retroversion.....	1					1	2
Cystitis, chronic.....		1					1
Cystocele and lacerated perineum.....	2	1					3
Cystocele, rectocele, and laceration of perineum.....				1			1
Dysmenorrhea, obstructive.....	1						1
Dysuria and pregnancy.....	1						1
Endometritis.....	4	1		2			7
Endometritis and fibroid polypi.....	1						1
Endometritis granulosa.....		2					2
Endometritis hemorrhagica.....	7	6		2		2	17
Endometritis membranosa.....	1						1
Endometritis septica.....	1					1	2
Endometritis specifica.....	2						2
Epilepsy.....			2	1			3
Extra uterine pregnancy.....	1				1		2
Extra uterine pregnancy, tubal ruptured.....	1					1	2
Fibroma intra-uterine.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri.....	2	8	2	5	5	3	25
Fibroma uteri and blood cyst of ovary.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri and cervical polypi.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri with cystic degeneration.....	1						1
Fibroma uteri and dermoid ovaries.....	1						1
Fibroma uteri and hemorrhoids.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri and hydrosalpinx.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri and hydrosalpinx, double.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri and pregnancy.....				1			1
Fibroma uteri and intestinal obstruction.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri and pyosalpinx.....		1					1
Fibroma uteri and salpingitis.....		2					2
Fibroma uteri suppurative.....						1	1
Fistula fecal.....	1						1
Fistula fecal and peritonitis tubercular.....				1	1		2
Fistula vesico-vaginal and pregnancy.....							
Gastritis.....	1						1
Hematocele ovarian, double.....		1					1
Hematocele pelvic.....	1						1
Hernia inguinal and retroversion.....		1					1
Hernia ventral.....	1						1
Hernia ventral and pelvic inflammation.....		1					1
Hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Hydronephrosis.....	1						1
Hydrosalpinx, double, fibroma of tube and cystic ovaries.....	1						1
Hydrosalpinx and retroflexion.....	1						1
Hypertrophy of cervix.....	2						2
Hypertrophy of cervix and retroversion.....				1			1
Hysteria.....	1	2		2			5
Infantile uterus and ovaries.....			1				1
Laceration of cervix.....	7	2		1			10
Laceration of cervix and antelexion.....				1			1
Laceration of cervix and endometritis.....	7	2		1			10
Laceration of cervix and perinæum.....	3			1			4
Laceration of cervix and perinæum and cystocele.....				1			1
Laceration of cervix and perinæum and endometritis.....	3			1		1	5
Laceration of cervix and perinæum, endometritis and hemorrhoids.....	1						1
Laceration of cervix, perinæum, salpingitis, and ovaritis.....		1					1
Laceration of cervix and prolapsus uteri.....	1						1
Laceration of cervix and retroversion.....	1	1					2
Laceration of prinæum.....	1			1			2
Laceration of perinæum and hemorrhoids.....	1					1	2
Laceration of perinæum and puerperal sepsis.....		1					1
Menorrhagia.....		1					1
Myoma uteri.....	1				1		2
Myxoma of clitoris and labia minora.....				1			1
Nephritis tubercular.....		1					1
Neurasthenia.....	2	2	1				5
Peritonitis pelvic.....		2		2			4
Peritonitis pelvic (encysted).....	1	1					2
Peritonitis tubercular.....		2					2
Placenta retained.....	1						1

* Discovered during operation; not disturbed.

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Medical and surgical cases—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Not treated.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Polypi cervical and pregnancy	1						1
Polypus, fibroid of uterus	1						1
Pregnancy				2			2
Procedentia			1	1			2
Proctitis and condylomata						1	1
Prolapsus uteri	2						2
Prolapsus uteri and pregnancy	1						1
Pyonephrosis		1					1
Pyosalpinx		1		3			4
Pyosalpinx double	6				1	2	9
Pyosalpinx double and cystic ovaries	1				1		2
Pyosalpinx double and ovarian abscess	4				1		5
Pyosalpinx double and ovarian hematocele	2					1	3
Pyosalpinx and hydrosalpinx					1		1
Pyosalpinx and ovarian cyst	2						2
Pyosalpinx and procedentia				1			1
Pyosalpinx, salpingitis, and ovaritis	1						1
Retroflexion		4					4
Retroversion	2	10	1			1	14
Retroversion and endometritis hemorrhagic	1						1
Salpingitis	2	10		1		2	15
Salpingitis and blood cyst of ovary	1						1
Salpingitis and endometritis		3					3
Salpingitis and menorrhagia		1					1
Salpingitis and metritis					1		1
Salpingitis and ovaritis		6					6
Salpingitis, ovaritis, and endometritis	1	1					2
Salpingitis, ovaritis, and retroversion	2						2
Salpingitis and pregnancy		1					1
Salpingitis and retroflexion	1	1					2
Salpingitis and retroversion		2	1			1	4
Salpingitis and supra scapular lipoma		1					1
Sarcoma of thigh				1			1
Septicæmia, metritis, and nephritis		1					1
Sinus abdominal wall	1						1
Stenosis cervical canal	4						4
Tuberculosis intestinal					1		1
Tuberculosis of kidney			1				1
Vaginitis	2			1			3
Total	162	110	14	44	21	21	372

Operations.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Laparotomies:						
Abscess, pelvic and peritonitis				1		1
Abscess, pelvic double and pyosalpinx	1					1
Abscess, pelvic ruptured and tubo-ovarian abscess				1		1
Abscess, pelvo-abdominal	2					2
Abscess, tubo-ovarian	3					3
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, double	8					8
Abscess, tubo-ovarian and pyosalpinx	8	1		1		10
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, pyosalpinx and broad ligament cyst	1					1
Abscess, tubo-ovarian, pyosalpinx and dermoid ovary	1					1
Appendicitis					1	1
Appendicitis salpingitis and intestinal obstruction				1		1
Appendicitis, salpingitis and pelvic peritonitis	1					1
Cyst, broad ligament	1			1		2
Cyst, ovarian	4					4
Cyst, ovarian, dermoid				1		1
Cyst, ovarian and adherent ovary	1					1
Cyst, ovarian and hydrosalpinx	1					1
Cyst, ovarian, peritonitis pelvic and adhesions	1					1
Cyst, par-ovarian	1					1
Cystic ovary	2					2
Cystic ovary, and retroversion (hysterorrhaphy)	1					1
Cystic ovaries adherent	1					1
Epilepsy (oophorectomy)			1			1

Operations—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Laparotomies—Continued.						
Extra-uterine pregnancy				1		1
Extra-uterine pregnancy (tubal ruptured)	1				1	2
Fibroma, uteri (hysterectomy)	1			3		4
Fibroma, uteri (oophorectomy)		1		1		2
Fibroma, uteri (exploratory laparotomy) (ligature of uterine arteries)		1		1		2
Fibroma, uteri, with cystic degeneration, hysterectomy	1					1
Fibroma, uteri and blood cyst of ovary (oophorectomy)		1				1
Fibroma, uteri and hydrosalpinx		1				1
Fibroma, uteri and hydrosalpinx, double (oophorectomy)		1				1
Fibroma, uteri and pyosalpinx (oophorectomy)		1				1
Fistula faecal	1					1
Fistula faecal and tubercular peritonitis				1		1
Hematocele, ovarian, double		1				1
Hernia ventral	1					1
Hernia ventral and pelvic inflammation		1				1
Hydronephrosis	1					1
Hydrosalpinx and retroflexion	1					1
Hydrosalpinx double fibroma of tube and cystic ovaries	1					1
Myoma uteri (myomectomy)	1					1
Peritonitis tubercular general		1				1
Pyonephrosis		1				1
Pyosalpinx, double	5			1	2	8
Pyosalpinx, double and cystic ovaries	1			1		2
Pyosalpinx, double and ovarian abscess	4			1		5
Pyosalpinx, double and ovarian hæmatocele	2				1	3
Pyosalpinx and hydrosalpinx				1		1
Pyosalpinx and ovarian cyst	2					2
Pyosalpinx, salpingitis and ovaritis	1					1
Retroversion of uterus and lacerated cervix	1					1
(Hysterorrhaphy, trachelorrhaphy)	1					1
Retroversion, salpingitis and ovaritis (hysterorrhaphy)	1					1
Retroflexion of uterus and salpingitis (hysterorrhaphy)	1					1
Salpingiti and blood cyst of ovary	1					1
Salpingitis and ovarian cyst	1	1				2
Total	67	12	1	17	5	102
Diseases for which other operations were required:						
Abortion missed	1					1
Abscess psoas	1					1
Adenitis, vulvo vaginal	1					1
Adeno-carcinoma uteri (vaginal hysterectomy)	1					1
Abscess, pelvic and salpingitis					1	1
Carcinoma uteri		3				3
Carcinoma uteri (vaginal hysterectomy)	2			1		3
Carcinoma mammae	2					2
Caruncles, urethral	2					2
Cystitis, chronic		1			1	2
Cystocele and laceration of perineum	2	1				3
Endometritis	4					4
Endometritis granulosa		1				1
Endometritis hæmorrhagica	7	1			1	9
Endometritis membranosa	1					1
Endometritis septica					1	1
Endometritis specifica	2					2
Endometritis and fibroid polypi	1					1
Endometritis and enlarged ovary		1				1
Fibroma, intra-uterine		6				6
Fibroma uteri		1				1
Fibroma uteri and cervical polypi		1				1
Fibroma uteri and hemorrhoids					1	1
Fibroma uteri, suppurating		1				1
Fistula, faecal	1					1
Hemorrhoids	2					2
Hypertrophy of cervix	8	2				10
Laceration of cervix	7	1				8
Laceration of cervix and endometritis	3					3
Laceration of cervix and perineum	3				1	4
Laceration of cervix, perineum, and endometritis		1				1
Laceration of cervix and perineum, salpingitis and ovaritis						
Laceration of cervix and perineum, endometritis and hemorrhoids	1					1
Laceration of cervix and prolapsus uteri	1					1
Laceration of cervix and retroversion		1				1
Laceration of perineum, complete	1					1
Laceration of perineum and hemorrhoids	1				1	2

Operations—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Diseases for which other operations were required—Continued.						
Lipoma, supra-scapular	1					1
Painful remnant of hymen	1					1
Peritonitis, pelvic, encysted	1	1				2
Polypi, cervical, and pregnancy	1					1
Polypus fibroid of uterus	1					1
Prolapsus uteri	2					2
Retroversion of uterus	1	2				3
Retroversion of uterus and endometritis hæmorrhagica	1					1
Retroversion of uterus and salpingitis		1			1	2
Salpingitis and endometritis		2				2
Salpingitis and metritis (vaginal hysterectomy)				1		1
Stenosis of cervical canal	4					4
Total	68	29		2	8	107

The following operations were required for cure of the above conditions:

Amputation of cervix	2
Clamp and cautery for hemorrhoids	1
Colporrhaphy, anterior and perineorrhaphy	3
Curettment and cauterization	3
Curettment and drainage	23
Curettment and packing	8
Dilatation	3
Exploration of bladder	2
Extirpation of vulvo-vaginal gland	1
Incision of psoas abscess with drainage	1
Le Fort's operation for vaginal closure	2
Ligation of uterine arteries (per vaginam) for fibroma uteri	4
Perineorrhaphy	1
Perineorrhaphy and curettment	1
Perineorrhaphy and clamp and cautery for hemorrhoids	1
Perineorrhaphy and excision of hemorrhoids	1
Removal of intra-uterine fibroid with serrated scoop	1
Removal of lipoma supra-scapular	1
Removal of cancerous portion of mammary gland	1
Removal of urethral caruncles	2
Removal of mammae and axillary glands	1
Removal of painful remnants of hymen	1
Removal of suppurating fibroma uteri by ecraseur	1
Removal of uterine polypi	2
Reposition of uterus	3
Trachelorrhaphy	10
Trachelorrhaphy and antero-posterior colporrhaphy	1
Trachelorrhaphy and curettment	8
Trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy	3
Trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, and curettment	5
Trachelorrhaphy, perineorrhaphy, curettment, and excision of hemorrhoids	1
Vaginal hysterectomy	6
Vaginal puncture and drainage	3
Total	107

OBSTETRICAL REPORT.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1893:	
Delivered	10
Undelivered	11
Admitted during the year	296
Total to be accounted for	317

Discharged, cured or delivered.....	272
Left hospital undelivered	13
Died	5
Not subject for obstetrical treatment	1
In hospital July 1, 1894:	
Delivered	12
Undelivered	14

Total 317

Patients delivered during the year.....	270
Abortions	2
Threatened abortions averted.....	2

Sex and color of children:

Males—	
White	51
Colored.....	94
Females—	
White.....	45
Colored	86

Total..... 276

Operations:

Forceps deliveries—	
At inferior strait.....	6
At middle strait.....	2
At superior strait.....	5
To breech.....	1
To after coming head.....	1
Adherent placenta.....	2
Blunt hook for hydrocephalic head.....	1
Circumcision for adherent prepuce.....	3
Podalic extraction.....	1
Perineorrhaphy.....	28
Asphyxia neonatorum (cured).....	3
Breech cases.....	10
Bronchitis, acute.....	1
Cauliflower tumor of scalp.....	1
Conjunctivitis neonatorum.....	4
Diphtheria developed post partum.....	1
Fibroma uteri.....	2
Footling presentation.....	1
Hemorrhage, post-partum (cured).....	2
Hemorrhage from vagina in infants.....	2
Hernia, congenital (right inguinal).....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1
Malarial fever, intermittent.....	3
Meningocele.....	3
Puerperal sepsis (cured).....	1
Rachitis.....	1
Thrombosis of umbilical cord.....	1
Twins.....	6
Transverse presentations, delivered by spontaneous evolution.....	1
Uraemic convulsions:	
Ante partum (cured).....	2
Post partum	1
Urethrocele.....	1
Vaginal occlusion (by septum; cured).....	1
Vomiting of pregnancy, excessive (cured).....	1
Maternal mortality, causes of:	
Miliary tuberculosis.....	1
Tetanus following abortion	1
Uraemic convulsions	2
Vomiting of pregnancy (excessive).....	1
Maternal mortality, rate per cent of.....	1.54

Infantile mortality:	
Central venous thrombosis	2
Congenital syphilis	1
Enteritis, catarrhal	2
Inanition	2
Infantile convulsions	1
Meningitis syphilitica	1
Nephritis hemorrhagica, acute	1
Pneumonia, lobar	1
Premature birth	7
Sepsis neonatorum	1
Total	19
Still births—causes:	
Abortion habit	3
Accidental violence to mother	1
Atelectasis pulmonum	1
Fibroma uteri with prolapsed funis	1
Fetal rachitis	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Premature labor	2
Premature separation of placenta	1
Prolapsed funis (breech)	1
Syphilis	1
Thrombosis of umbilical vein	1
Vomiting of pregnancy	2
Uremic convulsions of mother	1
Total	17

DISPENSARY REPORT.

Patients under treatment at date of last report	143
Number of patients received	1,758
Total to be accounted for	1,901
Cured	296
Relieved	591
Unrelieved or incurable	82
Unknown and not return	210
Not subject for treatment	295
Sent to hospital from dispensary	265
Sent to other institutions	280
Under treatment at date of this report	162
Prescriptions compounded	5,141

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my annual report of money received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, viz:

July	\$528	February	\$318
August	244	March	350
September	275	April	260
October	227	May	185
November	160	June	318
December	204		
January	326	Total	3,395

Very respectfully,

GEORGINA F. POPE,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: The committee on personal property beg leave to report that they have during the past year made inspection of the property of the hospital and find it in good condition and well cared for. The account of the property has been properly kept, charging all material upon the superintendent's books.

Examination of property has been made from time to time, worn and useless articles have been condemned and destroyed or devoted to other purposes.

JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Chairman of Committee.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the following report of receipts and disbursements on account of Columbia Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, with an estimate of the amount required for the support of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

	United States appropriation for support and main- tenance, 1894.	Pay patient fund.	Total amount.
RECEIPTS.			
By balance on hand July 1, 1893.....		\$219.44	\$219.44
By amount appropriated by act approved March 3, 1893	\$20,000.00		20,000.00
By amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year.....		3,395.00	3,395.00
By interest on deposits, viz:			
American Security and Trust Company.... \$65.25 }		173.77	173.77
Union Savings Bank 108.52 }			
Total amount on hand and received.....	20,000.00	3,788.21	23,788.21
DISBURSEMENTS.			
To amount expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, viz:			
1. Services	7,680.97	751.00	8,431.97
2. Marketing.....	3,340.85	483.53	3,824.38
3. Use of telephone.....	40.00	40.00	80.00
4. Gas.....	588.50	84.00	672.50
5. Fuel.....	1,838.36		1,838.36
6. Ice.....	553.40		553.40
7. Groceries and provisions	3,631.89	436.18	4,068.07
8. Improvements and repairs	94.53	635.54	730.07
9. Furniture and housekeeping supplies	392.57	531.83	924.40
10. Books, journals, stationery, and printing	73.48	138.99	212.47
11. Medical and surgical supplies	1,765.45	106.41	1,871.86
12. Incidentals.....		378.44	378.44
Total amount expended	20,000.00	3,585.92	23,585.92
Balance on hand July 1, 1894		202.29	202.29
Total.....	20,000.00	3,788.21	23,788.21

ESTIMATE.

For the necessary support and maintenance of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the sum of \$25,000 will be required.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. MCCHESENEY,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

D C 94—13

192 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Infantile mortality:	
Central venous thrombosis	2
Congenital syphilis	1
Enteritis, catarrhal	2
Inanition	2
Infantile convulsions	1
Meningitis syphilitica	1
Nephritis hemorrhagica, acute	1
Pneumonia, lobar	1
Premature birth	7
Sepsis neonatorum	1
Total	19

Still births—causes:	
Abortion habit	3
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Very respectfully,

GEORGINA F. POPE,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 193

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JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Chairman of Committee.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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ESTIMATE.

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I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. MCCHESNEY,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the annual report of this hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

The appropriations for the present fiscal year are \$22,500 for subsistence, \$15,000 for salaries and compensation, \$4,000 for rent, \$11,500 for miscellaneous, and \$25 for reading matter; total, \$53,025.

Like appropriations are asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, with an addition of \$1,200 to salaries and compensation, \$600 being for hospital janitors, and \$600 for a superintendent of nurses; also, \$5,000 is asked for covering the alleyways between the wards and brick building and dining room, and for heating the wards by steam, making a total of \$59,225.

Very respectfully,

JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.,
Acting Surgeon in Chief.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of this hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

It is proper for me to here state that I am somewhat embarrassed in this attempt by the fact that it is within the last few days only that I was made aware of the prolonged illness of my superior officer, Dr. Daniel H. Williams, and that the work of preparation of this report would devolve upon me. This will explain to you the cause of its reaching you at this late date. It is a source of regret and disappointment to us all that Dr. Williams has been prevented by continued serious illness since his appointment to the position of surgeon in chief from entering actively upon the responsibilities of the professional work of this institution. This untimely misfortune, befalling him as it did, has suspended for a while many needed and valuable improvements contemplated by him. I am pleased to report, however, that he is now rapidly recovering his health, will soon report for active duty, and push rapidly to completion the valuable work for which he is so eminently fitted, and which can but result, under such direction, in a model institution of its kind.

The personnel of the hospital was changed during the year. Dr. Daniel H. Williams was made surgeon in chief on February 15, 1894, vice Dr. C. B. Purvis, resigned. On April 15, 1894, Dr. Patrick Glennan, the executive officer, resigned, and was succeeded by myself. Upon taking charge, on April 16, 1894, permit me to state that I found the affairs of the institution in good condition and a system of professional and businesslike management which reflected great credit upon the professional and executive ability of its former officers

I must say a word as to the possibilities and needs of this hospital. With the very limited appropriation too much credit can not be given to the retiring management for the rapid growth and development of this institution and the excellency of the work done here. I find, however, that the scope of work here has not been approximately estimated, even by those most interested in its results. The colored people of this country are poor and their institutions are poor. Their poverty aids materially in limiting their knowledge of the laws of health as well as not permitting relief from suffering when attacked by sickness. As a result of their poor condition they are subjected helplessly to disease in its worst form. The busy practitioner here has no time to give them. They sicken and die without medical attention. Some knowledge of the truth of this statement may be had by your consideration of Table B. There it will be seen that a large number die from simple neglect, and their first treatment in the majority of cases is received only after admission into the hospital. If it be remembered, also, that in this table is included only a very small per cent even of our local sick, and that the same condition exists among them all over the country, we can better form some estimate of the very large number of their helpless and deserving sick and the demands for relief. It is here that the humane element of the hospital broadens and its very great possibilities begin to be seen. The work here has always been national in character, should be so continued, and both the direct and indirect relief of these suffering people should be made to ramify every part of our land. Here we find the only opportunity for first-class clinical advantages offered colored medical students in the South. Here we have the only opportunity to build up a national institution for the thorough training of the young colored women, especially of the South, for nurses.

The colored people are, indeed, sadly in need of both the skilled physician and the careful, intelligent, trained nurse. They should come from among their own people. While the Freedmen's Hospital does not limit its admission to colored people, all races being treated here alike, yet it answers the above purpose in a way that no other institution in the country does and probably never will. I believe, therefore, that Congress should be urged to be liberal in its appropriation for this institution.

I regret to note that there is a disposition to have the hospital saddled upon the District of Columbia. I question both the wisdom and justice of this policy. The hospital, from its beginning, has been and still is a national institution. This is somewhat indicated in Table E, to which I invite your attention. This was so intended, and should be so continued, as it broadens materially the opportunity for doing good. But it is not just to the people of the District to compel them to pay one-half of the expense, as patients are received here from all parts of the country and a large per cent of the inmates are of the soldier element. Moreover, this transfer tends seriously to narrow the scope of the work done here, and which can but result in serious detriment to the institution.

The need of a more liberal appropriation is very evident from our pay rolls. It is a matter of general comment from all who have occasion to notice the pay of our nurses and laborers that they are so poorly compensated. Indeed, we have a large corps of laborers who receive no pay. This help is obtained only through the shrewd management of the hospital officials from the convalescent patients, and without which we would not be able to get along with the means allowed us by Congress.

I now come to another idea of which I have often thought. I believe that a pay ward to the hospital should be permitted and its development encouraged. There are a large number of applicants whom pride will not allow to receive free treatment, yet they desire and deserve the care and treatment of this hospital. Their limited means will not permit treatment at home. They should be admitted and the fund from this source be placed with the proper disbursing official.

I must also call your attention to a condition of affairs at this institution which borders almost upon criminal neglect. It is that none of the buildings on these grounds are connected. The patients who have to be carried from any of the eight wards to the administration building for operations, examinations, etc., must be carried on stretchers through the open grounds in the winter storms and cold and summer heat without the protection of even a tree over them. The same condition exists between the eight wards and the dining room, through which space the convalescent patient must pass at mealtime, and meals be carried to the wards for patients confined to bed. Over this pathway there is no shelter or protection of any kind. I must urge an immediate appropriation for the humane object of connecting these several buildings by covered alleys.

I wish also to call your attention to what I consider would be a piece of economy for the Government. We have upon the grounds two large boilers, which I believe will generate sufficient steam with which could be heated all the hospital buildings. I believe that pipes can be run with the alleys above suggested in a way to heat successfully these buildings at a reduced cost. I ask that early attention be paid to this suggestion.

The hospital buildings proper are old and antiquated. The good work done here fully justifies Congress in gradually replacing the frame structures by modern brick wards.

I hope that it will not be long before we can follow the improvements above outlined by this much-needed change.

The whole number of patients admitted and treated in the hospital was 3,008, an increase of 382 over last year. Of this number 579 were white and 2,429 colored. Of the white, 451 were males and 128 females. Of the colored, 1,121 were males and 1,308 females.

In the dispensary attached 5,693 persons were prescribed for.

The cases treated were surgical, medical, and obstetrical. The number of surgical operations performed were 239, as follows: Amputation of leg, 3; amputation of arm, 1; amputation of fingers, 5; amputation of toes, 1; excision of fatty tumor of thigh, 1; of polypus tumor of uterus, 1; of fibroid tumor of uterus, 1; of cancer of penis, 1; sarcoma of liver, 1; reduction of dislocation of shoulder, 2; dislocation of hip, 1; setting of fracture of clavicle, 1; of fracture of humerus, 2; of ulna, 1; of radius and ulna, 3; of ribs, 2; of fibula, 1; of tibia, 3; of tibia and fibula, 4; of compound fracture of tibia and fibula, 3; of comminuted fracture of tibia and fibula, 1; of patella, 1; of ankle joint, 1; gunshot wounds, 8; incised wounds, 9; lacerated wounds, 11; contused wounds, 10; punctured wounds, 7; stricture of urethra, 12; fistula in ano, 6; vesico-vaginal fistula, 1; recto-vaginal fistula, 1; restoration of perinaeum, 1; abscesses, 33; phimosis, 13; paraphimosis, 1; hydrocele, 4; reduction of strangulated inguinal hernia, 1; bubo, 6; laparotomy, 2; extraction of cataract, 2; removal of tarsal tumors, 27; removal of pterygium, 2; scarification of conjunctiva, 2; cauterization of corneal ulcer, 3; hordeolum, 3; strabismus externus, 4; strabis-

mus internus, 2; wound of lid, 1; entropion, 1; ptosis, 2; lipoma of conjunctiva, 1; sebaceous adenoma of lid, 1; cyst of cornea, 1; ankyloblepharon, 1; foreign body in cornea, 1; extraction of foreign body from ear, 2; removal of ceruminous deposit, 10; Wilde's incision, 1; mastoid operation, 1; aural polypus, 2; nasal tumor, 2.

The accompanying tables, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, give a concise statement of the work done in the hospital during the year, the cause of death, disease, occupation, nativity, and number admitted each month. Table G shows the growth of the hospital during the past twenty years. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, 190 persons were admitted; for the year ending June 30, 1894, 2,801. One hundred and twenty-three ex-soldiers were cared for upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions. Six pensioners were admitted upon orders from the secretary of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, for which the hospital received \$32.

Dr. E. Oliver Belt has continued the eye and ear clinics during the past year. His services have been of great value to the hospital in his specialty. A full report of his cases and operations will be found in Table I.

Two hundred and fifty-seven children were born in the hospital, 90 cases of alcoholism treated, and 3 of diphtheria.

Mrs. Ada Spurgeon has continued her mission work among the sick, and has been instrumental in doing much good. Religious services have been conducted regularly by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a Catholic society. The fathers from St. Augustine's and the Rev. Edward Marshall Mott, of Rock Creek Church, are regular in attendance.

Convalescents and others capable of performing light duties have done so. The following articles having been made by the women: Bedsacks, 18; pillowcases, 234; sheets, 340; towels, 306; shirts, 200; drawers, 240; chemises, 120; dresses, 75; aprons, 104; skirts, 26; night-gowns, 89; curtains, 28; tray covers, 24.

Very respectfully,

JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.,
Acting Surgeon-in-Chief.

TABLE A.—Causes of death.

Diseases, etc.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diseases, etc.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Phthisis pulmonalis.....			38	38	76	Puerperal fever.....				2	2
Hæmoptysis.....			3	1	4	Peritonitis.....	1		1		2
Valvular disease of heart..	1		7	6	14	Gastritis.....		1		2	3
Cardiac dropsy.....		1	5	5	11	Concussion of brain.....				1	1
Hypertrophy of heart.....			2		2	Aneurism of innominate					
Fatty degeneration of heart			2		2	artery.....			1		1
Typhoid fever.....	1		8	9	18	Convulsions.....			3	3	6
Malarial fever.....			1		1	Burns.....		1	2	1	4
Typho-malarial fever.....			2	2	4	Marasmus.....			3	2	5
Pneumonia.....			7		7	Tuberculosis.....	1		1	4	6
Pleuro-pneumonia.....			2	1	3	Congestive chill.....			1		1
Congestion of lungs.....			1	1	2	(1) Confinement, (2) heart					
Senile debility.....	1	1	8	4	14	clot.....				1	1
Congenital debility.....			6	5	11	(1) Confinement, (2) acute					
Bright's disease.....			8	2	10	articular rheumatism;					
Acute diarrhea.....				1	1	exhaustion.....				1	1
Chronic diarrhea.....			1	1	2	(1) Extra-uterine pregnan-					
Apoplexy.....		1	12	1	14	cy, (2) peritonitis.....				1	1
Softening of brain.....	1		1	1	3	Fibroid tumor of uterus,					
Congestion of brain.....	1		3	1	5	asthenia.....				1	1
Congestion of brain and						Cancer of uterus and va-					
lungs.....			1		1	gina.....				1	1
Paralysis, general.....	1		3	2	6	(1) Alcoholism, (2) epileptic					
Cancer of axilla.....			1		1	convulsions.....	1				1
Cancer of stomach.....			1		1	Necrosis of pelvis, senile					
Cancer of uterus.....				1	1	debility.....				1	1
Cancer of liver.....			1		1	Congenital syphilis.....			1		1
Cancer of pancreas.....			1		1	Tertiary syphilis.....			1		1
Sarcoma of liver.....			1		1	(1) Coxalgia, (2) exhaustion				1	1
Gangrene of foot.....			2	1	3	Abscess of genital organs					
Gangrene of scrotum.....			4		4	(infiltration of urine).....			1		1
Caries of ribs.....			1		1	Comminuted fracture of					
(1) Scrofula, (2) necrosis of						leg, concussion of brain			1		1
knee.....				1	1	Paraplegia.....			1		1
Trismus nascentium.....				1	1	Hemiplegi.....			1		1
Premature birth.....			4	2	6	Diabetes.....			1		1
Acute cystitis and nephri-						(1) Abscess of lung, (2)					
tis.....				1	1	hemorrhage from rup-			1		1
Chronic cystitis.....			2	1	3	ture of lung.....					
Chronic enterocolitis.....				1	1						
Puerperal eclampsia.....				1	1						
Puerperal metritis.....				1	1						
						Total.....	9	5	159	115	288

TABLE B.—Number of deaths occurring within ten days after admission and the time each case was in the hospital prior to death.

1 died in 5 minutes after admission.	1 died in 27 hours after admission.
1 died in 10 minutes after admission.	2 died in 36 hours after admission.
1 died in 15 minutes after admission.	10 died in 2 days after admission.
1 died in 1 hour after admission.	10 died in 3 days after admission.
1 died in 2 hours after admission.	16 died in 4 days after admission.
1 died in 5 hours after admission.	10 died in 5 days after admission.
1 died in 6 hours after admission.	11 died in 6 days after admission.
3 died in 10 hours after admission.	6 died in 7 days after admission.
1 died in 12 hours after admission.	9 died in 8 days after admission.
2 died in 15 hours after admission.	4 died in 9 days after admission.
1 died in 21 hours after admission.	2 died in 10 days after admission.
5 died in 24 hours after admission.	

Total, 100; over one-third of all the deaths occurring during the year

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TABLE C.—Diseases and conditions for which patients were admitted and treated in hospital.

Diseases, etc.	White.		Colored.		Diseases, etc.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Fracture of clavicle.....			1		Orchitis.....	3		10	
Fracture of scapula.....			1		Phimosis.....	1		21	
Fracture of humerus.....	1				Paraphimosis.....			3	
Fracture of olecranon process..	1				Stricture of urethra.....	6		8	
Fracture of ulna.....			1		Fistula of scrotum.....			3	
Fracture of radius and ulna.....			3		Abscess of scrotum.....			2	
Fracture of ribs.....			2		Gangrene of scrotum.....			4	
Fracture of fibula.....	1				Nephritis.....			1	2
Fracture of tibia.....			1	2	Dysuria.....	2			
Fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1	1	2		Hematuria.....				1
Compound fracture of tibia and fibula.....	1		2		Incontinence.....	2		4	3
Comminuted fracture of tibia and fibula.....			1		Hydrocele.....			1	
Fracture of patella.....			1		Cystitis.....	1		4	16
Fracture of anklejoint.....			1		Fistula in ano.....	3	1	2	2
Dislocation of shoulder.....			2		Ulceration of rectum.....			1	1
Gunshot wounds.....			6	2	Hemorrhoids.....	4		1	2
Incised wounds.....			6	3	Bright's disease.....			9	5
Lacerated wounds.....	1		7	3	General dropsy.....			3	
Contused wounds.....	2	2	4	2	Acute rheumatism.....	31	9	49	38
Punctured wounds.....	2		4	1	Chronic rheumatism.....	11	5	30	7
Contusions.....	19	2	18	3	Syphilitic rheumatism.....	1		3	1
Sprains.....	2		4	1	Lumbago.....	4	1	4	
Synovitis.....	1	1	4	2	Coxalgia.....				1
Congenital deformity.....				1	Neuralgia.....	3	2	4	8
Inflammation of kneejoint.....				1	Intercostal neuralgia.....	1			
Periostitis.....			2	4	Otorrhœa.....			1	
Paronychia.....			3		Otitis media.....	1		1	
Ingrowing toe nail.....			1		Alcoholism.....	65	8	6	6
Frostbite.....	1		6	1	Delirium tremens.....	2		2	1
Dog bite.....			1		Elephantiasis of lip.....			1	
Caries of frontal bone.....			1		Cataract.....		1	1	3
Caries of ulna and radius.....			1		Conjunctivitis.....			1	
Caries of knee and femur.....			1		Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular.....				1
Caries of anklejoint.....			1		Ophthalmia.....		1		
Necrosis of humerus.....			1		Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1			
Necrosis of kneejoint.....				2	Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal.....			2	
Necrosis of tibia.....				1	Iritis.....			2	4
Necrosis of pelvis.....			1		Iritis, syphilitic.....			2	1
Necrosis of toe.....				2	Keratitis, syphilitic.....				1
Necrosis.....			1		Keratitis, phlyctenular.....			1	
Amputation of fingers.....			2		Opacity of cornea.....	1		1	1
Amputation of toes.....				1	Ulcer of cornea.....				2
Exostosis of scapula.....	1				Pterygium.....			1	
Curvature of spine.....	1				Paralysis of motor oculi.....			1	
Gangrene of foot.....			3	1	Chronic aural catarrh.....	1	1		
Senile gangrene of foot.....			1	1	Pruritus.....		1		
Ulcers.....	5				Lupus.....			2	
Chronic ulcers.....	10	1	17	18	Elephantiasis of foot.....	1			
Varicose ulcers.....				2	Adenitis.....	1			1
Abscesses.....	3		13	17	Scrofula.....	1		6	4
Burns.....	3	1	4	4	Intermittent fever, quotidian.....	9		23	
Fatty tumors.....				1	Intermittent fever, tertian.....	10	2	22	11
Tumors.....	1		2		Typhoid fever.....	4	3	26	29
Sarcoma of liver.....			1		Typho-malarial fever.....	1		5	1
Sarcoma.....				1	Malarial fever.....	31	1	57	28
Cancer of breast.....				2	Erysipelas.....	2	2	7	3
Cancer of axilla.....			1		Erysipelas, phlegmonous.....			1	
Cancer of stomach.....			1		Rubeola.....	1		1	1
Cancer of uterus.....				3	Varicella.....				2
Cancer of penis.....			1		Diphtheria.....			1	2
Cancer of liver.....			1		Acute bronchitis.....	10		13	9
Cancer of pancreas.....			1		Chronic bronchitis.....	4		5	
Cancer of foot.....			1		Influenza.....				2
Hernia, inguinal.....	1		5	1	La grippe.....	13	4	46	29
Hernia, strangulated inguinal.....			2		Nasal polypus.....				1
Hernia, femoral.....				1	Nasal catarrh.....	1			1
Aneurism of innominate artery.....			1		Ozæna.....				1
Aneurism of aorta.....			1		Tonsillitis.....	1	1	8	6
Aneurism.....	1				Follicular tonsillitis.....			1	
Syphilis.....	3	2	28	41	Ulcerated sore throat.....			1	1
Syphilis, secondary.....	7	3	14	20	Asthma.....	6	3	12	8
Syphilis, tertiary.....		3	2	4	Pleurisy.....		2		15
Syphilitic condylomata.....			1	7	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	7	3	57	66
Syphilitic ulcer.....			1	2	Hæmoptysis.....	1		7	2
Gonorrhœa.....	4	4	24	1	Pneumonia.....			3	1
Gleet.....	1		1		Congestion of lungs.....			3	1
Bubo.....	1	3	36	18	Congestive chill.....			2	
Phagedenic chancre.....			4		Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1			2
Chancroid.....		2			Typhoid pneumonia.....			1	
					Acute laryngitis.....			1	
					Tuberculosis.....	1		4	6

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TABLE C.—*Diseases and conditions for which patients were admitted and treated in hospital—Continued.*

Diseases, etc.	White.		Colored.		Diseases, etc.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Valvular disease of heart.....	6	...	20	18	Concussion of brain.....	...	...	...	2
Cardiac dropsy.....	1	2	13	9	Softening of brain.....	...	...	2	2
Hypertrophy of heart.....	...	...	4	...	Hydrocephalus.....	...	...	1	...
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	...	...	2	1	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	...	...	1	2
Angina pectoris.....	2	...	...	...	Apoplexy.....	...	1	12	1
Endocarditis.....	...	...	...	1	Sunstroke.....	2	...	1	...
Pharyngitis.....	...	...	...	2	Poison, poison ivy.....	1	...	...	...
Stricture of œsophagus.....	1	...	...	...	Pregnancy.....	...	9	...	264
Gastralgia.....	1	...	5	5	Extra-uterine pregnancy.....	...	...	...	1
Gastritis.....	1	2	2	10	Premature birth.....	...	...	3	3
Gastrodynia.....	...	...	...	4	Miscarriage.....	...	1	...	14
Dyspepsia.....	...	2	1	7	Abortion.....	...	...	...	5
Constipation.....	1	1	1	1	Threatened abortion.....	...	...	...	12
Enteritis.....	...	...	1	1	Confinement.....	...	1	...	13
Chronic entero-colitis.....	...	...	...	1	Puerperal eclampsia.....	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	...	...	...	4	Puerperal mania.....	...	...	...	1
Dysentery.....	4	...	1	4	Puerperal metritis.....	...	...	...	1
Marasmus.....	...	...	3	3	Metritis.....	...	1	...	14
Cholera morbus.....	...	...	1	1	Vulvovaginitis.....	...	...	...	1
Enteralgia.....	1	1	7	6	Endometritis.....	...	1	...	7
Myalgia.....	4	2	5	7	Endocervicitis.....	...	1	...	1
Acute diarrhea.....	12	3	10	8	Fibroid tumor of uterus.....	...	...	...	9
Chronic diarrhea.....	1	...	1	4	Prolapsus uteri.....	...	...	...	4
Tubercular diarrhea.....	...	...	1	1	Lacerated cervix.....	...	...	...	2
Hepatitis.....	...	...	...	1	Recto-vaginal fistula.....	...	...	...	1
Icterus.....	2	...	2	3	Vesico-vaginal fistula.....	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis.....	1	...	3	1	Ovaritis.....	...	...	...	8
Aphonia.....	...	...	1	...	Lacerated perinæum.....	...	...	...	1
Hysteria.....	...	...	...	13	Mammitis.....	...	...	...	2
Cephalalgia.....	2	1	4	7	Cellulitis.....	...	...	...	1
Hemicrania.....	...	...	...	2	Cervicitis.....	...	...	...	5
Neurasthenia.....	5	...	1	1	Neuralgia of ovaries.....	...	...	...	2
Dementia.....	...	1	1	1	Amenorrhea.....	...	...	...	4
Insanity.....	...	2	2	...	Dysmenorrhea.....	...	...	...	4
Acute mania.....	...	1	...	...	Menorrhagia.....	...	...	...	12
Attempted suicide.....	...	1	...	...	Metrorrhagia.....	...	...	...	1
Convulsions.....	1	...	5	4	Leucorrhœa.....	...	2	...	2
Vertigo.....	5	...	1	...	Infancy.....	2	5	103	106
Epilepsy.....	2	...	5	2	Congenital debility.....	...	...	6	7
Hystero epilepsy.....	...	...	...	2	Trismus nascentium.....	...	...	...	1
Paralysis, general.....	4	1	8	13	Cholera infantum.....	...	...	1	...
Hemiplegia.....	2	1	4	2	General debility.....	6	2	3	2
Paraplegia.....	1	...	3	...	Senile debility.....	13	1	19	9
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	...	1	...	Senile dementia.....	...	...	2	3
Congestion of brain.....	2	...	5	1	Convalescent.....	23	2	1	3

TABLE D.—*Occupations of patients.*

Occupations.	No.	Occupations.	No.	Occupations.	No.
Servants.....	807	Stonemasons.....	4	Plumber.....	1
Laborers.....	686	Teachers.....	4	Bridge-builder.....	1
Ex-soldiers.....	123	Cigarmakers.....	4	Lineman.....	1
Drivers.....	29	Hodcarriers.....	4	Slater.....	1
Cooks.....	25	Housekeepers.....	3	Solicitor.....	1
Carpenters.....	24	Gardeners.....	3	Civil engineer.....	1
Waiters.....	23	Bakers.....	3	Butler.....	1
Ex-U. S. Navy.....	20	Drug clerks.....	3	Dyer.....	1
Laundresses.....	20	Printers.....	3	Brass-molder.....	1
Clerks.....	15	Bartenders.....	3	Guide.....	1
Barbers.....	12	Machinists.....	2	Horse-trainer.....	1
Hostlers.....	9	Watchmen.....	2	Undertaker.....	1
Painters.....	9	Clam-sellers.....	2	Law student.....	1
Seamstresses.....	8	Wood-sawyers.....	2	Stage-driver.....	1
Plasterers.....	8	Sailmakers.....	2	Musician.....	1
Sailors.....	7	Porters.....	2	Reporter.....	1
Chambermaids.....	7	Butchers.....	2	Weaver.....	1
Shoemakers.....	7	Oystermen.....	2	Junk-dealer.....	1
Farmers.....	6	Peddlers.....	2	Brakeman.....	1
Nurses.....	6	Well-digger.....	1	Whitewasher.....	1
Coachmen.....	6	Drummer.....	1	Fisherman.....	1
Hucksters.....	5	Minister.....	1	Cabinetmaker.....	1
Bricklayers.....	5	Bookbinder.....	1	Boilermaker.....	1
Schoolboys.....	5	Conductor.....	1	Insurance agent.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	5	Engineer.....	1	No occupation.....	72
Tinners.....	5	Carriage-painter.....	1	Unknown.....	497
Tailors.....	4	Boatman.....	1		
Dressmakers.....	4	Collector.....	1		

TABLE E.—*Nativity of patients.*

Where born.	No.	Where born.	No.	Where born.	No.
Virginia.....	978	Scotland.....	5	Missouri.....	1
District of Columbia.....	736	Rhode Island.....	4	Wisconsin.....	1
Maryland.....	489	Mississippi.....	4	Nebraska.....	1
Ireland.....	93	Poland.....	4	Kansas.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	69	Maine.....	3	Arkansas.....	1
North Carolina.....	53	New Hampshire.....	3	Indian Territory.....	1
New York.....	51	Illinois.....	3	Wales.....	1
Germany.....	41	Tennessee.....	3	Austria.....	1
Massachusetts.....	22	Russia.....	3	Belgium.....	1
Ohio.....	21	Florida.....	2	Africa.....	1
South Carolina.....	20	Texas.....	2	New Brunswick.....	1
Georgia.....	16	California.....	2	Norway.....	1
England.....	15	Minnesota.....	2	Nova Scotia.....	1
Kentucky.....	10	Iowa.....	2	Denmark.....	1
Connecticut.....	8	Michigan.....	2	Italy.....	1
Delaware.....	8	Indiana.....	2	Arabia.....	1
New Jersey.....	8	France.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Alabama.....	6	Spain.....	2	Unknown.....	75
Canada.....	6	Sweden.....	2		
West Virginia.....	5	West Indies.....	2		

TABLE F.—*Showing the number admitted each month.*

Month.	No.	Month.	No.
1893.		1894.	
July.....	270	January.....	218
August.....	292	February.....	187
September.....	262	March.....	255
October.....	221	April.....	220
November.....	191	May.....	222
December.....	208	June.....	255
		Total.....	2,801

TABLE G.—*Showing the number admitted each year for the past twenty years.*

During the year ending June—	No.	During the year ending June—	No.	During the year ending June—	No.
1875.....	190	1882.....	1,102	1889.....	2,074
1876.....	319	1883.....	1,373	1890.....	2,392
1877.....	500	1884.....	1,509	1891.....	2,373
1878.....	519	1885.....	1,794	1892.....	2,331
1879.....	642	1886.....	1,923	1893.....	2,422
1880.....	819	1887.....	2,017	1894.....	2,801
1881.....	892	1888.....	1,997		

TABLE H.—*Summary for the year.*

	White.			Colored.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Remaining June 30, 1893.....	24	4	28	86	93	179	207
Admitted.....	426	120	546	902	1,096	1,998	2,544
Born.....	1	4	5	133	119	252	257
Total.....	427	124	551	1,035	1,215	2,250	2,801
Total in hospital.....	451	128	579	1,121	1,308	2,429	3,008
Discharged.....	417	115	532	835	1,075	1,910	2,442
Died.....	9	5	14	159	115	274	288
Stillborn.....		1	1	21	12	33	34
Total.....	426	121	547	1,015	1,202	2,217	2,764
Remaining June 30, 1894.....	25	7	32	106	106	212	244

TABLE I.—Diseases of the eye and ear.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Diseases, etc.	White.	Colored.	Diseases, etc.	White.	Colored.
Blepharitis.....	2	2	Cataract, senile.....	3	20
Wound of lid.....	1	.....	Cataract, inflammatory.....	.....	2
Wart of lid.....	.....	1	Cataract, congenital.....	.....	3
Oedema of lid.....	2	4	Cataract, capsular.....	.....	6
Stye.....	.....	3	Atrophy of eyeball, injury..	.....	1
Tarsal cyst.....	3	29	Hyperopia.....	.....	6
Ectropion.....	.....	2	Presbyopia.....	.....	9
Strabismus internus.....	2	4	Astigmatism.....	2	13
Strabismus externus.....	.....	6	Trichiasis.....	.....	1
Epiphora.....	2	3	Ulcer of lid.....	.....	2
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal.....	14	70	Ptoxis.....	.....	2
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular.....	.....	5	Paralysis of third nerve.....	.....	1
Conjunctivitis, granular.....	.....	3	Ulcer of conjunctiva.....	.....	1
Conjunctivitis, purulent.....	.....	5	Closed pupil.....	.....	1
Conjunctivitis, fol.....	.....	2	Pannus.....	.....	3
Pterygium.....	1	3	Tremulous iris.....	1	1
Keratitis, interstitial.....	3	15	Retinal hemorrhage.....	.....	1
Keratitis, phlyctenular.....	.....	4	Eechymosis of conjunctiva.....	.....	7
Ulcer of cornea.....	1	6	Aphakia.....	.....	1
Opacity of cornea.....	.....	23	Wound of cornea.....	1	1
Iritis.....	.....	28	Muscae.....	.....	2
Synechia, anterior.....	.....	3	Lost eye.....	.....	4
Synechia, posterior.....	2	3	Mystagmus.....	.....	1
Gummata of iris.....	.....	2	Myopia.....	.....	4
Circumcorneal hypertrophy.....	.....	1	Cyst of cornea.....	.....	1
Kerato-iritis.....	1	1	Lipoma of conjunctiva.....	.....	1
Foreign body in cornea.....	.....	1	Sebaceous adenoma of lid.....	.....	1
Foreign body in conjunctiva.....	.....	1	Diplopia.....	.....	2
Hernia of iris.....	.....	2	Mydriasis.....	1	1
Choroiditis.....	.....	2	Ankyloblepharon.....	.....	1
Choroidal atrophy.....	.....	2	Optic neuritis.....	.....	2
Atrophy of the optic nerve.....	.....	5	Opaque nerve fibers.....	.....	1
Pus in anterior chamber.....	.....	1			

TABLE I.—Diseases of the eye and ear—Continued.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Diseases, etc.	White.	Colored.	Diseases, etc.	White.	Colored.
Foreign body in external meatus.....	.....	2	Tinnitus aurium.....	.....	3
Ceruminous deposit.....	.....	2	Keloid.....	.....	2
Chronic aural catarrh.....	19	15	Mastoiditis.....	1	.....
Acute aural catarrh.....	.....	2	Mastoid abscess.....	1	1
Otorrhea.....	2	12	Polypus.....	.....	2
Nerve deafness.....	.....	1	Furuncle.....	1	.....

OPERATIONS.

Eye:			Eye. Continued.		
Extraction of cataract.....	2	.....	Cyst of cornea.....	.....	1
Removal of tarsal tumor.....	3	24	Ankyloblepharon.....	.....	1
Removal of pterygium.....	1	1	Foreign body in cornea.....	.....	1
Scarification of conjunctiva.....	.....	2	Ear:		
Cauterization of corneal ulcer.....	1	2	Extraction of foreign body from ear.....	.....	2
Hordeolum.....	.....	3	Removal of ceruminous deposit.....	5	5
Strabismus externus.....	.....	4	Wilde's incision.....	.....	1
Strabismus internus.....	1	1	Mastoid operation.....	1	.....
Wart of lid.....	.....	1	Aural polypus.....	.....	2
Ectropion.....	.....	1	Nose:		
Ptoxis.....	.....	2	Nasal polypus.....	.....	2
Lipoma of conjunctiva.....	.....	1			
Sebaceous adenoma of lid.....	.....	1			

Total number of operations, 70.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT GIVING INFORMATION REGARDING THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your communication of August 31 I have the honor to submit the following information regarding our institution covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

From the financial statement you will perceive that the income of the hospital from the Government appropriation, Hall fund, subscribers, and charity ball, combined (\$16,700), would not have reached by \$1,176 the amount of the ordinary expenses, even without taking into consideration the interest (\$1,318) on the debt. The accidental increase of income from contributions (\$8,521) have enabled us to pay the interest and \$5,000 on the principal, with a balance of \$1,027.

On account of deficiency in the income the board of directors were compelled, a few years ago, to limit the number of admissions so that there should be at no time more than 40 white and 40 negro children in the hospital at one time, and by reason also of this deficiency we are unable to utilize the capacity of the building. Of late, however, the board have allowed the introduction of an infant ward, with a limit to 12 infants, so that now the extreme limit is 92.

It is estimated that the expenditure for the ensuing year will be increased over the past, as the infant ward will require the employment of additional nurses, besides other necessary expenses.

Of course the amounts to be expected from subscribers and from the charity ball are always uncertain.

For reasons apparent from this statement of facts we think that we are authorized to urge an addition to the usual appropriation, and that \$15,000 be granted to this hospital for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

J. W. H. LOVEJOY,

Chairman Executive Committee, Children's Hospital.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,

Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

ASSURED INCOME.

From the J. C. Hall fund.....	\$4,400
From the Government.....	10,000
	<hr/> 14,400
Incidental or uncertain:	
From subscribers.....	\$1,300
From charity ball.....	1,000
	<hr/> 2,300
From contributions.....	8,521
	<hr/> 25,221
Total from all sources.....	<hr/> <hr/> 25,221

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary expenses of hospital.....	17,876
Interest on debt.....	1,318
	<hr/>
	19,194
Paid on principal.....	5,000
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	24,194
	<hr/>
Balance of debt due.....	22,000
Interest on same for coming year.....	1,100

Summary for year ending June 30, 1894.

Patients remaining in hospital July 1, 1893.....	70
Admitted during year.....	309
	<hr/>
Total treated.....	379
	<hr/>
Admitted:	
White, male.....	78
White, female.....	56
Colored, male.....	96
Colored, female.....	79
	<hr/>
	309
	<hr/>
Discharged:	
Cured—	
White, male.....	44
White, female.....	39
Colored, male.....	68
Colored, female.....	35
	<hr/>
	186
Improved—	
White, male.....	18
White, female.....	13
Colored, male.....	16
Colored, female.....	15
	<hr/>
	62
Unimproved—	
White, male.....	5
White, female.....	2
Colored, male.....	5
Colored, female.....	5
	<hr/>
	17
Died:	
White, male.....	3
White, female.....	4
Colored, male.....	15
Colored, female.....	19
	<hr/>
	41
Remaining:	
White, male.....	19
White, female.....	20
Colored, male.....	14
Colored, female.....	20
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>
Total.....	379

Monthly average attendance in hospital.

July.....	71.61	January.....	71.12
August.....	73.78	February.....	73.60
September.....	70.16	March.....	65.70
October.....	70.09	April.....	63.99
November.....	67.62	May.....	67.38
December.....	71.22	June.....	71.39

Comparative statement for the last six years.

Year.	Patients admitted to hospital.	Patients admitted to dis- pensary.	Surgical opera- tions in hospital.	Surgical opera- tions in dis- pensary.	Daily average patients in hos- pital.	Prescriptions dispensed.		
						In hos- pital.	In dis- pensary.	Total.
1887-'88	181	2,037	36	37	56	3,021	5,655	8,676
1888-'89	193	2,197	61	15	63.6	3,473	5,214	8,687
1889-'90	198	2,591	67	56	63.5	3,907	6,750	10,657
1890-'91	254	2,860	98	70	70.1	4,698	6,541	11,239
1891-'92	274	2,693	93	138	71.23	4,272	5,593	9,865
1892-'93	309	3,051	104	198	72.10	4,178	6,450	10,628

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients treated in hospital and dispensary	3,432
Surgical operations	300
Prescriptions:	
Hospital	4,178
Dispensary	6,450
Out-door service	421
Total	11,079
Teeth extracted	759
Dispensary patients:	
White male	368
White female	372
Colored male	1,119
Colored female	1,192
Total	2,311
Total	3,051

Nativity dispensary patients.

Arizona	1	Maryland	85
Austria	1	Missouri	1
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	5
District of Columbia	2,624	New Jersey	3
Delaware	2	New York	5
England	2	Ohio	2
France	1	Pennsylvania	15
Georgia	1	Rhode Island	1
Germany	2	Russia	4
Illinois	1	South Carolina	1
Ireland	3	Virginia	265
Italy	4	West Virginia	9
Kentucky	3		
Louisiana	1	Total	3,051
Massachusetts	2		

Baby ward.

Admitted	10
Died	2
Remaining	8

REPORT OF HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

Washington, D. C., October 4, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed, in response to your request of August 31, a statement showing, by sex and color, the number of patients treated in the National Homeopathic Hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the number of such patients who received free treatment, and the number who paid for the treatment received. Also, a statement showing by sex, color, and nativity the number of patients treated without charge in the dispensary connected with the hospital during the same period.

From these statements it will be seen that the whole number of patients treated in the hospital was 437, of whom 165 were males and 272 females; 353 white and 84 colored; 150 pay and 287 free. The births were 22 and the deaths 27. The whole number of dispensary patients was 4,851.

It will be noticed that about two free hospital patients were treated to one pay patient; or, to state the matter in another form, the pay patients amounted to 34+ per cent of the whole number treated, and the free patients 65+ per cent, showing that about two-thirds of the work of the hospital proper is charity work; and taking into account the dispensary work, which is all free, the charity assumes still larger proportions, and not only amply justifies the help extended to this institution by Congress in the past, but warrants an estimate for a larger appropriation for the next fiscal year.

There is also inclosed a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the institution during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, showing the receipts to have been \$22,748.60 and the expenditures \$22,304.78, leaving a balance in the treasury on June 30 of \$443.82.

During the year the new laundry has been completed and equipped with modern machinery and appliances, at a cost somewhat exceeding \$3,000. Since the close of the year the hospital has been painted throughout, outside and inside, and now presents a very attractive appearance. Other much needed improvements have been made or are in progress, including some structural changes, additional bath-rooms and water-closets, and an increased water supply for the third and fourth stories. These repairs, including the painting, will cost about \$3,000; and when they are completed it is believed that this hospital will be as attractive, comfortable, and well equipped for its work as any similar institution in the District of Columbia. The money for these improvements is raised by the Ladies' Aid Association, as was also that for the laundry. Too much credit can not be given to these devoted and self-sacrificing women for the splendid work they have done and are doing for this hospital.

A little more than a year ago a training school for nurses was established and the service of the hospital reorganized in the interest of efficiency and economy. The school thus far has been a marked success, and has not only increased the efficiency of the professional service and raised it to a very high standard of excellence, but it has proven to be an important source of revenue for the hospital as well.

Eliminating from the expenditures for the last year the items pertaining to improvements and the payment of bills coming over from

the previous year, there remains about \$17,000 as the cost of maintenance during the year. Of this sum, more than two-thirds, or about \$12,000, was required for the care and treatment of free patients in the hospital and dispensary. In view of this fact, and of the further fact that nearly \$17,000 has been raised by the friends of the hospital for improvements since Congress has appropriated anything for this purpose, it is thought not unreasonable to ask Congress to appropriate \$10,000 for maintenance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and it is requested that that sum be recommended by you.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. LYMAN,
First Vice-President.

(By direction of Board of Trustees.)

JOHN TRACEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Charities, Washington, D. C.

Medical statistics for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

HOSPITAL.

Patients in hospital July 1, 1893.....	34	
Admitted during year.....	381	
Births.....	22	
	<hr/>	437
Discharged.....	383	
Died.....	27	
In hospital June 30, 1894.....	27	
	<hr/>	437

Classification.

Males.....	165	
Females.....	272	
	<hr/>	437
White.....	353	
Colored.....	84	
	<hr/>	437
Pay.....	150	
Free.....	287	
	<hr/>	437

DISPENSARY.

New patients treated during year ending June 30, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	148	190	338
Colored.....	352	795	1,147
Total.....	500	985	1,485

Nativity.

United States.....	1,440	Hungary.....	2
Ireland.....	26	Switzerland.....	2
Germany.....	6	Denmark.....	2
England.....	3	Sweden.....	1
Scotland.....	3		
			<hr/>
			1,485
Number of old patients treated.....			3,366
			<hr/>
Total.....			4,851

208 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

To balance June 30, 1893.....	\$4.62
From patients.....	5,543.46
From U. S. Treasury, as per appropriation.....	7,000.00
From engineer for board.....	48.00
From membership dues.....	17.00
From Ladies' Aid, for laundry.....	2,460.82
From Ladies' Aid, for superintendent's salary.....	900.00
From outside nursing.....	624.70
From donations.....	150.00
From loan.....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	22,748.60

EXPENDITURES.

On account of—	
Food supplies.....	\$7,359.83
Medical supplies.....	1,267.35
Gas.....	969.55
Salaries.....	5,482.24
Printing.....	273.65
Furniture.....	21.75
Account of laundry.....	700.00
General repairs.....	129.72
Interest.....	78.50
Insurance.....	98.00
Telephone.....	105.00
Advertising.....	17.92
Coal.....	1,445.00
Laundry machinery.....	1,760.82
Plumbing.....	122.36
Dry goods.....	229.33
Note.....	1,500.00
Ice.....	262.58
Miscellaneous.....	481.18
	<hr/>
	22,304.78
Balance June 30, 1894.....	<hr/>
	443.82
Total.....	<hr/>
	22,748.60

REPORT WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 23, 1894.*

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to my absence from the city during the entire summer, I have been unable until now to send you the inclosed data of the work to the Washington Hospital for Foundlings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Babies in hospital July 1, 1893.....	20
Babies in hospital July 1, 1894.....	25
Received from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.....	62
Deaths from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.....	45

Of this number 12 were practically in a dying condition on their arrival at the asylum.

Adoptions from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.....	12
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Respectfully submitted.

LOUISE M. SMITHE,
Secretary Board of Directors.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 31st ultimo, I respectfully submit the following report of St. Ann's Infant Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which is now, as it has been for nearly a quarter of a century, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

During the year 10 Sisters of Charity, with myself as Superior, were on duty at the institution, and our services to the orphans and foundlings in the asylum were rendered without any charge whatever upon the funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the institution.

The number of paid employés connected with the asylum during the year were as follows:

Ten female house servants, at \$8 per month and board; 1 male servant, at \$15 per month and board; 1 boy, at \$5 per month and board; 25 wet nurses, at \$10 per month, making a total expenditure for labor of employés of \$4,200, not including their board.

The average daily number of inmates was 135. Board was paid by relatives or friends of persons cared for at the asylum in 20 cases. The gross amount received during the year from the 20 cases was \$1,093.

Largest number of inmates at one time.....	145
Smallest number of inmates at one time.....	120
Number of inmates on last day of fiscal year.....	138

No worthy application for admission to the asylum was refused. Children of all nations and creeds, white and colored, Protestant and Catholic, are all admitted and cared for.

The number of infants supported outside of the asylum during the year by wet nurses, who are especially employed for that purpose and paid out of the appropriation granted by Congress, was 59.

My quarterly reports, regularly rendered, give the list of those inmates who left the institution, with full particulars, as required, in each case.

The deaths during the year were 77.

By reference to my quarterly reports, the detailed statement in each case of death, name, age of person, cause of death, and length of time in the institution is given.

The financial statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of the asylum during the year, also appears from my reports, with all requisite vouchers, which have been promptly rendered to your office and to the Treasury Department.

I have no suggestions to offer upon the subject of future administrative improvement or legislation in respect to our institution. The record shows how carefully and economically the asylum has been managed.

The cost per capita for the support of the inmates kept in the institution was about \$8 per month—a much lower rate, as I am informed, than that of any similar institution in the District. This does not include the infants outside of the asylum in charge of wet nurses.

I respectfully request that you will invite special attention to the charter rights of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, as provided by the act of Congress, approved by President Lincoln, March 3, 1863, and to the

fact that our incorporators have, every year since 1863, held annual meetings.

The orphans and foundlings are properly cared for, fed, clothed, and supported at the asylum until they reach the age of 7 years, and the Sisters of Charity devote their whole time, night and day, to them. By sewing, personal appeals to the charitably disposed, selling of ornaments, books, etc., the sisters, under great difficulties, have managed, with the small appropriations granted to them by Congress, to enlarge the asylum and properly support its numerous helpless inmates.

In 1877 Congress first granted an appropriation of \$5,000 toward the support of the orphans and foundlings at St. Ann's. A like sum was appropriated each year thereafter to the asylum until 1887, when, being satisfied of the absolute necessity therefor, Congress increased the allowance to \$6,000, which sum was continued each year by Congress until 1890, when, upon the merits of the case, the appropriation was increased to \$6,500.

In the year 1893 the board of children's guardians was organized by Congress, when our appropriation was reduced to 60 per cent, the remaining 40 per cent being allowed said board.

This year our appropriation was reduced from \$6,500 (the amount applied for) to \$5,400.

For the next fiscal year we ask for an appropriation of \$6,500, which is nearly \$12,000 less than the amount absolutely required to enable the sisters to support these abandoned and homeless infants, as will be observed from the following recapitulation of the expenses and receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, to wit:

Expenses:

Board, clothing, and support of 110 children inside asylum, estimated at \$8 per month	\$10,560
Clothing and support of 59 children outside asylum in charge of wet nurses, estimated at \$1 per month	780
Estimated cost for medicine for all the children inside and outside asylum	750
Expenditures for labor of employes	4,200
Board of 12 servants, estimated at \$8 per month	1,152
Total	17,442

Receipts:

From appropriation by Congress	\$3,900
From relatives and friends of inmates	1,093
	<u>4,993</u>

Amount of expenses in excess of receipts	12,449
--	--------

In the foregoing statement I have made no estimate of the expenditures for fuel, lights, ordinary repairs of building and furniture, and other incidental expenses, amounting annually to several thousand dollars. It therefore will be seen that, unless Congress should grant the appropriation requested for our chartered asylum, it will be a matter of impossibility for the sisters to obtain the money necessary to feed, nurse, clothe, house, and properly care for the unfortunate waifs of humanity who are never denied admittance to St. Ann's.

Most respectfully,

SISTER AGNES,
Superior in Charge.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the report of the board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary, No. 217 Delaware avenue NE., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

During this period there were 1,592 new patients admitted, 2,280 cases treated surgically and medicinally, and 3,652 prescriptions filled. The growing demands of the sickly poor would have more than doubled this work had the board of directors sufficient funds available to meet the necessary expenses.

During the year the dispensary received from all sources the sum of \$933, of which \$500 was contributed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and \$360 by the lady managers. For the same time the board expended \$785.64 to defray expenses economically incurred and the lady managers paid the rent, amounting to \$360. From these figures it will be seen that the board paid out \$212.64 more than they received and the dispensary is really in debt to that amount. From past experience the fact can be clearly proven that this dispensary is sadly in need of more money in order to carry on the good work.

To meet the charitable demands the board of directors, on the 1st day of January, 1894, leased the valuable property No. 217 Delaware avenue NE. for the term of two years, with the right of purchase, for the sum of \$10,000, as will be seen by a copy of the contract herewith inclosed. This property was selected with a great deal of care, after a thorough investigation. Its location is admirably suited for a dispensary on Capitol Hill and the building is sufficiently large not only for dispensary work, but for an emergency hospital, which is an urgent necessity in this section of the city. The board of directors and the lady managers desire that Congress should purchase this property for a dispensary and emergency hospital on the terms of the aforesaid contract, and we earnestly request that you recommend this purchase in your report to the Commissioners and to Congress. We can safely advise that this property is cheap at \$10,000. Land values are steadily increasing in this section, and by the end of our lease this property will be worth at least \$12,000.

In addition to this purchase I am directed by the board of directors to ask for an appropriation for the fiscal year of 1896 of \$2,500 to meet the increasing demands of the dispensary and to establish an emergency hospital, which will require the services of a resident physician, one or two nurses, surgical instruments, and the necessary beds.

For the present fiscal year we ask for an appropriation of \$1,500 to meet the urgent demands on this dispensary, as it is impossible to perform the charitable work demanded of us with the small sum of \$500. The depressed financial condition of the country during the past year has made it difficult to collect any money from the public, and we are forced to rely on an increased appropriation.

In this connection the board take pleasure in reporting that the attending physicians have performed their duties, so generously donated

to the public, with skill and fidelity, and they have been ably assisted in their work by their faithful assistants and the house physician.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES C. LANCASTER,

President of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Dispensary.

Hon. JOHN TRACEY,

Superintendent of Charities.

The officers of the dispensary are:

President, Charles C. Lancaster, 1313 F street NW.

Vice-president, Thomas W. Smith, First street and Indiana avenue NW.

Treasurer, George F. Harbin, 319 Pennsylvania avenue SE.

Secretary, Henry K. Simpson, 302 Pennsylvania avenue SE.

Board of directors: John V. Carraher, M. D.; John T. Winter, M. D.; Frank T. Chamberlain, M. D.; D. Olin Leech, M. D.; Llewellyn Eliot, M. D.; W. P. C. Hazen, M. D.; Louis K. Beatty, M. D.; William H. Crosby; Clarence R. Dufour, M. D.; Charles G. Dulin, Charles C. Lancaster, Thomas W. Smith, Henry K. Simpson, George F. Harbin, Michael I. Weller, A. D. Van Derveer.

The lady managers have the following officers, with a membership of 60 ladies: President, Mrs. G. A. Chamberlain; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles G. Dulin, Mrs. Charles C. Lancaster; treasurer, Mrs. P. V. De Graw; secretary, Mrs. Llewellyn Eliot.

LEASE OF PREMISES.

This agreement, made this twentieth day of December, A. D. 1893, by and between the National Safe Deposit Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia, a body corporate under the laws of the United States, party of the first part, and the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia, a body corporate duly incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said party of the first part has agreed to let and does hereby let to the said party of the second part the premises known as number 217 Delaware avenue, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, being the south half of lot numbered six (6), in square numbered six hundred and eighty-six (686), according to the ground plan of said city, except that part of said lot heretofore dedicated for alley purposes, for the full term of two years, commencing from the first day of January, A. D. 1894; the said party of the second part yielding and paying as rental therefor the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars during the first year of its tenancy, and the sum of four hundred dollars during the second year; said rental for the first year payable in monthly installments of thirty dollars in advance, and said rental for the second year payable in monthly installments of thirty-three and one-third dollars in advance; the first payment of said monthly installments to be made on the first day of January, A. D. 1894, and a like payment on the first day of each and every succeeding month during the continuance of this lease.

And the said party of the second part hereby agrees to take and hold said premises as tenant for the term aforesaid at the said rental payable as aforesaid; that it will not assign this lease or sublet said premises without the consent in writing of the said party of the first part first had and obtained; that it will not use said premises for any unlawful purposes, or carry on any business therein except that of a dispensary or hospital for the poor; that it will pay all bills for gas used on the premises (making the deposit at the gas office to secure the same, if necessary); that it will pay all the water rents for said premises which may become due and payable during its tenancy thereof; that it will make no alterations in the general plan of said house or any of the rooms therein without the written consent of the party of the first part; that it will make all necessary repairs to said premises at its own expense, except such as are rendered necessary by reason of damage by fire and tempest.

And it is further agreed that if the rent hereinbefore reserved or any of said installments be not paid at the time agreed upon, although no demand shall have been made for the same, or if any of the covenants herein contained be not performed according to their full tenor and effect, then it shall be lawful for the said party of the first part to terminate this lease by a notice in writing of ten days to that

effect, which notice may be served on the said party of the second part by leaving the same on said premises, and upon the expiration of the said ten days this lease shall forever cease and determine, and the said party of the first part may reenter on said premises and repossess the same.

And it is further agreed that no waiver of one breach of any covenant herein shall be construed to be a waiver of the covenant, itself or of any subsequent breach thereof.

This agreement further witnesseth that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of five dollars paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, hereby grants to said party of the second part the privilege of purchasing the unincumbered title in fee simple to said building and premises at any time before the expiration or determination of this lease, at and for the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), upon the following terms, to wit: Two thousand dollars in cash; balance in one note for eight thousand dollars, payable in six years from date of purchase, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to be secured by deed of trust upon said building and premises to such trustees as said party of the first part may appoint; said deed of trust to provide for sale in default of payment of principal, interest, or taxes, and to provide that said party of the second part shall keep said building insured against fire for at least four thousand dollars during continuance of the trust. All taxes to date of purchase to be paid by said party of the first part, and cost of conveyancing to be paid by the said party of the second part.

In testimony whereof the said parties have signed these presents and caused their corporate seals to be attached at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and nine-three.

[SEAL.]

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT SAVINGS AND
TRUST COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By its president,

BENJAMIN P. SNYDER.

Attest:

ALBERT S. STURTEVANT,
Secretary.

[SEAL.]

THE EASTERN DISPENSARY OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

By its president,

CHARLES C. LANCASTER.

Attest:

HENRY K. SIMPSON,
Secretary.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1894.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The board of managers of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia submit their annual report for the year ending June 30, 1894.

We have had to mourn the death of Charles M. Matthews, esq., one of our managers and for four years president of the board, a Christian gentleman, a liberal contributor, and a warm friend of our Home School, as, indeed, he was of every institution which offered aid and support to the poor and destitute. We shall long feel the want of his wise and prudent counsels.

This institution was organized as a charitable association in the year 1867, and was incorporated under the general act in the year 1872. It derived no privileges or powers from the law, and exercises none now but such as the corporators possess as individuals and private persons. Our expenses were expected to be, and for several years were in fact, paid by private contributors; but, as the value of the work appeared, partial appropriations were made by the District government, we were allowed the use and possession of the old poorhouse property, and the appropriations were gradually increased until for the last seven years the Industrial Home School has been entirely supported by them.

Our business has from the first been that of what is known as the Industrial School, of which hundreds are in operation throughout the country here and abroad; then of clothing, feeding, and lodging girls and boys, giving them a moderate education, teaching them some branches of industry whereby they may earn a living, and as soon as they are prepared to do so to find places for them. Our success has been such as to demonstrate the excellence of the plan. Our children so placed have, almost without exception, done well. Employers have been satisfied, and we have of late years found little or no difficulty in placing children when prepared to be put out.

During the year 1892-'93 the number of inmates averaged 100, but toward the close of the year the intention of Congress to reduce our appropriation and give nearly half of it to the board of guardians became so manifest that we could do no less than prepare for the reduction, and by disposing of all the children for whom we could find homes, and receiving none others, we had reduced our number on the 1st of July, 1893, to 75, and later during the year to 50. To these were added certain wards of the board of guardians placed in the school at various times and for periods varying from five days to a year, so that our average number during the year has been about 76.

Besides reducing the number of our inmates, we found it necessary to reduce the salaries of our employes, and somewhat reduce the force. It is obvious, however, that the expenses of an institution can not be reduced in exact proportion to the number of inmates. Salaries can not be curtailed and raised as children come and go, nor can furnaces

and stoves be made to consume fuel in proportion to the number to be warmed. Our 50 inmates, therefore, cost more per head than did the 100 last year.

The reports herewith transmitted of the superintendent, treasurer, teachers, nurse, cottage matron, carpenter, and gardener give in full the details of their several departments, and describe the condition of the institution as entirely satisfactory and its work as proceeding with the uniform success that has characterized it during the twenty-seven years of its existence. While the general health of the inmates has been as good as usual, the introduction of two forms of contagious disease has entailed much extra care and labor, which could have been greatly lightened had there been at the home a small hospital in which children suffering with scarlet fever, whooping cough, or other infectious diseases might be cared for.

To the earnest efforts, the untiring devotion, and the many personal sacrifices of our superintendent, Mrs. Kate B. Barlow, at all times of day or night, whether in the direction of the ordinary routine of the management of the institution, or watching beside the beds of suffering children, we desire to direct your especial attention. The taking of \$200 from her annual salary has seemed only to have deepened her interest in her work. Indeed, much of her life has been devoted to the care of exposed children and the reclaiming of the erring and fallen. In this she had many years of experience before she took the post she now occupies, and to her personally we feel is due a very great portion of the success of our institution.

And now we must ask the attention of the Commissioners to a matter involving the longer existence of our school. As above stated, our school buildings are the property of the District of Columbia, and our current expenses are paid entirely by appropriations from the District revenues; and if these appropriations be withdrawn, as has been proposed and will again be proposed, we must instantly discharge our pupils and cease our work.

There was no legislation for destitute children, as such, before the act of February 13, 1885. They were, indeed, mentioned in the act of May 3, 1876, as liable to be sent to the Reform School, and there kept till of full age or reformed; but this act treats them as of a criminal class, and has in view the security of the community and not the benefit of the children. Such benefit and care as destitute children received were bestowed by private charitable institutions, infant asylums, orphan asylums, homes, and schools supported partly by contributions from the people and partly by appropriations from the District revenues.

The act of 1885 had for its object the care and protection of children. By its second section the Humane Society, which had been organized long before for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was authorized to extend its care over destitute, ill-treated, and neglected children; to bring such children before the courts, and by its attorney to present the facts. If the case were made out, the court was empowered to commit the child to an asylum or institution willing to receive it; and if none such offered, then to dispose of it as a vagrant. The only way of disposing of vagrants at that date was to commit them to the work-house or jail, and little creatures were, under this law, placed behind the bars who could not look through them unless held up for the purpose. The grand jury at June term, 1887, brought this strange anomaly to the notice of the District supreme court, but nothing was done or could be done to correct it.

By the act of August 6, 1890, the office of a Superintendent of Charities was created, and that officer speedily perceived the glaring defect

in the law respecting the treatment of destitute children. He recommended, and Congress passed, the act of July 26, 1892, entitled "An act to provide for the care of dependent children and to create a board of children's guardians." This act supplements the act of 1885 and provides a proper asylum for children who, if not voluntarily taken by some institution, must be sent to the workhouse or jail, to herd with reprobates and criminals. Under the act of 1885 the court committing them had no discretion in the matter; nor, indeed, has it any under the act of 1892, by which the court is directed to commit such children to the board of guardians; but the board is directed and is given ample powers to provide for them.

By the act the appointment of the board was vested in the police and criminal courts of the District, and its duties related only to the children which might be committed to it by these courts or transferred to it from the Reform School, to which many had been previously committed by said courts, though innocent of any criminal act.

The board of guardians was organized and began its work on the 1st day of July, 1893, and made its first report to the Commissioner of Charities in August following, to be communicated to the Commissioners of the District and through them to Congress. In this report the guardians take the position that it is their duty to care for all children properly chargeable upon the District of Columbia, profess that they are prepared to do so, and request that no further appropriations be made for private charitable institutions, but that all the annual allowances heretofore given to such institutions be withdrawn from them and given to the board. This suggestion was not adopted by the Superintendent of Charities or the Commissioners of the District, who, on the contrary, recommended to Congress to give the usual subsidies to the private institutions; but the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives in reporting the appropriation bill followed the recommendation of the board of guardians, made no appropriation for our school or other children's institutions, but gave the entire amount recommended by the Commissioners for all to the board of children's guardians alone. Had the bill in this shape passed Congress we would, as above remarked, have had at once to abandon our work. Other institutions have their own property and some revenue of their own, and, though crippled, might have survived the withdrawal of the public subsidy; but we have nothing else whatever, and could not support our children a day without it.

And then the proposition of the guardians involved the further consequences that no children, however destitute or miserable, should be helped, except such as the courts should by judicial action find to be such and should by judicial order take from their parents or natural guardians and give over to the Government board during their minority.

This measure, involving as it did the whole policy of the disposition of destitute children, appeared to us too serious a matter to be determined in committee without any discussion or consideration whatever in the House, for which the appropriation bill seemed to afford no opportunity. We therefore went forward, as did others of the institutions concerned, and prevailed on the committee to recede from their recommendation and report for appropriation the estimates of the Commissioners, and the appropriations were made in that form. The same question will again arise at the approaching session of Congress, and we are not disposed to interfere again with the course of business in committee or in the House. We desire, therefore, to lay before you in this form our reasons for doubting the wisdom of the course recom-

mended by the board of guardians, and having done so will leave the matter in your hands and take no further part in the discussion.

By the act constituting the board of guardians children committed to their care by the courts are intrusted to their absolute discretion without control or direction. By the fifth section of the act the guardians "have full power to board them in private families; to board them in institutions willing to receive them; to bind them out, or to apprentice them, or give them in adoption to foster parents."

It is clear that taking a child from the streets the guardians may, if they choose, at once bind him out to hard labor, where he will never learn his letters, or may board him in a college, where he will acquire a classical education and a profession at the close of it, or board him in a private family, where he will have nothing to do but to enjoy life, at an expense which the act leaves wholly to the discretion of the board.

In discussing, then, the policy of the board, we have to look not at the law which determines nothing but at the acts and utterances of the guardians themselves; and they have perhaps sufficiently indicated their purposes in their annual report above referred to. In a report of their managing agent, transmitted with and included in the report and heartily commended to attention, the agent discusses the subject of what is among philanthropists known as "child saving." And, in view of the several modes of keeping them mentioned in the act, he says:

The board takes the position that private homes selected with respect to the needs and capacities of individual children are better for the children than an institution can be, no matter how well officered or managed it may be; and by the correctness of this position alone should the placing-out system stand or fall (p. 30).

In a hearing before the committee of the House, a member of the board of guardians said: "We do not try to find homes incompatible with the stations of the children, but try to place them according to the classes in which they originated." (Star, January 23.)

And in a newspaper article (Post, August 6), while the matter was pending in the House, the secretary of the board said: "Whatever is best for each child the board has authority to do, not being restricted to any or a few methods, as each institution must be."

The policy of the board may then be considered as finally settled by their adoption of the placing-out system. This system consists in binding out the child to the head of a family, who undertakes to treat it well and give it a certain amount of schooling, and in return he is entitled to make what he can from the labor of the child during its minority.

The economical advantages of this system were not first discovered here. They were many years ago perceived in the Northern cities and the placing-out system was there extensively practiced. But the philanthropists took the matter in hand, declared it was "a cruel and a wicked thing" to put children out to be supported for the most that could be got out of them, and with the old abolition spirit they persisted till the system was abolished. All this is told in the proceedings of the conference of charities and corrections held at Chicago last year and reported in two volumes, one of which is entitled "Child Saving."

Enumerating the evils which the organization has been contending with for twenty years, the president, in his opening address, referred to those affecting children, and among these evils he mentioned:

Third. The placing-out system whereby children were sent out from New York and other large cities by the thousand to be located in country homes at a cost of \$10 to \$15 each. * * * These systems have been discussed with increasing interest in this body, and as a result * * * the placing-out system as practiced twenty years ago has been abandoned. (Conference, p. 20.)

What the present system is, as pursued by the most extensive agency in the United States, the New York Children's Aid Society, we learn from the report on child saving and from the history of the society itself (p. 34). Besides the children which it educates for usefulness in its 21 industrial schools, this society supplements the work of other child-caring institutions by finding homes for the children received from them for the purpose, the majority of whom come from infant asylums, orphan asylums, and houses of refuge. These children are carefully selected by an agent of the society "with reference to their fitness for homes among the kind-hearted people of the West." These Western homes are not selected by the society, but by local committees. The agent has found "a village where there is a call for children and has appointed a committee of three of the leading citizens of the place which has charge of the selection of the homes for the children and passes upon the fitness of the proposed foster parents to take proper care of the child, and, as they know the neighborhood well, it is rare that a mistake is made. An agreement is made with the farmer who takes the child, but it is not in any way indentured. The children remain in charge of the society and may be removed at any time, as thought best for their welfare, either by the visiting agent or the committee." (Child Saving, p. 25; History 1893, p. 9.)

The children put out to service by that society have had some training in institutions; they are carefully selected from institutions; their homes are chosen by a committee in the neighborhood to which they go; they are not indentured; that committee watches over them, and removes them for any satisfactory cause. The guardians, on the other hand, take a child from the street, perhaps have it washed and furnished with clean clothes (for surely \$10 will do no more), and send it off to Virginia, Maryland, or New Jersey, to some farmer who, no doubt, must be well recommended. It has there no one to watch over it, and if illtreated has no resource but to run away, as one-fourth of all placed out by the guardians did in the first six months. At the hearing before the committee, as reported in the Star of January 23, Mr. Tracey, Superintendent of Charities, said the board had then put out 66 children, 25 in this district and the rest in Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey; and of these 16 had absconded, leaving 50 in their places. Mr. Lewis, the agent of the board, stated on the same occasion that these children had cost the board only \$10 apiece.

Children whose misery and destitution constitute their sole claim upon the beneficence of the State and of individuals, children from the streets and slums, will not be received into decent families and into intimate association with the children of such families. If received at all, they will be used as mere drudges, for which position only their manners, morals, and ignorance qualify them.

We entirely agree with the board of guardians that good homes are the best possible haven for poor children. We do not at all agree with them in believing that good homes can at once be found for all children, or for any considerable number, of such children, as will come into their hands from the streets. We believe that, except in the case of mere infants, some preparation will be necessary, and in a great majority of cases a long preparation, before such children will be received into good homes. And such has been the experience here and in other States.

On this subject the Chicago conference report says:

Prior to the placing of nearly all our children, a careful preparatory work must be done; untidy, thriftless habits must be broken up; obedience to authority must

become a habit; listless, contented idleness must be driven out by an ambition to excel in school and work; lax notions of integrity and truth must be supplanted by that self-respect and fear of God which are the basis of all future improvement in character. Experience testifies that the institution, with its enforced habit of neatness and regularity and obedience, is useful for a short time for those taken from neglect and squalor. (Child Saving, p. 79.)

But the guardians evidently thought they were following the lines of the most approved Northern system. In the hearing before the committee their spokesman contended that in creating the board of guardians "the object was that every child who was dependent on the charity of Congress for its support should be under the control of this board of children's guardians;" and that as to the method of the board "it was to follow the lines of similar work which are successfully pursued elsewhere, by taking these children, providing them with private homes where they might, as near as possible, receive the education and care and attention which fortunate children receive in their own homes, and that their future would be somewhat looked after, thus laying a foundation in the children themselves for a future useful life." "The lines of similar work successfully pursued elsewhere" are thus described in the annual report:

We have before us the magnificent success of the New York Juvenile Asylum, with 5,000 children placed in the State of Illinois. The New York Children's Aid Society has, at private expense, sent over 80,000 children to homes in the West and South, and it claims satisfactory success in 85 per cent of its cases. The work in Michigan and Minnesota is representative in every way. The elaborate and successful work done under State control in Massachusetts commends itself to every thoughtful student of the subject. (Report, p. 30.)

We say at once that in not one of these States are children placed out until they have been prepared in an institution, except in the case of mere babies. The New York Juvenile Asylum, which placed out 5,000 children, gave them on an average over two years' education and training in a magnificent institution before placing them out. (Report of 1894, p. 42.) The Children's Aid Society, besides the work it does in placing out children, as above stated, has 21 industrial schools in the city of New York in which children are laboriously and thoroughly trained for usefulness. And in their report of "history, plan, and results," published in 1893, the officers say that as a preservation from vice they have never found anything equal to the industrial school (p. 20). Thus the two societies whose magnificent success is held up as an example to follow, both train their children in industrial schools before seeking for them homes in families.

The States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Massachusetts, whose examples are referred to as justifying the work of the guardians, pursue a system totally unlike theirs in principle and in practice. All have expensive State institutions, called State public schools, in which their destitute children are placed to be educated and trained for usefulness. As well as we can make out from the data presently to be cited, these children cost per head in Minnesota \$166, in Michigan \$175, and in Massachusetts \$247, yearly. Our Home School, which strives to do precisely the same thing, and has, we believe, been almost if not quite as successful, spends \$120, which is, we admit, a great deal more than the \$10 of the guardians.

The State school system originated in Michigan in 1871 and is known as the Michigan plan. There is a full account of it in the report on child saving in the Chicago conference. Its fundamental principle is one which the guardians have entirely discarded—that of carefully educating the children so as to expand their minds, rouse their understandings, and train them for usefulness before they are placed out.

The Michigan plan was the conception of Hon. C. D. Randall. He drafted the bill, secured its passage, selected the site of the building superintended its construction, and, as a member of the board of control (three persons), resided for seventeen years in the institution. The account of the institution is in the history of child saving at page 204. We there read:

As education was conceded to be the best preventive of pauperism and crime, in drafting the plan of the proposed school it was the aim of the author to construct a school directly on the educational basis of our common-school system, combining temporary support of the younger dependent children in a home under the supervision of the State during minority (p. 207).

The plan indicated included in its requirements provisions for the proper maintenance, education, and industrial training of such a number of children as might need to be cared for in the institution until they should be fitted for and placed in approved homes (p. 209).

The site chosen for the school was "an elevated and charming plat of ground, beautifully decorated with trees, shrubs, and flower beds. The surroundings in themselves are conducive to good results in the uplifting of the little children that find a home there." Besides school-house and all necessary buildings, "special emphasis was placed on the idea of securing the children the distinctive features of home life, even while in school." So cottages were built with home-like arrangements. In these the children are distributed in families of 25 each, presided over by a lady who lives with them and gives her entire time to their welfare. The cottages "are tastefully adorned with pictures and plants, and beautiful, well-kept lawns surround each building. Every vantage ground is taken to uplift the children." "The lives of these infants, heretofore darkened by much trouble and pinched by neglect, are brightened and expanded," etc. (pp. 209, 211). "The cottage or family plan is found (after nineteen years' trial) to be entirely satisfactory" (p. 209).

Minnesota, a few years later, adopted the Michigan plan. Its school building is really beautiful (*ib.*, p. 216), and is worthily placed to command "a diversified and most charming landscape view" (*ib.*, p. 219). The whole establishment is not so large as that of Michigan, accommodating only 120 scholars, and cost \$138,000 (*loc. cit.*). Massachusetts pursues the same plan, with modifications. It has three schools and a very expensive system (*ib.*, pp. 54, 227).

Several other States have followed the Michigan plan, among them Wisconsin (*ib.*, p. 223) and Rhode Island (*ib.*, p. 224).

Ohio has no State school, but each county may have its own school, and 46 counties have them. These schools are all large and beautiful buildings, if the photographs in the book (*Child Saving*, p. 134 *et seq.*) are correct. "Under the laws of Ohio, children who are legally surrendered to any children's institution become its wards until they are 21 years old. The institution may, however, surrender them again to the parents when the circumstances of these have so improved that they are capable of suitably providing for them." (*Child Saving*, p. 78.) And a large proportion have been so surrendered; no less than 13,000 out of 86,000 (*ib.*, p. 137, table).

We can not understand why the guardians cited the example of these States. It has nothing whatever in common with their plan, except that the children are placed out to earn their own living when able to do so. That plan is not new. We have followed it for twenty-seven years, and so it needs no examples to lend it countenance. The only noticeable feature is that the States named practice it in a very superior manner.

Without fixing any high standard, we have sought, and successfully, to bring the waifs to a normal condition of health, to teach them decent habits, and in the meantime to give them some tincture of education, without which no respectable man would receive them in association with his own children. But these are not the only considerations connected with the case, nor, indeed, the most important. We have discussed considerations concerning only the children; there are others concerning the family. A child without parents, brothers, or sisters may properly be disposed of with a sole view to his own good and the convenience of the public. But if he be one of a family, that fact also ought to be considered. When a child is committed to the board of guardians by the court the legal relation of parent and child is severed at once and forever. For the act of July 26, 1892, declares "that the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts," and express power is given the board to bind out the children or to give them in adoption to foster parents. The courts are empowered only to commit the child; the consequences of that commitment are determined by the law. No term is, indeed, fixed by the statute, but wardship by law continues during minority; if it does not continue so long, neither does it continue a single day or hour. The notion which some have entertained that courts can fix the term is simply absurd. The law gives the courts no such power, nor have they attempted to exercise it.

Mr. Superintendent Tracey, in the hearing before the committee already mentioned, said: "The board claims the exclusive guardianship of children during minority." * * * It insists on "the total surrender and obliteration of parental rights. * * * Once a ward, always a ward," is the rule for which the board of guardians strenuously and invariably contends. And then Mr. Tracey points out the evil consequences of this feature which, with the absence of any power in any way to return the child to its parents, is a great obstacle to the proper work of the board. In the more northern States of which we have spoken the return of children to parents is favored in every way. The Juvenile Aid Society of New York has returned a majority of its wards to their parents. The Ohio institutions returned 13,000 out of 86,000.

The board in its annual report appears to be beset by the suspicion that the preceding practice which they determined to abolish offered to parents a temptation to abandon children "during the years of their helplessness, with the hope of reclaiming them as soon as they become able to contribute to the support of the worthless parents who refused to work for them in their infancy" (p. 30). We have no reason to believe that any such frauds have been perpetrated on us or, indeed, attempted. The case that has most frequently occurred in our experiences is where parents under exceptional pressure of misfortune, or widows suddenly deprived of their husbands, have been temporarily unable to provide properly for all their children, and we have received and cared for some or all, who have rejoined their family when better times or the aid of relatives have removed the difficulty, or where the children have received sufficient instruction, have been placed in situations to earn their board and have thus been enabled to rejoin their families. This seems to us the very best work that our school, or any such institution, could possibly do.

The question being as to the place of the board of guardians in our charity system, it can not be out of place to remark that, as above stated, the rescue of children from destitution and vicious surroundings

was, by the act of 1885, intrusted to the District Commissioners and to the Humane Society which was authorized to bring such cases before the courts and appear before the courts by attorney to prosecute the same. The Commissioners of the District were likewise charged with certain duties in connection therewith, aiding the Humane Society and appointing officers to arrest, without warrant, persons found violating the law. The board of guardians have no duty imposed by law in connection with the rescue of children, and yet the efficiency of the board's agent in looking up cases in the slums, and bringing them before the court, was, at the hearing before the committee, spoken of in terms of the highest praise. And it appears by their report (p. 37) that more than twice as many children have been committed upon the recommendation of their agent as upon that of the officers of the Humane Society. Certainly such zeal is highly commendable, but we still think that the system prescribed by the law should be observed, and the result would be on the whole better if the several agencies established by law would confine their operations to the spheres specifically prescribed for them.

In conclusion, we trust that the discussion which this controversy has led to will result in good; that the examples of other prosperous State schools which we have had to bring to your notice may excite your endeavors for the improvement of the condition of our child-caring institutions, and especially that our school may be taken in charge of the District government and placed on a permanent foundation. The site of our school, as we have already stated, is public property; the teachers are public-school teachers, and all its expenses are paid by the District. If a law were passed to authorize the Commissioners of the District to appoint the trustees, it would be completely in name, as it is in fact, a public institution, and, though we can not at once hope to see it placed on the magnificent foundation of similar institutions in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York, we might reasonably expect to see it greatly enlarged and improved.

Our belief and conviction is that no government discharges its full duty to God, the people, and itself that does not afford to every child, whether of good or worthless parents, a chance to become a virtuous and useful citizen.

JNO. D. MCPHERSON,
J. ARMOND WILSON,
NELSON FALLS,
Committee on Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

July 1, 1893, found the Industrial Home School seemingly in its death throes. In January we had 100 children, but began reducing the number as soon as we knew that our appropriation had been cut to \$7,680. July 1, 1893, we had 75 children, and the reduction continued until we had 50. We tried to hold the school at this number, and did so as far as possible and supported them from our appropriations. Besides these, we took all the children the board of guardians sent us, and they paid us \$10.25 per month. Reducing our number one-half, however, did not reduce our expenses one-half. Other methods had to be resorted to in order to get our expenses within our means. The salaries of the farmer, cottage matron, housekeeper, seamstress, and nurse were reduced, and the matron in the main building, who received \$20 per month, was discharged; this, of course, increased the duties of the superintendent, whose salary—at her own suggestion to the board—had already been reduced \$200. Not a dollar was spent that could possibly be avoided. It will be seen that every means was resorted to in order to reduce expenses, but our building

is heated by an expensive steam plant that had become necessary as the school expanded. We could not heat half the building so all rooms were warm, but notwithstanding the pressure from the police to get admission for their needy children, the rooms were empty, because we had no money to feed the children

The character of children received from the board of guardians is about the same as those we usually receive, and the number received from them, added to those we took during the year, is about our average number of yearly admissions; so the children would in all probability have come to us through the police, as they have done heretofore.

Number of children, June 30, 1894	75
Average number per month	76
Number received in school, board of guardians and Industrial Home School ...	54
Number discharged, board of guardians and Industrial Home School	70

Received from board of guardians, year ending June, 1894:

July, 1893	6	February, 1894	2
September, 1893	2	March, 1894	2
October, 1893	4	June, 1894	1
December, 1893	9		
January, 1894	4	Total	30

Turned over to board of guardians, July, 1893, from Industrial Home School	10
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Total	40
Discharged to board of guardians	20
Now in school credited to board of guardians	20

Wards of board of guardians remained in the school from five days to thirteen and one-third months; average stay in Industrial Home School, about five and one-third months.

Discharged from Industrial Home School proper:

Returned to friends	25
Employment with pay	9
Trade	1
Homes found	5
Board of guardians	10

Total	50
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The drought last year was disastrous to farming. Our crop of corn and potatoes was badly injured, and the small fruits burned up. The short supply of water is a great disadvantage to us, and I earnestly hope by another year the water facilities may be better. It is very necessary, for the health of the children, to have plenty of water, and I find it very expensive to get enough for greenhouses, garden, and children with our present facilities. The products of the farm are as follows:

Onions	bushels..	10	Carrots	bushels..	9
Lettuce	heads..	1,000	Spinach	barrels..	2
Radishes		600	Field corn	do	14
Cabbage	heads..	2,000	Hay	pounds..	1,120
String beans	bushels..	33	Eggs	dozen..	340
Green pease	do	25	Chickens		140
Lima beans	do	11	Hogs		6
Tomatoes	do	140	Berries	quarts..	250
Potatoes	do	182	Pears	bushels..	7
Sugar corn	dozen..	261	Preserves	gallons..	96
Dry corn	bushels..	3	Jelly	do	15
Cucumbers	dozen..	143	Pickle	do	82
Eggplant		140	Catsup	do	9
Parsnips	bushels..	10	Can tomatoes	quarts..	465
Beets	do	10			

During the early spring of 1893 one of the greenhouses fell down during a storm, and we lost about \$250 by it. The other one was so decayed that I was in constant dread lest it should fall. We however took it down and built two others, one 20 by 100 feet, the other 10 by 80 feet. We used all the old material that we possibly could. Improved glass sides were put in, and iron supports were used instead of wood. The houses are heated with steam and are very satisfactory. The long sides face the south in the new houses and more light is obtained than we could get in the old ones. One hundred and fifty feet of hotbeds, with glass sash, were also added to the sides of the houses. The entire cost was \$823.98. Report as to plants, etc., will be seen in the florist's report submitted herewith. A comfortable room, 10 by 12 feet,

has been built for the fireman, adjoining the boiler house. His wages were raised from \$35 to \$40 per month, and he was employed from November to May. The children were made happy at Thanksgiving. Mrs. J. B. Edmunds and Mrs. Charles E. Foster each sent a barrel of apples; Dr. T. B. Hood, a barrel of sweet potatoes; Mr. Stohlman sent cakes for the children's supper; and Messrs. M. J. Adler, Hugh Reilly, B. and W. Nordlinger, W. D. Brace, R. H. Mudd, W. H. Lee, Lansburgh & Bros., and F. A. Tschiffely each sent a turkey; Mr. G. W. Offutt sent two; Mrs. Gulick sent \$1, and Mrs. Blackford \$2. At Christmas Mr. Offutt again sent a turkey, and Messrs. Storm and Sherwood sent a turkey; Mr. Thomas Wright sent \$5; Mr. Mathews, \$5; Mr. William B. Gurley, \$10; Mrs. William B. Gurley, \$10; appropriated by the board, \$35; a total of \$65. Forty-two dollars and thirty-five cents was spent by the superintendent for the dinner and presents, and \$22.65 returned to the treasurer. Mr. Charles E. Foster sent a box of oranges and added 14 nice books to the library, in addition to those he had already contributed. Mrs. Shafer, No. 1326 Vermont avenue, has manifested great interest in our school. She has given a bed and bedding and material to make clothes for the children.

During the year scarlet fever broke out in the school twice. The first outbreak was in September, 1893, and there were 2 cases, each of which recovered; in the spring 5 more cases were in the hospital at once. We took the cases in time, and every care was used to prevent the spread of the disease. You know our hospital is limited to 2 small rooms, ill adapted for a hospital. A nurse had to be in constant attendance and sleep in one of the rooms. In the other one there were 3 boys and 2 girls. I believe that everyone will agree with me that this is no way to take care of children, but I could not help myself. I have asked repeatedly for "a plain hospital for my sick children," and no answer has come to this request, notwithstanding the doctor in charge has added his petition and given warning of the danger of spreading disease with our present inadequate accommodations. If we could have \$5,000 to carry up the central part of the old building, and locate the hospital on top, I think it would be just what we need. The lower part of this building is good, but the upper part is in a dreadful condition. I have had the inspector of buildings look at the east wing of the old building, which is badly cracked and part of the foundation gone. He assured me that "it would fall down," and I have no doubt of it myself. With people in these rooms all the time, and the near proximity of the schoolrooms, you will readily see what anxiety it gives me.

Much has been said and written in regard to the placing out of children, and as this is the legitimate business of the school, to place out its wards, after they shall have been fitted by training and education to enter decent families or reunite with their own that have been overtaken by misfortune, I trust my own experience, drawn from ten years' work among these people, may not be out of place. When I first went into the work I tried to find homes immediately for the children that I picked up. I did this because I had no place in which I could hold them, but it will not do; it is a mistake. The children are not ready to be put out until they have been trained with great care in decent and industrious habits. This can not be done in a month or a year. Nor can you do it by wholesale. It takes time to undo bad habits and fix good ones. Like all other work you must begin at the foundation and do it well or it is not worth doing, and you spend the public money and do no good. In our last year's report the average time of children in our home was two years. I earnestly hope that a law may be passed that will prevent children from being placed out till they shall have passed the fifth grade of our public school work. People who take the children make great promises of sending them to school, but seldom keep their word. The fifth grade will help them through life. When they can read they have a source of wholesome entertainment, and if they do not have this they will seek other kinds. I am ready to show you boys and girls in this city that have been saved because they could read.

Several children have been taken away from people with whom they were placed this year because they did not keep their word about sending them to school. One girl was taken away from two different homes for this cause. I assure you it is the exception when they are sent to school. There is so much to thank God for that I do not know where to begin or leave off; that for which I am most deeply grateful, however, is the improved moral standard of the children. Much can be done in this way when they are young, and the best results always come from those we take responsibility of life. Five of the boys have bank accounts, and one has saved nearly \$200. Their way of making money is carrying the Star paper and the percentage from their sales of flowers in market. One boy has employment at the Naval Observatory, given by Capt. McNair. Each boy has a half day at school and a half day at work in one of the industrial classes. The girls' work will be given in the report of cottage matron. During the summer, when out of school, the boys painted the three greenhouses inside and out, and did a great deal of painting in the main building and all the tin roofs.

Respectfully submitted.

K. B. BARLOW,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1894.

SIR: In tendering to you this my annual report as treasurer I desire to congratulate the board of managers upon the success with which it has administered the affairs of the home during the past year, notwithstanding the diminution of their means by the deduction of 40 per cent from the usual appropriation of Congress. The amount appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the maintenance of the Industrial Home for the fiscal year 1883-'94 was \$7,680, which has been expended as follows to date:

Bread.....	\$534.44	Meat.....	\$274.15
Clothing.....	5.55	Manure.....	8.50
Crockery.....	19.61	Miscellaneous.....	357.56
Coal.....	804.71	Shoes.....	250.97
Drugs.....	47.84	Seeds and fertilizer.....	58.24
Dry goods.....	225.67	Smithing.....	29.82
Feed.....	178.68	Salaries.....	3,045.43
Gas.....	117.90	Paints, oils, etc.....	163.95
Groceries.....	860.92		
Lumber.....	139.16	Total.....	7,680.00
Milk.....	556.90		

Of the private bank fund of the institution there was a balance from 1893	
of.....	\$1,399.39
Received from Board of Children's Guardians.....	2,127.50
Received from industries.....	1,033.31
Received from membership fees.....	15.00
Salaries paid and returned from United States.....	1,024.76
Donations.....	25.00
Received from board of pupils, Tippetts and Gant.....	65.00
Received from sale of old carriage.....	10.00
Total.....	5,699.96

Of this amount there has been expended for—

Bread.....	\$214.12	Printing.....	\$44.29
Physicians.....	56.00	Smithing.....	37.50
Coal.....	715.90	Miscellaneous.....	64.80
Harness.....	50.00	Crockery.....	15.77
Road cart.....	32.00	Drugs.....	18.08
Carpets.....	58.25	Groceries.....	266.65
Salaries.....	2,424.09	Shoes.....	80.06
Labor.....	141.50	Feed for horses.....	101.67
Dry goods.....	122.54	Gas.....	42.75
Paper and papering.....	29.00	Meat.....	118.44
Hardware.....	60.30	Insurance.....	12.50
Lumber.....	435.54	Manure.....	7.00
Clothing.....	24.50	Milk.....	165.50
Tinning.....	10.65	Seeds.....	35.77
Paints, oils, etc.....	51.32		
Plants.....	40.38	Making a total of.....	5,696.44
Steam fitting.....	219.57		

Leaving a balance to-day (August 1), \$3.52.
Respectfully submitted.

B. T. JANNEY,
Treasurer.

Mr. W. B. GURLEY,
President Board of Managers Industrial Home School.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.

The schools under our care the past year have been prosperous and satisfactory. We were broken in upon by scarlet fever at two different times during the year, causing a loss to several children of some weeks' schooling.

We have given instruction to 95 children during the year, children being admitted and placed out at all times throughout the year; only about 50 were given the full year's instruction. When it is considered that in the majority of cases our children receive at our institution all the schooling they ever receive, it seems important that they should be given at least instruction through the fifth grade.

We recommend that, so far as possible, the placing out of children be done during the summer at the close of the school year.

In previous reports we have called attention to the need of a separate building on our grounds for school purposes. The want still exists, and we earnestly recommend that your board confer with the school board with reference thereto. A small building, with two school rooms below and a large assembly hall above for Sunday school and general assembly purposes, would fill a long-felt want at comparatively little expense.

During the year we have provided several little excursions and outings for the children, which they have greatly enjoyed. In the fall we took a little nutting excursion.

In the spring our school work takes us into the woods and fields to study flowers, birds, and the animal creation. We have tried with considerable success to instill into the minds of these children a love and consideration for dumb animals.

Considerable interest among the boys was aroused in the bird creation. Several boys could name and identify forty kinds of native birds. Making drawings, collecting pictures, and reading stories added to the interest. With this class of children, where a vein of harshness or cruelty is quite liable to be found, we consider this feature of instruction very important.

At Christmas we had appropriate exercises, consisting of singing, speaking, etc. In May the whole school, except a few small children, went to the circus, school being closed for this purpose. I personally solicited the funds, something like \$23, for this purpose.

At the close of the school year the officers and friends all assembled in the school room, and appropriate exercises were held, participated in by the children, and closing with an address by the superintendent. The day after, teachers and pupils, with their picnic dinner, spent the entire day in the woods by the brook, "close to nature's heart."

The personal appearance of the children in school in respect to tidiness has improved, owing to the care of those in charge.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. DOUGLASS,
M. A. DOUGLASS,
Teachers.

REPORT OF THE GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.

Returns from plants and cut flowers sold in market.....	\$542. 04
Plants sold at greenhouse	442. 03
Total	934. 07
Expenses in market:	
Ten per cent paid to the boys for sales in market.....	54. 20
Rent for stand.....	23. 00
Paid for lunches for the boys.....	17. 25
Tissue paper.....	3. 30
Total.....	97. 75

Plants on hand 4,773, estimated to be worth \$1,023.

Expenses for two new greenhouses, and store for plants 20 by 100 feet. One house for carnations and violets 10 by 80 feet. Total expense for buildings, and for flower pots, bulbs, and plants, \$884. 89.

Respectfully,

C. A. BRUNGER,

REPORT OF SEWING TEACHER.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.

Number of pupils in sewing class, 12. Classes are arranged to suit the school grades, 4 being in class in the morning and 8 in the afternoon. The majority of the girls are younger than in years past, consequently are beginners in the work. Some of them manifest an aptness and fondness for sewing and make good progress. Others are naturally slow to learn. They do well for little ones. Two large girls have left the class who were competent to make an entire suit of clothes for the boys, also an outfit for the girls. They are instructed in both hand and machine work. Three hundred and thirty-eight pieces of clothing have been made, 134 articles for house-furnishing, and 66 pieces repaired by the classes.

All the clothing worn by the children has been made by the sewing teacher and her classes, except a few suits and one overcoat. Aside from all this, the bed linen and table napery have been made. During the six weeks the cottage matron was in the hospital the sewing teacher filled her place and did the repairing. During the summer vacation the girls and boys sewed rags sufficient for 48 yards of carpet for the dining room.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. TAYLOR,
Sewing Teacher,

REPORT OF COTTAGE MATRON.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1894.

With this month ends my fourth year of this work. I have been asked by many: "Do you see any improvement or fruits of your labor?"

There is a great deal to encourage one here, not only the improvement in the industrial department, but the general improvement in conduct and morals; the children as a general thing come to us in a wild untrained condition, and it is very encouraging to note how quickly they yield to the influence thrown around them here. The past year particularly has been very encouraging in this respect.

Surely there is not a busier, happier set of children to be found anywhere than in the girl's department of the Industrial Home School. They are taught typewriting, music, mending, darning, washing, sewing, and general housework. Three of the girls have become quite expert typewriters and musicians.

Of course music and typewriting are only taught where the children show a talent for them, but the refining effect of these is very marked.

The other lessons are classified and each day has its regular work, and each class must report work finished before another is commenced.

M. J. GARDNER,
Cottage Matron.

NURSE'S REPORT.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.

During the past year there has been an average of 25 little boys in the nursery. They enter the nursery between the ages of 5 and 10 years, and are fitted there to enter the larger dormitory and classes. They are taught to make their beds and keep their dormitories and play rooms in order.

The regularity of their habits and the difference in their way of living is most beneficial to them. During the time I have been connected with the nursery I have watched with pleasure the great improvement in the health of the little ones, who, from lack of proper care and nourishment, sometimes come to us in very poor condition, but after a year or two are sturdy, hearty boys, able to go on with the duties of life as they come to them.

Respectfully,

E. W. ALMSTEAD,
Nurse

REPORT OF THE CARPENTER SHOP.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1894.

The carpenter shop is equipped with a nearly new 10-horse power engine and boiler, and some very useful machinery for turning, scroll-sawing, ripping, etc., which gives the boys a chance to learn a great deal about carpenter work, wood machinery, and steam engineering. The instructor in the carpenter shop being a regularly licensed steam engineer, the boys are given instructions in steam engineering three half days in every week (Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays).

There have been 21 boys that have been given instruction in carpentering and steam engineering during the year, ranging in ages from 10 to 12 years. And during the year we have built and painted two greenhouses. One was 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 7 feet high at eaves, the other was 80 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 6 feet high at eaves. One room 14 feet wide, 12 feet long, and 10 feet high, added to the boiler room for the firemen to sleep in, and 1 steam washing machine for the steam laundry, and a potting shed 14 by 20 feet.

There have been but few articles made for sale in the carpenter shop during the year on account of so much repair work and building the new greenhouses, etc.

During the year we have received \$109.13 worth of material in the carpenter shop for instruction, and have made different articles that we have sold, and realized \$84.66 proceeds from same. We have on hand about \$45 worth of material that we have not used. The carpenter shop has more than paid for the lumber, etc., that has been used in giving instruction (not counting the instructor's wages). The repair work and work that has been done for the institution would have cost more than double the instructor's wages if it had been done by outside workmen. During the latter part of the year the greenhouses were all repainted, inside and outside, and the benches were made over in the rose house—the boys doing principally all of the work.

Respectfully,

S. S. LAGUE.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1894.

During the past year, beyond a few cases of scarlet fever, there was little sickness among the children of the home.

This outbreak of scarlet fever again demonstrated the necessity of proper hospital accommodations for the institution. At present only two small rooms are eligible for that purpose, necessitating the mixing of boys and girls in one room, the other being occupied by the nurse and necessary paraphernalia of a sick room. This state of affairs should not exist, as it is liable to create public scandal, and very justly meet with public condemnation.

Strenuous efforts should be made to obtain this much-needed addition to the school. Such a building should afford accommodation for two separate wards—one for the boys and one for the girls—a separate room for a nurse, one for medicines and other necessities. It should be heated, well ventilated, and have bath room accommodations for each ward. Such a building need not of necessity be expensive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. H. R. APPLEBY, M. D.

REPORT OF ST. ROSE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

ST. ROSE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1894.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of St. Rose's Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

The children in our school are the orphans transferred from St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, this city, where they received instructions and were cared for until 14 years of age. We also receive such children as are committed to our care by the District of Columbia, who remain with us from the time they are 14 years of age until they reach the age of 21 years, or are provided with suitable homes.

St. Rose's Industrial School of the District of Columbia was established in 1872, and during the past twenty-two years has been under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

During the year six Sisters of Charity, with myself as superior, were on duty in charge of the Industrial School, and our services to the orphans in the school were given without any charge whatsoever upon the appropriation granted by Congress toward the support of the institution. The children are instructed in domestic economy, plain sewing, dressmaking in all its different branches, fancy sewing, and in the responsible duties of practical housekeeping. The character of the work done at St. Rose's is well known to the people of Washington. Our sisters give their best efforts to the orphans placed under their charge, in order to educate and to make them honored, industrious, skillful, and useful in their various avocations during life.

All the work connected with this large institution—cleaning, sewing, washing, repairing, etc.—is done by the Sisters of Charity and the inmates, and we only employ the following help, viz:

	Per year.
One male servant, at \$25 per month.....	\$300
One male servant, at \$11 per month.....	132
Two dress makers, at \$58 per month.....	696
Private watchman.....	12
Total expenditure for labor during the year	1,140

Statistics.

Average number of inmates during the year in the institution	75
Number of inmates on last day of fiscal year	70
Admitted during the year	26
Left institution.....	28
Situations found for	14
Returned to friends.....	11
Transferred to other Institutions	3
No deaths.	

I have no suggestions to offer in respect to future administrative improvement in legislation. The record of St. Rose's during the many years of its successful operation speaks for itself.

230 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following statement shows the receipts during the year:

From public funds	\$2, 953
From work of inmates	3, 500
From other sources	1, 025
Total receipts	7, 478

Our expenditures each year far exceed our receipts.

Below is presented a recapitulation of our expenses during the year, and in this statement we make a very reasonable estimate of the cost of clothing, shoes, board, washing, and care of our inmates, viz:

Expenditures.

For labor, as stated herein	\$1, 924
For fuel	900
For gas	100
	\$2, 924

(NOTE.—It will be observed that the actual expenditures for above items is only \$29 less than the amount of the appropriation received from Congress.)

Board, washing, and room furnished 2 male servants, at \$10 per month each ..	240
Board for 2 dressmakers, at \$10 per month	240
Feed and care of horse, repairs of stable, harness, and carriage, etc.	400
Repairs upon buildings, painting and papering same, plumbing, furniture, repairs and cleaning same, and other incidental expenses for care and maintenance of institution	1, 000
Board, clothing, shoes, washing, mending, etc., for 75 inmates (lowest average number), estimated at \$10 per month	900
Medicine during year	150

Total	13, 954
Receipts	7, 478
Difference	5, 692

We therefore most earnestly request that the appropriation by Congress for the next fiscal year shall be \$5,000, in order to help us in our efforts, under great difficulties to obtain the means absolutely necessary for the maintenance of St. Rose's Industrial School, and for the proper support and care of the orphan children in the institution.

Very respectfully,

SISTER CLARA,
President.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF NEWSBOYS' AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

THE NEWSBOYS AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1894.

SIR: In response to your request I hereby give for your information a brief historical sketch of the society's work, together with a report of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1894.

The Newsboys and Children's Aid Society of the District of Columbia was organized January 24, 1885, and incorporated February 16, 1886. The first names in the board of incorporators are those of Chief Justice Waite, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Justice Miller, of the same court, both of whom have since died. The active work of the society has been done largely by ladies. The first president was Mrs. Darwin R. James, of New York. The first agent was Mrs. Kate M. Barlow, who rendered most efficient service until she was called to the Industrial Home School in Georgetown.

The work of the society was, at first, limited to the newsboys and bookblacks of the city. It was soon evident, however, that there were many other children, boys and girls, for whose wants no proper provision existed in the District. These are the miserably poor and destitute, homeless orphans, or worse than orphans, the neglected and abused waifs, runaways, children just touching the border-line of crime, or have actually passed it, for whom our institutions of penal imprisonment for older and more abandoned criminals are no place.

These children have been gradually included in the operations of the society. No distinction is made in race, sex, or religion. The only question asked is, "Does the child need relief that the society can give?"

The agent devotes himself wholly to the work. He receives the children constantly brought to the home and cares for them there. He looks up their cases, and if they have parents or friends to whom they should be returned, he returns them, not infrequently sending home children that have wandered from or are seeking friends in other cities. These children are provided for at the home until a permanent home can be procured for them elsewhere by the agent. Some remain under its care but a few days, and others stay longer, according to the circumstances of the case. Children are only placed with responsible parties in good homes. The agent visits them at the homes in which they have been placed, and the parties taking them are, by written agreement, held responsible for the kind treatment and welfare of the children. With but few exceptions he has found them contented and happy in their new relations. This is one of the most important features of the society's work. It is not our object to retain children at the home permanently, but only till they can be placed in safe, comfortable homes, and cease to be a charge on public charity.

The society also endeavors to provide entertainment and instruction for the children of the streets, newsboys, and others, in the evening. To this end the home is open nearly every night in the week, and through the kindness of the ladies of the society and their friends the

children are amused and instructed, and every effort made to compete with the low theaters and other haunts of sin which absorb their small earnings and lead them on to moral and physical destruction.

The work is only limited by the society's means. No other organization in the city is doing the same work. While it acts in entire harmony with other charities in the city, in its peculiar work it is believed that no other agency is doing so much work in a quiet way at so small expense. It would seem that it should be placed without delay in a financial condition that would raise it above the necessity of constant begging for a living. The generous legacy of Mrs. Maulsby, which will provide in the near future a new building, will greatly enlarge our sphere of work, but will at the same time increase current expenses.

During the year ending June 30, 1894, the society furnished to its beneficiaries 3,310 lodgings, 9,782 meals, 258 articles of clothing, and secured employment and transportation for 74 of the inmates of the home.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. PARKMAN,
Agent.

Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

Treasurer's report.

RECEIPTS.

Balance June 30, 1893	\$492. 13
Board of inmates	536. 26
Public funds	375. 00
All other sources	1, 330. 99
Total	2, 734. 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$796. 50
All other items of maintenance, including repairs	609. 76
Interest	807. 50
Total	2, 213. 76
Balance	520. 62

Mrs. I. F. MACFARLAND,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD.

The House of the Good Shepherd is established for the purpose of reclaiming unfortunate and fallen women and girls who desire to reform. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, from whom its name is derived, and whose lives are devoted entirely to the good work of sheltering and reclaiming unfortunate women and girls, as well as protecting and preserving from danger young girls and children without proper parental care and training.

The work from which the principal support of the inmates is derived consists in all kinds of needlework, from plain shopwork to the finest sewing and embroidery that can be done by hand.

The past year has been for the institution a peculiarly trying one, owing to the financial trouble all over the country, which deprived us entirely of work in one department. The number of inmates received since the first opening of the house, August 16, 1883, is 360, of whom 91 are at present in the institution. The number received during the present year is 61.

Our expenses, as you will see, exceeded our income to the amount of \$1,628.48, but owing to the kindness of a few charitable friends we have been enabled to balance our accounts.

We most earnestly solicit from Congress an annual appropriation of \$3,000, owing to the increasing number of inmates, many of whom on their first entrance into the institution know nothing whatever of sewing, and consequently, until they are taught, are unable to do anything for their maintenance.

Financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1894.

INCOME.

Balance brought over.....	\$1.55
Appropriation from Congress.....	1,772.00
From work and children.....	2,449.67
From donations of friends.....	1,630.48
Total.....	5,853.70
Balance	3.55

EXPENDITURES.

For all items of maintenance, including repairs.....	4,600.15
Interest on debt.....	1,250.00
Total.....	5,850.15

Respectfully submitted.

Sister MARY MARTIN,
Superior.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF ASSOCIATION FOR WORKS OF MERCY.

HOUSE OF MERCY, *September 18, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith inclose a statement covering the history of the House of Mercy, and a report of the past year, and suggestions as to the future administrative improvement, and the legislation desired to increase its efficiency.

Very truly,

Mrs. E. C. W. CHUBB,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, Washington, D. C.

The institution of the House of Mercy originated in a meeting, held at St. John's Church in the spring of 1883, of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, at which it was determined to establish a house of refuge and reformatory for fallen and outcast women. The association was organized January 19, 1884, by the election of a board of lady managers, a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a board of trustees, consisting of twelve gentlemen. Having obtained a charter, the first work was to procure a permanent residence, where the beneficiaries of the institution might be received and furnished the comforts of a Christian home, and associations that were calculated to benefit and reform them. For this purpose the trustees purchased a valuable piece of property on K and Twenty-fourth streets, for the sum of \$15,000. Since then the lots adjoining on the east have been purchased, and additional rooms added to the building, making the aggregate cost of the property about \$30,000.

The home when first available was capable of accommodating 12 beneficiaries besides the sister in charge and assistants. Since then it has been gradually increased, until now it has accommodation for 25. The institution is entirely free from debt.

During the ten years of its operation the House of Mercy has been the means of saving and restoring to a respectable life many unfortunate women, who but for its charitable agency would have gone on in their life of shame to a miserable death and hopeless hereafter. Its capacity for usefulness has greatly enlarged. During the past two years additions have been made and alterations within, which has given more rooms and added comfort in every way. It is now in a position to do incalculable good, if the necessary means are furnished for its enlarged operations. It is believed to be the only successful institution of its kind south of New York, and situated as it is in the capital of the country, a growing city of already 250,000 people, with probably more than its proportion of fallen women, the field for its operation is almost illimitable.

The discipline of the house, while not severe, is exact, and the utmost pains are taken not only to elevate the character and improve the morals of the inmates, but also to teach them habits of industry, cleanliness, and punctuality, and to train them in such occupations as will insure them a respectable livelihood. A school-room with trained teachers, in which the inmates are instructed in the elementary branches, is held every afternoon. When fitted, they are secured situations and are looked after by the ladies of the association to insure their continuance in a virtuous life.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The house for the past year has been under the immediate management of Sister Dorothea, of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's, and who has proven eminently adapted to the work, and has given the greatest satisfaction to the authorities of the institution. Under her care the inmates have shown great improvement in their moral and physical condition.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The only sources of revenue to meet the expenses of the house have been the charitable donations of those who have manifested an interest in the work, the earnings of the inmates from sewing and needlework, which is most neatly and satisfactorily done, and the appropriations made from time to time by Congress. The expenses amounted last year to \$2,957.92, of which sum \$1,181 was received by Congressional appropriation and the \$1,756.92 was made up of the earnings of the inmates and the contributions of private individuals.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING.

The managers of the institution have found themselves much crippled by the want of sufficient accommodations, and have been compelled to deny admission to many unfortunate applicants because they had no room for them. There is no remedy for this but an enlargement of the building, and it is hoped that Congress, recognizing the great utility of the work, will appropriate an adequate sum for the erection of the necessary addition for the worst cases, as it is absolutely necessary to keep them apart from those who are not so utterly lawless. The good to be accomplished by this institution is only measured by its capacity. To improve this, the lady managers desire to ask of Congress the sum of \$10,000, and they earnestly ask that you will approve an application to Congress for that amount, believing, as they do, that there is no institution more worthy of assistance or more beneficial to humanity than one which has for its object the reclamation of unfortunate women.

REPORT OF ASSOCIATION FOR WORKS OF MERCY.

HOUSE OF MERCY, *September 18, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith inclose a statement covering the history of the House of Mercy, and a report of the past year, and suggestions as to the future administrative improvement, and the legislation desired to increase its efficiency.

Very truly,

Mrs. E. C. W. CHUBB,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, Washington, D. C.

The institution of the House of Mercy originated in a meeting, held at St. John's Church in the spring of 1883, of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, at which it was determined to establish a house of refuge and reformatory for fallen and outcast women. The association was organized January 19, 1884, by the election of a board of lady managers, a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a board of trustees, consisting of twelve gentlemen. Having obtained a charter, the first work was to procure a permanent residence, where the beneficiaries of the institution might be received and furnished the comforts of a Christian home, and associations that were calculated to benefit and reform them. For this purpose the trustees purchased a valuable piece of property on K and Twenty-fourth streets, for the sum of \$15,000. Since then the lots adjoining on the east have been purchased, and additional rooms added to the building, making the aggregate cost of the property about \$30,000.

The home when first available was capable of accommodating 12 beneficiaries besides the sister in charge and assistants. Since then it has been gradually increased, until now it has accommodation for 25. The institution is entirely free from debt.

During the ten years of its operation the House of Mercy has been the means of saving and restoring to a respectable life many unfortunate women, who but for its charitable agency would have gone on in their life of shame to a miserable death and hopeless hereafter. Its capacity for usefulness has greatly enlarged. During the past two years additions have been made and alterations within, which has given mere rooms and added comfort in every way. It is now in a position to do incalculable good, if the necessary means are furnished for its enlarged operations. It is believed to be the only successful institution of its kind south of New York, and situated as it is in the capital of the country, a growing city of already 250,000 people, with probably more than its proportion of fallen women, the field for its operation is almost illimitable.

The discipline of the house, while not severe, is exact, and the utmost pains are taken not only to elevate the character and improve the morals of the inmates, but also to teach them habits of industry, cleanliness, and punctuality, and to train them in such occupations as will insure them a respectable livelihood. A school-room with trained teachers, in which the inmates are instructed in the elementary branches, is held every afternoon. When fitted, they are secured situations and are looked after by the ladies of the association to insure their continuance in a virtuous life.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The house for the past year has been under the immediate management of Sister Dorothea, of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's, and who has proven eminently adapted to the work, and has given the greatest satisfaction to the authorities of the institution. Under her care the inmates have shown great improvement in their moral and physical condition.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The only sources of revenue to meet the expenses of the house have been the charitable donations of those who have manifested an interest in the work, the earnings of the inmates from sewing and needlework, which is most neatly and satisfactorily done, and the appropriations made from time to time by Congress. The expenses amounted last year to \$2,957.92, of which sum \$1,181 was received by Congressional appropriation and the \$1,756.92 was made up of the earnings of the inmates and the contributions of private individuals.

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REPORT OF GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Respectfully acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st of September, 1894, requesting to be furnished a complete report of transactions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, I am instructed by the board of directors of the German Orphan Asylum to submit the following account:

The average daily number of orphans and half orphans present during the last fiscal year amounted to 50 children. The largest number present was 55, and the smallest 45. The number of children on hand on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894, amounted to 45.

Eighteen children were present on the 1st day of July, 1893, who were admitted to this institution by order of the court and the agent of the humane society.

Twelve children were admitted during the year, including 3 by order of the associated charities, and 21 were discharged.

Of those discharged 17 were returned to relatives and surviving parents, 1 boy to learn a trade, 1 girl to learn dressmaking and 2 girls to enter service.

During the school year ending June 19, 1894, 39 children attended the public schools at Uniontown and Anacostia with good success.

Owing to the happy locality of the asylum on elevated ground (Good Hope Hill) and wholesome food the health of the children continues to be excellent. Doctor and apothecary do not derive great profits from this source.

Considerable difficulties were encountered by the board of directors in order to secure to the asylum a permanent and sufficient supply of water for all purposes and a heavy expenditure was incurred this year for machinery and pumping apparatus, amounting to \$748.

The asylum sustained a severe loss by fire of the large barn and stables in the rear of the main building, and the insurance thereon does not cover the damage by one-half. Scarcity of water, the inability of the fire department to reach the spot in time, and the highly inflammable material stored inside, contributed to the total destruction of the wooden structure. The investigation promptly ordered by the board of directors proved the fire to be the result of spontaneous combustion and no one to blame.

The board of directors of the German Orphan Asylum respectfully solicit your recommendation for an appropriation of \$2,000 for the maintenance of the inmates of the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

There are now 11 children, admitted by order of the court, etc., and more may be added at any time. With the exception of the interest derived from legacies and other funds invested, the revenues of the asylum are uncertain and depend in a large degree on the humor and good will of sympathizing friends.

Provisions and necessities of life are equally contributed by the same sources, all of which may dry up and be stopped at any time.

In conclusion, the board of directors mourn the loss by death of two of their oldest officers, viz, Mr. John L. Vogt and Gustav Hartig. The former was treasurer ever since the foundation of the asylum, fourteen years ago; the latter was secretary on finances during the same period. Both were trusted and highly esteemed officers, and their loss is deeply felt.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. GRAFF,
President.

REINHOLD SPRINGSGUTH,
Secretary.

Hon. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

Incorporated, 1855. In working order since September 14, 1856. Number of orphans at present in asylum, 101; age from 6 to 14 years. Number of boys cared for during past year, 137; number cared for since opening of asylum, September, 1856, to July 1, 1894, 1,053. Supported chiefly by charity.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from Government from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.....	\$1, 590. 50
Cash from donation party, bequests, subscriptions, and private charity..	3, 600. 07
Cash from half orphans.....	847. 00
Day school of small boys.....	461. 00
Total cash collected.....	6, 498. 57
Donation of provisions and clothing solicited.....	1, 391. 04
Total cash and provisions	7, 889. 61

EXPENSES.

Cash expended for food, clothing, bedding, fuel, hire, repairs, and many small expenses.....	\$6, 435. 61
Provisions and clothing solicited.....	1, 391. 04
Total expenses.....	7, 826. 65
Cash balance on hand July 1, 1894	62. 96

This institution, which has done so much toward caring for orphan boys during the last thirty-eight years, has received from Congress for the first time the small sum of \$2,000, July 14, 1892; and March 3, 1893, this was cut down to \$1,181; August 6, 1894, it was increased to \$1,800. I now beg an increase of \$3,200 for the coming year, to make our appropriation in all \$5,000 a year.

We have been very much embarrassed during the past year trying to support so many children on such a small appropriation. Our expenses for the year ended June 30, 1894, were \$7,826.62. Most of this, as you can see from our report, had to be begged and collected, from which I most earnestly entreat to be relieved. Our duties with the orphans are heavy enough not to be obliged to beg for their support.

The orphans of St. Joseph's Asylum are from the city and District, as well as from St. Ann's Infant Asylum, irrespective of creed. Those children had for many years to be supported by begging in the market and other places.

Every morning a sister and four boys were obliged to go through the market soliciting meat and vegetables for the dinner of each day, and on Saturday collected a double portion for Sunday. This collection averaged in value about \$5 per day; per year, \$1,825. Since getting the small appropriation we are relieved from the begging in the market, but there is still much to be collected to make up the deficiency.

SISTER EUPHRASIA,
Superior.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 16, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: Herewith I submit a brief report of the work of the Women's Christian Association for the year ending June 30, 1894. Your circular dated August 31 last, calling for reports from the various charitable institutions of this District, was not received by any officer of this institution so far as I have been informed; but having noticed in the Star that reports were being forwarded by others, inquiry was made at your office and the August circular was obtained. This will explain the delay in making this report.

The regular annual report of this association is made at the end of the calendar year, and a copy of the report for year ended December 31, 1893, is herewith transmitted for your information as to the general work of the association. (See especially checked paragraphs on pages 11, 12, and 13 of that report.) The figures for work done during the fiscal year 1894 would not differ greatly from those in the printed report.

The managers of the association again ask for the sum of \$4,000 to be appropriated by Congress as necessary to assist them in carrying on this needed charity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Mrs. THOMAS WILSON,
Secretary.

To Col. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The receipts and expenditures of the association during the year were as follows:

On hand July 1, 1893, private funds	\$1, 146. 53
Received during the year as follows:	
From Government appropriation	4, 000. 00
From pay of inmates for board and for admission fees	2, 929. 75
From donations and other sources	393. 93
Total receipts	8, 470. 21

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages	\$1, 176. 25
For all other items of maintenance, including repairs	5, 734. 33
Total	6, 910. 58
Balance remaining on hand June 30, 1894	1, 559. 63

DELIA A. FREEMAN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

WEST WASHINGTON, *September 6, 1894.*

The Aged Women's Home, No. 1255 Thirty-second street, contains 15 rooms, 13 of which are occupied by infirm old women, unable to pay for a shelter and find themselves in food and raiment. We take them there, give each a room rent free, and furnish them as far as our means will allow with what they actually need, taking care of them in sickness.

The F. U. Benevolent Society gives them each two orders a month of \$2.50 for fuel and to each \$2 a month for groceries.

We asked for and have received from the Commissioners' charity fund \$300 a year; from the churches last year, \$102; donation from inauguration ball, \$100; interest on investments, \$95.50; from subscribers, \$19.

We furnish the inmates with medicine and all other needs as far as our limited means will allow.

We do not look forward to doing more than is actually required in the way of improvements.

Hoping our home may grow into a more flourishing institution,

Very respectfully,

Mrs. B. W. KENNON,
President.

To Mr. JOHN TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities.

REPORT OF THE HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1894.*

The Hope and Help Mission, located at 604 H street NW., commends itself to the careful observer of this unostentatious charity as one of the most useful and economical of all the District benevolences in proportion to its facilities for work.

It has a small unassuming house of ten rooms used as a temporary home for poor, destitute, or fallen women and girls temporarily out of employment, or who may be desirous to turn from sinful or dissipated lives. It is also often a shelter for the wives and children of drunkards when driven from home by cruelty or destitution.

The mission is nonsectarian in its management, and is directed by a board of managers of whom Mrs. S. D. La Fetra is the chairman; Mrs. Mary E. Catlin, secretary; Mrs. E. K. Knowles, official visitor; Mr. Thomas Jarvis, treasurer, and Mr. James T. Petty, finance committee. A small appropriation (\$500) is made from the special poor-fund allowed the District Commissioners by Congress, and the balance, aggregating about \$1,400 in cash, provisions, etc., is made up by the kind-hearted citizens of Washington, all of which is most gratefully acknowledged.

Special mention should be made of Mr. J. Harrington, who has supplied the mission daily with milk, and Havener's bakery, which has donated the bread, and William M. Galt & Co., who have donated flour. Many market men have given fish, meats, butter, and vegetables and fruit. Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine meals and lunches have been served and 3,875 lodgings given. Four hundred and five different women and children have been aided—an average of over 10 per day.

Receipts from Government since last annual report, \$700; cash donations, \$168.10; cash estimate of provisions, coal, etc., donated, \$300; clothing, \$100; services rendered in exchange for room and board, \$200. Expenses: For rent, \$568.50; matron's salary, \$180; general expenses, cash, \$119.70.

Scores of letters showing deep gratitude have been received by the board from women who have been assisted and returned to their homes in the States, or who have been nursed and cared for until health has been restored and they have secured employment to earn an honest living by service in families.

The Hope and Help Mission is an open door which requires no stubborn or impossible rules to secure admission. Doubtless some who are unworthy have received help here also, but "God is good," even to "the unthankful and the froward." A determination on the part of the applicant to do her best at the present is all that is required to secure admission. Souls have been saved and lives redeemed by this work, and heaven alone can reveal all the good hereby accomplished.

S. D. LA FETRA,
Chairman.

M. E. CATLIN,
Secretary.

To the SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME.

WASHINGTON, *October 24, 1894.*

SIR: The undersigned, on behalf of the board of trustees of the Young Woman's Christian Home, would respectfully submit the following condensed report of our receipts and expenses as the result of our work for the past year, and sincerely beg your kind and friendly attention to the same.

Most respectfully,

THOS. P. MORGAN,
First Vice-President.

Col. TRACEY,
Superintendent of Charities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

October 1, 1894, balance on hand from June 30, 1893.....	\$816. 64
Money received from all sources	4, 499. 10
Total receipts	\$5, 315. 74
Disbursements for maintenance, furnishing, salaries, and incidentals.....	5, 265. 40
Balance in treasury to date	\$50. 34

C. HERRON, *Treasurer.*

SUMMARY OF THE WORK.

Average number of inmates	25
Number of meals furnished at half rates	20, 250
Number of free meals	6, 750
Number of free lodgings	2, 250
Number of lodgings paid for	6, 750
Employment obtained	68
Number cared for.....	350

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

GIRLS REFORM SCHOOL,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1894.

I have the honor to present to you the first annual report of the Girls Reform School of the District of Columbia and items of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, furnished by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The school was opened for the reception of inmates November 4, 1893. Its capacity is limited. Accommodations for only 29 girls were provided, but by using the room originally intended for a "sick room" as a dormitory and doubling some of the larger cells we have been enabled to take 35 girls.

The first inmate arrived November 6, 1893, and we have averaged one girl every five days until June, when we were obliged to notify the court there was no further vacancies.

Since the school opened 38 girls have been received. Thirteen were committed for larceny by the police court of the District of Columbia, 11 for incorrigibility, 7 for vagrancy, 2 for assault and disorderly conduct, 1 for malicious mischief, 3 by the president of the board at the request of the board of children's guardians, and 1 by the criminal court.

Of these, 3 were placed in homes by the board of children's guardians, 1 was bound out, 1 returned to her parents, and 1 sent to the Government Asylum for the Insane. It would be difficult to recognize in the strong, healthy-looking girls we have to-day the poor, ill-conditioned creatures that came to us during the winter and spring. At first one felt the task of reformation almost a hopeless one; discipline and order were things unknown to them; few knew what kindness meant and were inclined to resent all efforts in that direction; but regular hours, wholesome food, and a certain amount of daily labor soon worked wonders in their physical condition, and we have every reason to feel that many will go forth to the world heartily grateful for the training received here.

Two came to us suffering from venereal trouble, and were treated very successfully by Dr. Chappell; one with incipient typhoid fever, who was removed to Garfield Hospital and returned to us on her recovery; and one case of pregnancy, she being sent to the Maternity Hospital, Washington Asylum.

All the garments (some 570 in number), consisting of dresses, underwear, aprons, etc., have been made by the inmates under the direction of the sewing teacher. The majority do not like this work, and as this is an age of ready-made clothing few, if any, knew anything of sewing when committed.

The most satisfactory work that is done is in the laundry, but they are comparatively young for such heavy washing as ours, and I would recommend that with increased accommodation provision be made for a practical laundress.

Our opportunities for teaching cooking are limited, the food is necessarily of the plainest kind, but our matron has succeeded wonderfully with the material at her disposal, and has turned out several excellent bread bakers.

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The most satisfactory work that is done is in the laundry, but they are comparatively young for such heavy washing as ours, and I would recommend that with increased accommodation provision be made for a practical laundress.

Our opportunities for teaching cooking are limited, the food is necessarily of the plainest kind, but our matron has succeeded wonderfully with the material at her disposal, and has turned out several excellent bread bakers.

It is most encouraging the progress many have made during the past few months in their school hours. They have become so interested and seem anxious to learn all they can, fully two-thirds of them being entirely ignorant of their alphabet when they came to us.

We found it necessary as the school grew to make some alterations in the arrangements of the house, no provision being made for a sewing room. This was accomplished by moving the laundry down to the basement and using the old laundry as a dining room and the dining room as a sewing room.

Hitherto we had experienced much difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of hot water, but since we have put in an auxiliary to our boiler that inconvenience has been overcome. Two additional soapstone tubs were added at very little expense for labor, our engineer, who is also a practical plumber and a most valuable man, doing most of the work. The brick partition was built by our laborer, and I think compares very favorably with much of the work of the house.

We have also concreted the whole of the cellar, making it cleaner and dryer by putting in catch-basins and connecting them with the main drain; this also at less than a third of the cost the contractor charged for concreting the small piece in the stable, and which we had to top-dress on account of the inferior cement used.

The water tank in the stable was removed and direct connection made with the tank in the main building, giving us the benefit of the higher pressure in case of fire; part of the former was utilized as a water trough for the cattle in the paddock. We also put 303 feet of sewerage from the stable and pump house to the main line of sewer at a cost of little more than \$50; also some 20 feet of sewerage in the yard with catch-basin.

Over 600 locust posts were cut and placed for the wire fence and 8,000 yards of barb wire stretched. Two inclosures made for chickens necessitated the use of 300 yards of wire netting.

An ice house was built 25 feet deep and 16 feet square, constructed of heavy lumber and packed with brease, with timber and sod roof, capacity 50 tons, at a cost of \$120; the price asked for building same by contract was \$400.

We have not been able to make as good a showing with the farm as we had hoped, owing to the condition of the land. For fifty years it has been allowed to remain in an uncultivated state and was a vast wilderness of locust and undergrowth, requiring much labor in grubbing and clearing. Notwithstanding this and a long dry summer, we have grown nearly all the vegetables required for our use and sold \$24 worth of early potatoes.

We also planted an orchard of six different varieties of fruit, 200 trees in all, 1 acre of Early Rose potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres late potatoes, one-half acre sugar corn, 4 acres of late corn, one-half acre of melons, one-quarter acre of tomatoes, one-eighth acre of cucumbers, one-eighth acre of squash, one-eighth acre of early pease, one-half acre beans, and 4,500 heads of cabbage. Set out one-half acre strawberries, one-quarter acre sweet potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres turnips, one-eighth acre of celery, beets, parsnips; oyster plant, one-eighth of an acre. Many of our small vegetables were destroyed in the making of the drain, also a quantity of our early potatoes.

When we took possession of the house in November, 1893, it was entirely unfitted for confining girls who desired to escape, and it was found necessary to put wire screens to all the windows and also to put up several wire partitions, which was done at the expense of \$596.68.

The large sum of \$5,116.47 was expended in completing the stable, which is a fine building, but entirely unsuited for the needs of the school. We need a barn where the crops can be stored, and half the sum expended on the stable would have built us a substantial barn with stalls for horses and cows. We have been compelled to sell part of the potatoes raised on the place for want of room to store them.

The system of heating the building is what is known as the Smede system, and consists of four large hot-air furnaces, and during the few cold days of last winter, with all the furnaces in full blast, the windward side of the house was cold; the consumption of coal was enormous, the fuel bill of nearly \$800 speaks for itself. With all these furnaces and consumption of coal no heat was provided for the bathrooms nor for the basement where they are situated. I would recommend that these Smede furnaces be removed and steam heat substituted. The saving in fuel for three years will pay for the expense of a change.

The capacity of the school is too limited for economical administration. The present staff of employees could manage three times as many girls, and yet we have as small a number of employees as can possibly conduct the school.

The girls are usually divided into three divisions—one under the matron doing the housework, cooking, etc., one under a teacher learning reading, writing, etc., and one under a teacher learning sewing and doing the laundry work—and from time to time details from these divisions work in the garden under the overseer.

The girls have to be kept under the eye of an officer all the time when out of the cells, so that each employee is on duty at least fourteen hours per day. If accommodations are provided for 90 additional girls the only addition to the staff required would be two teachers.

It is almost a daily occurrence for girls to be arrested who ought to be sent to this institution, and for want of accommodations here they are sent to the workhouse or jail, or released to again prey on the community.

From the last year's experience I am convinced that with the capacity of the school increased to 119 by the addition of 90 cells, a proper heating apparatus, and placing the land in order for cultivation the annual cost per capita can be reduced to \$100.

Respectfully, yours,

JESSIE ALDRICH,
Superintendent Reform School for Girls.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATISTICS.

GIRL'S REFORM SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Items of expenditures and supplies furnished by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, etc	\$2, 363. 78
Groceries and provisions	878. 63
Fresh meat	254. 59
Fuel and light	796. 05
Clothing and shoes	391. 44
Construction of stable	5, 116. 47
Construction of sewer	1, 425. 10
Telephone	178. 63
Insurance	71. 25

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 247

Estimate for salaries of employees and for maintenance of the Girls' Reform School for fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Superintendent	\$1, 200. 00
Overseer	720. 00
Matron	600. 00
Two teachers, at \$480 each	960. 00
Engineer	600. 00
Night watchman	365. 00
Laborer	300. 00
<hr/>	
In all	4, 745. 00
For groceries, provisions, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicine, medical attendance, transportation, labor, freight, furniture, beds, bedding, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, cows, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	7, 000. 00
For storage house	2, 500. 00
Painting roof and woodwork, main building	1, 200. 00
Repairs to furnaces and plumbing	300. 00
For the erection of a fire escape	500. 00
For grubbing, ditching, seeds, fertilizers, trees, and plants	400. 00
For lightning rods	300. 00
For addition to main building, providing ninety additional cells	50, 000. 00

Items of expenditures and supplies, etc.--Continued.

Paints, oil, and glass.....	\$42.55
Soapstone tubs for laundry.....	40.13
Lime, cement, and terra-cotta pipe.....	76.46
Agricultural implements.....	136.68
Fire hose, rubber hose, carriage and reel.....	128.80
Wagons, harness, etc.....	436.65
Horses, cows, pigs, and chickens.....	652.10
Feed for stock.....	416.81
Fruit trees, plants, seeds, etc.....	221.15
Grubbing, labor, etc.....	168.51
Supplies for engine and tools.....	133.40
Salary of engineer.....	474.19
Wire partitions and gratings at windows.....	496.68
Scrubbing, cleaning windows, etc., October and November.....	21.00
Cook and laundress.....	15.00
General repairs.....	76.85
Transportation and freight.....	88.75
Stationery, printing, school books, etc.....	155.62
Medical attendance, drugs, instruments, etc.....	131.80
Livery of horses, August till October, before stable completed.....	44.25

List of girls committed to the Girls' Reform School from November 4, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Name.	Date of commitment.	Cause.	By whom committed.
	1893.		
Lula Harrison.....	Nov. 6	Larceny.....	Police court.
Effie Swails.....	Nov. 13	do.....	Do.
Fannie Conway.....	Nov. 20	do.....	Do.
Lula Payne.....	Nov. 27	do.....	Do.
Annie Bowman.....	Dec. 6	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
L. Roberta Jarboe.....	do	do.....	President of board.
Jane Grayson.....	Dec. 12	do.....	Do.
Lavina Diggs.....	Dec. 18	do.....	Police court.
Lula Wilson.....	Dec. 26	do.....	Do.
Nellie Parmes.....	do	Larceny.....	Do.
	1894.		
Kate Harding.....	Jan. 8	do.....	Do.
Josephine Simpson.....	Jan. 10	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Rebecca Tyman.....	Jan. 11	Larceny.....	Do.
Lizzie Jones.....	Jan. 18	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Mary J. Ross.....	Jan. 22	Larceny.....	Do.
Estelle Adams.....	Jan. 27	Malicious mischief.....	Do.
Esther Adams.....	do	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Lottie Henry.....	Feb. 3	Larceny.....	Supreme Court, D. C.
Mary Jones.....	Feb. 5	do.....	Police court.
Lizzie Newton.....	do	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Hattie Newton.....	Feb. 14	do.....	Do.
Martha Duncanson.....	Feb. 16	Larceny.....	Do.
Grace Lomax.....	Feb. 26	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Ella Cherry.....	Mar. 6	do.....	Do.
Martha Shanklin.....	Mar. 21	Assault.....	Do.
Mary V. Parsons.....	do	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Martha Lonesome.....	Mar. 22	do.....	Do.
Gabrella Allen.....	Mar. 28	do.....	Do.
Annie Johnson.....	Apr. 6	Larceny.....	Do.
Margaret Burrell.....	Apr. 17	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Annie Robinson.....	May 10	do.....	Do.
Mary Jackson.....	May 15	do.....	Do.
Clarissa Edwards.....	May 17	Larceny.....	Do.
Bessie Hall.....	May 26	Incorrigibility.....	Do.
Lucinda Gilmore.....	June 2	do.....	Do.
Jennie Lewis.....	June 11	do.....	President of board.
Lily Waller.....	June 14	do.....	Police court.
Bessie Johnson.....	June 29	Larceny.....	Do.

NOTE.—Many of the girls committed for incorrigibility had been guilty of crime, but proceedings were suspended against them and they were committed as incorrigibles. This prevents making a record against them.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 247

Estimate for salaries of employees and for maintenance of the Girls' Reform School for fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Superintendent	\$1, 200. 00
Overseer	720. 00
Matron	600. 00
Two teachers, at \$480 each	960. 00
Engineer	600. 00
Night watchman	365. 00
Laborer	300. 00

In all	4, 745. 00
For groceries, provisions, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicine, medical attendance, transportation, labor, freight, furniture, beds, bedding, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, cows, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items	7, 000. 00
For storage house	2, 500. 00
Painting roof and woodwork, main building	1, 200. 00
Repairs to furnaces and plumbing	300. 00
For the erection of a fire escape	500. 00
For grubbing, ditching, seeds, fertilizers, trees, and plants	400. 00
For lightning rods	300. 00
For addition to main building, providing ninety additional cells	50, 000. 00

REPORT OF THE PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith a brief statement of the operations of the office of the property clerk for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, with recommendations with the object of increasing its efficiency. The efficiency of the office would be improved very much by the increase of help in the clerical work. I have urged you in my annual reports for several years to allow me at least one more clerk, and to increase the compensation of those now employed in the office to a sum adequate to the labor performed. The labors of the office increase from year to year from 10 to 20 per cent. The last year there has been added to my duties the purchasing of all supplies for the Freedmen's Hospital; also the fitting up with furniture, beds, and bedding, etc., and purchasing all supplies for the Girls' Reform School. These increased duties make it very hard for the office to keep up with the routine work of the office. All requisitions for supplies are briefed by me, showing the cost and state of the appropriation at that date; are then forwarded to the Commissioners for approval. Upon approval purchases are made, all bills for supplies are carefully examined, briefed, and forwarded to the auditor for payment. The number of requisitions for supplies was 4,225; the number of orders given, 8,800; the number of bills examined and approved, 6,970; which shows an increase in labor over last year of from 10 to 20 per cent.

Below you will find schedule of prices paid for supplies under contract.

I urgently request that the compensation of the employés of this office be arranged as follows, viz:

	Per annum.
One property clerk	\$1, 600
One bookkeeper and order clerk	1, 400
One invoice clerk	1, 200
One clerk (new)	1, 000
One messenger clerk	600
Total	5, 800

I am, very respectfully,

F. O. BECKETT,
Property Clerk.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CLASS I.—Stationery.

Books, memorandum:		Books, time, 7½ by 4½, full sheep, monthly,	
4½ by 6½, 100 leaves, sheep, indexed,		50 leaves, per dozen	\$1. 65
per dozen	\$1. 60	Books, letter copy, per sample:	
4½ by 7½, 100 leaves, sheep, indexed,		500 pages, letter size, full sheep, each ..	1. 35
per dozen	1. 85	700 pages, cap size, full sheep, each..	1. 60
4½ by 7½, 50 leaves, sheep, indexed,		1,000 pages, cap size, full sheep, each	2. 10
per dozen	1. 35	Books, scratch:	
4½ by 7½, 100 leaves, sheep, faint rule,		No. 4024	per dozen.. .15
per dozen	1. 75	No. 4026	do.... .21
4½ by 7½, 50 leaves, sheep, faint rule,		No. 4028	do.... .31
per dozen	1. 25	No. 4030	do.... .43
3½ by 5½, 50 leaves, sheep, faint rule,		No. 4046	do.... .83
per dozen .....	.75	No. 4068	do.... 1. 63

CLASS I.—Stationery—Continued.

Bells:					
Call, No. 3200 (Bradley & Hubbard's)					
each.....		\$0.71			
Hand, No. 8, heavy (Barton's) brass,					
per dozen.....		5.75			
Hand, large, No. 10 (Barton's), brass,					
per dozen.....		10.50			
Baskets, office:					
Large, telegram, No. 20-3.....		4.75			
Small, telegram, No. 20-2.....		4.25			
Blotters, Moore's, walnut, large.....		1.75			
Bands, rubber, Faber's pure:					
No. 12, thread.....	per gross..	.09			
No. 16, thread.....	do.....	.12			
No. 32, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	do.....	.36			
No. 33, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	do.....	.40			
No. 000, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	do.....	.60			
No. 0000, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	do.....	.70			
No. 000, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	.80			
No. 0000, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	.90			
No. 000, heavy, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	do.....	1.18			
No. 0000, heavy, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	do.....	1.40			
No. 000, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	1.60			
No. 0000, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	do.....	1.78			
Chalk:					
White.....	per pound..	.07			
Red.....	do.....	.10			
Crayons, chalk, equal to New York Crayon					
Co.'s.....	per gross..	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Envelopes, XXX, white, No. 1, rag:					
No. 4.....	per M..	.90			
No. 5.....	do.....	.59			
No. 6.....	do.....	.96			
No. 9.....	do.....	1.75			
No. 10.....	do.....	1.80			
No. 11.....	do.....	2.20			
Envelopes, No. 10, manilla, 36 pounds,					
per M.....		.95			
Irish linen, Baronial No. 1, Marcus					
Ward's.....	per M..	5.45			
Crane's Japanese linen laid, No. 6,					
per M.....		3.40			
Erasers:					
Steel, best knife blade, Rogers's, bone					
handle.....	per dozen..	6.75			
Steel knife blades, rubber handle,					
Miller Bros., No. 685.....	per dozen..	4.00			
Steel knife blade, bone handle, Miller					
Bros., No. 686.....	per dozen..	4.00			
Ink and pencil, Faber's mammoth, per					
dozen.....		1.15			
Ink, and paper cleaners, Faber's im-					
proved.....	per dozen..	.40			
Ink and pencil, Eagle, mammoth, per					
dozen.....		1.15			
Files, Shipman's adhesive:					
10 by 12, 250 leaves.....	each.....	.55			
9 by 15, 500 leaves.....	do.....	.93			
9 by 13, 250 leaves.....	do.....	.55			
File-holders, Woodruff's, 9 by 9$\frac{1}{4}$ inches:					
Poplar.....	per dozen..	4.60			
Black-walnut front.....	do.....	5.80			
Hones, office, Scotch, 5-inch, in boxwood					
case, genuine.....	per dozen..	5.75			
Ink, Faber's violet black, copying, per					
quart.....		.42			
Ink, Underwood's:					
Everlasting bank writing fluid, per					
quart.....		.30			
Combined writing and copying, co-					
balt.....	per quart..	.40			
Egyptian black fluid.....	do.....	.30			
Cobalt extra copying.....	do.....	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Egyptian school.....	do.....	.15			
Egyptian black, combined writing and					
copying.....	per quart..	.40			
Carmines.....	do.....	1.25			
Ink, Carter's:					
Copying and writing combined, per					
quart.....		.49			
Crimson.....	per quart..	1.00			
Crimson, 2-ounce, glass stopper, per					
dozen.....		1.45			
Writing fluid.....	per quart..	.32			
Raven black (school).....	do.....	.15			
French copying.....	do.....	.30			
Extra copying.....	do.....	.30			
Ink, Arnold's:					
Fluid, genuine.....	per quart..	\$0.36			
Fluid, genuine.....	per pint..	.24			
Ink, Thomas', black, glass bottles, per					
quart.....		.34			
Ink, Stafford's:					
Fluid, commercial.....	per quart..	.40			
Copying (machine).....	do.....	.61			
Blue-black office, writing and copying					
combined.....	per quart..	.54			
Universal.....	do.....	.40			
Ink, carmine, Stafford's.....	do.....	1.30			
Ink, Barnes's:					
Jet black National.....	per quart..	.25			
National writing fluid.....	do.....	.25			
National copying.....	do.....	.40			
Writing and copying.....	do.....	.35			
National carmine.....	do.....	.96			
Ink:					
Cochrane's red.....	per pint..	.60			
Papyrographic.....	per bottle..	.75			
Hektograph.....	do.....	.20			
color papyrographic.....	do.....	.75			
Inkstands, bankers':					
No. 50.....	per dozen..	4.10			
double, No. 1.....	do.....	31.00			
single, No. 1.....	do.....	8.75			
No. 60.....	do.....	.65			
Inkstands, glass stoppers, No. 308, 3-					
inch.....	per dozen..	1.55			
Ink vents, perfection bottle stopper, per					
dozen.....		1.50			
Ink wells:					
metallic, glass lined, Whitcomb's, per					
dozen.....		1.65			
Dulany's.....	per dozen..	.90			
Ink extractors, Bloede's.....	do.....	1.70			
Mucilage, best, Carter's Great Stickest, or					
equal to.....	per quart..	.47			
Mucilage founts:					
Morgan's No. 2.....	per dozen..	2.45			
Morgan's, No. 6.....	do.....	2.80			
Wolf's nickel-plated.....	do.....	8.25			
Mucilage stands, Carter's:					
5-ounce.....	do.....	1.65			
3-ounce, filled.....	do.....	1.50			
10-ounce.....	do.....	3.20			
4-ounce, "Arabin," filled.....	do.....	1.15			
McGill's fasteners (100 in box) flat head:					
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 1.....	per box..	.07			
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 2.....	do.....	.09			
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 3.....	do.....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 4.....	do.....	.13			
McGill's fasteners, single, staple (250 in					
box).....	per box..	.13			
Paper, Whiting Paper Co.'s or equal to:					
legal cap, 14 pounds, ruled.....	per ream..	1.67			
foolscap, white, 14 pounds, plain or					
ruled.....	per ream..	1.63			
letter, white, 12 pounds, plain or					
ruled.....	per ream..	1.43			
letter, white, 14 pounds, plain or					
ruled.....	per ream..	1.66			
note, white, 6 pounds, plain or					
ruled.....	per ream..	.70			
note, packet, 7 pounds, plain or					
ruled.....	per ream..	.83			
Paper, typewriter:					
legal size, Regent No. 4, W. S. & B.,					
per ream of 500 sheets.....		1.08			
legal size, marginal lines, Regent No.					
4.....	per ream of 500 sheets..	1.14			
letter size, Regent No. 4, W. S. & B.,					
per ream of 500 sheets.....		.87			
legal size, Paragon, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, W. S. & B.,					
per ream of 500 sheets.....		.90			
legal size, with marginal lines, Para-					
gon, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	per ream of 500 sheets..	.96			
letter size, Paragon, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ wove, W. S.					
& B.....	per ream of 500 sheets..	.75			
legal size, Royal Paragon, W. S. & B.,					
per ream of 500 sheets.....		2.10			
legal size, Royal Paragon, W. S. & B.,					
marginal lines, per ream of 500					
sheets.....		1.99			
letter size, Royal Paragon, W. S. & B.,					
per ream of 500 sheets.....		.99			

CLASS I.—Stationery—Continued.

Paper, typewriter—Continued.

legal size, No. 5, W. S. & B., per ream of 500 sheets	\$0.83
legal size, No. 5, W. S. & B., marginal lines.....per ream of 500 sheets	.96
letter size, No. 5, W. S. & B., per ream of 500 sheets	.75
legal size, No. 4½, W. S. & B., per ream of 500 sheets	1.39
legal size, No. 4½, marginal lines, W. S. & B.....per ream of 500 sheets	1.44
letter size, No. 4½, W. S. & B., per ream of 500 sheets	1.26
letter size, No. 6, W. S. & B., per ream of 500 sheets	.75
legal size, No. 6, W. S. & B., per ream of 500 sheets	.88
legal size, marginal lines, No. 6, W. S. & B.....per ream of 500 sheets	.96

Paper:

Commercial note, Irish linen, best Marcus Ward's.....per ream	2.60
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Paper (to be equal in quality to Holyoke or Whiting & Co.'s superfine):

Examination, 12 pounds to ream of 480 sheets, half folio post, ruled and folded.....per ream of 480 sheets	1.30
Composition, 7½ by 9 inches, 18 by 23, 24 pound, in packages of 100 sheets, wrapped with manila bands, ruled, persample, perpackageof100sheets	.09½

Paper:

Drawing (Whatman's double elephant, 27 by 40).....per sheet	.13
Blotting, Treasury blotter No. 100, 90 pounds to ream.....per ream	9.90
Wrapping jute, manila, assorted sizes, No. 1.....per pound	.06
Light manila tissue, cap size, per ream	.13
Oil, full sheet, 20 by 24, heavy board, per sheet	.06
hektograph, cap, in blocks.....each	.71
hektograph, letter, in blocks.....do	.49
hektograph, note, in blocks.....do	.25

Pens, Spencerian:

No. 1.....per gross	.35
No. 2.....do	.35
No. 3.....do	.35
No. 5 (school).....do	.35
No. 33 (school).....do	.50
No. 27.....do	.50
No. 28.....do	.50

Pens, Gillot's:

No. 303.....do	.72
No. 404.....do	.40

Pens, Dreka's engrossing, No. 3.....do

	.56
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Pens, Esterbrook's:

No. 128 (school pen).....do	.32
No. 048 (Falcon).....do	.40
No. 333.....do	.43
No. 444.....do	.32

Pens:

Mann's Golden Falcon.....do	1.15
Mozeltic.....do	2.55

Pens, Miller Bros.:

Grant.....do	.46
University, No. 28 (school).....do	.32
No. 4.....do	.46
No. 87.....do	.35
No. 444.....do	.32
No. 119.....do	.50
No. 99.....do	.46
No. 77 (Falcon).....do	.38

Pens, Eagle Pencil Co's:

No. 370 (school).....do	.38
Reservoir.....do	.70
E 190 G (school).....do	.38
E 140.....do	.38
No. 120.....do	.38
No. 300.....do	.38
No. 160.....do	.30
No. 340.....do	.37
No. 250.....do	.39
No. 50.....do	.45
No. 10.....do	.36
No. 110.....do	.45

Pens, Eagle Pencil Co's—Continued.

No. 170.....per gross	\$0.30
No. 260.....do	.45
E 60.....do	.45
E 130.....do	.45
E 290.....do	.45
E 40.....do	.35

Pens:

King's Nonpareil, No. 1.....do	.63
ruling, Alteneder's any size.....do	16.00
ruling, Gisburne's.....per set	.20

Pens, Tadella Zink:

No. 1.....per gross	.73
No. 2.....do	.73
No. 4.....do	.73
No. 7.....do	.73
No. 10.....do	.73
No. 11.....do	.73

Penholders, wood:

No. 2240, Faber's.....do	.65
Nos. 1537, 1538, 1539, Faber's.....do	.35

Penholders, rubber:

No. 1, short and long.....per dozen	.70
No. 2, short and long.....do	.77
No. 3, short and long.....do	.84
No. 4, short and long.....do	.90

Penholders, Eagle Pencil Company:

Crown No. 1.....do	.27
Crown No. 2.....do	.30
Crown No. 3.....do	.33
Crown No. 4.....do	.37

Penholders, Eagle, No. 1407... per gross

	.63
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Pencils, lead, Faber's:

Hexagon, best, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....do	5.70
Round, best, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....do	4.13
Hexagon, artist's, 2 H, 3 H, 4 H, 5 H, and 6 H, Siberian.....per gross	9.15

Pencils, colored, combined carmine and blue, extra, 9-inch.....per dozen

	.62
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Pencils, Dixon's American graphite:

S., S. M., H, and V. H.....per gross	3.50
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Rubber tip, No. 552.....do	4.19
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Pencils:

Artists', Dixon's American graphite, assorted.....per gross	7.20
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Lead, "Washington Public School," per samples submitted.....per gross	1.29
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Pencils, Eagle:

Rubber, Perfection, No. 140.....do	.60
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Hexagon, standard, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, per gross	3.91
---	------

Round, standard, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, per gross	2.95
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Fine arts, 6 B to 6 H.....per gross	8.00
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Colored, any color.....per dozen	.41
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Pencils:

Faber's, colored, any color.....do	.55
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Eagle, hexagon, office, No. 402.....do	.47
--	-----

Eagle, automatic, all colors, stop gauge.....per dozen	1.60
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Carpenters', Eagle No. 435.....do	.15
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Lead, Eagle, No. 314.....do	.31
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Pencil leads, for automatic pencils:

Indelible.....per dozen	.50
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Colored.....do	.35
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Pins, toilet, Eureka:

No. 3.....per paper	.05
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No. 4.....do	.04
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No. 5.....do	.04
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Paper cutters, ivory, 10-inch, Congress.....per dozen

	5.75
--	------

Paste, parlor, equal to Schoville Manufacturing Company's.....per quart

	.45
--	-----

Pointers, blackboard, 4, 5, and 6 feet, each.....do

	.10
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Rulers, boxwood, brass edge, Faber's, 112:

12-inch.....per dozen	2.75
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16-inch.....do	3.30
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18-inch.....do	3.95
----------------	------

24-inch.....do	5.25
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Rulers, gutta-percha, flat:

12-inch.....do	1.35
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16-inch.....do	2.00
----------------	------

18-inch.....do	2.25
----------------	------

24-inch.....do	3.25
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Rubbers:

Blackboard, Novelty crayon eraser, per dozen.....do	.40
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CLASS I.—Stationery—Continued.

Rubbers—Continued.

Bevel erasers, Eagle Pencil Company, any size.....	per pound..	\$0.59
Shears, 10-inch, Seymour bankers', each..		.60
Sponge for cup, best.....	per pound..	1.00
Sponge cups, bankers', 3-inch, heavy, per dozen.....		.59
Scale, triangular, boxwood, tenths and inches.....	each..	.90
Twine:		
Linen.....	per pound..	.45
Hemp.....	do.....	.15
Elm and flax.....	do.....	.35
Thermometers, 7-inch, japanned, tin frame.....	each..	.07
Tape, red, No. 21, 72 yards to spool, per spool.....		.19
Triangles, rubber, all sizes.....	per dozen..	3.00
Tablets, memorandum:		
Note size.....	do.....	.48
Assorted sizes.....	do.....	.35

Tablets:

Sand paper, 2½ by 4 inches, per dozen.	\$1.10
Letter size, ruled to order.....do.....	1.30
Tacks, thumb, German silver, any size, per dozen.....	.08
Tape lines, Chesterman's best, or equal to:	
100 feet, metallic.....	each.. 3.05
50 feet, metallic.....	do..... 1.78
100 feet, steel.....	do..... 9.24
50 feet, steel.....	do..... 4.99
Tape lines, 100 feet, steel:	
Paine's, leather case.....	do..... 9.50
Paine's, japanned case.....	do..... 7.50
Tracing cloth, imperial or equal to:	
36-inch.....	per roll.. 5.40
42-inch.....	do..... 7.29
Water colors, assorted, full cake (Windsor & Newton's).....	per cake.. .30
Wax, sealing, best quality.....	per pound.. .50

CLASS II.—Blank forms and printing.

Forms, blank, per sample.....	per M..	\$0.55
Forms, blank, flat letter, full sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides:		
12-pound.....	per M..	6.25
14-pound.....	do.....	6.55
Forms, blank, flat letter, two to the sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides:		
12-pound paper.....	per M..	3.75
14-pound paper.....	do.....	2.74
Forms, blank, flat letter, four to the sheet, ruled or printed on one or both sides:		
12-pound paper.....	per M..	1.30
14-pound paper.....	do.....	.90
Forms, blank, cap, full sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides:		
Linen ledger, 18-pound paper, per M..		10.95
16-pound paper.....	do.....	9.80
Forms, blank, cap, two to the sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides:		
16-pound paper.....	per M..	3.85
Linen ledger, 18-pound paper.....	do.....	6.40
Forms, blank:		
Cap, four to the sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides, 16-pound paper.....	per M..	2.80
Demy, full sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides, 28-pound paper, per M.....		15.00
Demy, two to the sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides, 28-pound paper.....	per M..	7.70
Forms, blank, demy, four to the sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides:		
Linen ledger, 28-pound paper, per M..		4.95
28-pound paper.....	do.....	4.00
Forms, blank, folio post:		
Full sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides, 28-pound paper, per M.....		14.00

Forms, blank, folio post:

Two to the sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides, 28-pound paper, per M.....	\$5.50
Four to the sheet, ruled and printed on one or both sides, 28-pound paper, per M.....	2.80
Forms, blank, medium, ruled and printed on one or both sides:	
Full sheet, 36-pound paper.....	per 100.. 2.40
Two to the sheet, 36-pound paper, per 100.....	1.45
Four to the sheet, 36-pound paper, per 100.....	1.10
Forms, blank, royal, ruled and printed on one or both sides, 45-pound paper:	
Full sheet.....	per 100.. 1.90
Half sheet.....	do..... 1.55
Printing:	
Official letter-heads, half sheet, per ream.....	.40
Official envelopes.....	per M.. .45
Miscellaneous (pica).....	per 1,000 ems.. .55
Miscellaneous (small pica).....	do..... .55
Miscellaneous (long primer).....	do..... .55
Miscellaneous (brevier).....	do..... .40
Miscellaneous (nonpareil), tax list, etc.....	per 1,000 ems.. .38
Paper, No. 1, 50-pound book paper, for tax list.....	per ream.. 3.00
Presswork, tokens, for tax list, per token.....	.40
Folding, for tax list.....	per 1,000 sheets.. .49
Gathering, for tax list.....	do..... .20
Stabbing, sewing, and trimming tax list, per copy.....	.03

CLASS III.—School books.

Algebra, Wentworth's School.....	per dozen..	\$10.73
Analysis, Word, Swinton's:		
old edition.....	do.....	2.70
new edition.....	do.....	3.25
Arithmetic:		
Ficklin's Elementary, cloth.....	do.....	3.74
Ficklin's National.....	do.....	6.64
Sadler's Inductive, part 2.....	do.....	8.65
Davis's Intellectual.....	do.....	2.33
Bernhardt's Sprachbuch.....	do.....	9.45
Bible, 12mo, roan (brevier).....	do.....	4.80
Books:		
Spencer's Copy and Practice Paper Combination, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.....	per dozen..	1.14
Drawing, Prang's (Clarke edition), No. 6.....	per dozen..	.77

Books—Continued.

Drawing, Prang's (Clarke edition), Nos. 7, 8, and 9.....	per dozen..	\$1.54
Prang's Shorter Course in Form Study and Drawing, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen.....		1.53
Bookkeeping, Bryant & Stratton, High School.....	per dozen..	14.30
Child's Health Primer, A. S. Barnes & Co.....	per dozen..	2.82
Chemistry, Elliott & Storer's.....	do.....	10.12
Dictionary:		
Academic, Worcester's.....	do.....	14.25
Webster's International Unabridged, (latest edition), indexed, sheep, each.....		8.00
Worcester's Unabridged (latest edition), indexed, sheep.....	each..	6.85

CLASS III.—School books.—Continued.

Geography, Wentworth's new, plain, and solid.....per dozen..	\$12.10
Geography, Swinton's.....do....	5.20
Grammar, school.....do....	11.88
Grammar.....do....	
Earle's Common School.....do....	6.80
Latham Allen & Greenough's revised, per dozen.....	11.55
History.....do....	
Richardson's United States.....per dozen..	7.49
Lippincott's United States.....do....	9.90
Swinton's Condensed United States, per dozen.....	8.40
Myer's Eastern Nations and Greece, per dozen.....	9.80
of the United States (Scudder), per dozen.....	9.54
Burton's Brief United States, per dozen.....	9.50
of the United States (Johnson) per dozen.....	10.14
Thompson's England.....per dozen..	8.90
Allen's of the Human People.....do....	9.60
Hygiene for Young People, A. S. Barnes & Co.....per dozen..	4.70
Lesson Language, Earle's.....do....	3.00
Latin Book, The Beginner's, Collar & Leland.....per dozen..	9.80
Principles of Rhetoric, A. S. Hill's.....do....	7.28
Physiology, Blount & Hygienic.....do....	9.50
Physical Page & Elements of.....each..	89
Readers.....do....	
First and Primer, Franklin (new), per dozen.....	2.23
Second, Franklin (new).....per dozen..	3.34
Third, Franklin (new).....do....	4.72
Fourth, Franklin (new).....do....	5.65
Intermediate, Franklin.....do....	5.09

Readers—Continued.....	
Fifth, Franklin (new).....per dozen..	\$7.95
Readers, The Normal Course in Reading:	
Primer.....per dozen..	1.79
First.....do....	2.39
Second.....do....	3.59
Third.....do....	4.79
Fourth.....do....	5.99
Fifth.....do....	8.39
Readers, Mason's Music:	
First (new).....do....	2.40
Second (new).....do....	3.90
Third (new).....do....	3.90
Abridged Independent (revised edition).....per dozen..	5.82
Readers:	
Music, the Enterpean.....do....	12.00
Geographical, Scribner's.....do....	5.66
Record, Tracey's School.....do....	5.19
Speller's:	
Pronouncing, Worcester's New, per dozen.....	2.15
Merrill's Word and Sentence Book, per dozen.....	2.31
Spencer's primary writing cards, per dozen.....	.93
Spencer's writing tablets, No. 1, per dozen.....	.93
Slates, protected edges:	
6 by 9 inches, per sample.....per dozen..	.57
7 by 11 inches, per sample.....do....	.68
Slate pencils, in boxes of 100 each, per box.....	.08
Diamond rubbers, academic, small, Eagle Pencil Co.....per pound..	.74
Drawing tablets, size 7½ by 9½, quality as per sample (stiff back, 25 pieces to tablet).....per thousand..	27.00

CLASS IV.—Furniture.

Esquima white delf.....per dozen..	\$3.75
Embossed leather & revolving, standard, 31 inches high.....each..	10.56
No. 1.....do....	11.88
No. 2.....do....	13.20
Europe 18-ounce, stone china, per dozen..	.75
Carpenter door Brussels American, five-frames, as per sample submitted, per yard.....	1.03
Carpenter lining paper, best quality, 5 rows, cut.....per yard..	.03½
Chair, common wood bent tops, per dozen.....	4.50
Chair, oak.....do....	
Perforated steel bent top, 486, P. Haywood Bros. & Co.....per dozen..	5.50
arm, cane-seated (rodged), Douglass.....per dozen..	13.95
arm, wood bent (rodged), Douglass.....per dozen..	12.20
Chair, cane, walnut arm, cane-seated: offset rodged, Douglass.....per dozen..	19.95
to a cushion rodged, Continental, per dozen.....	47.04
Chair, cane, walnut.....do....	
cane-seated, high-back, arm, revolving, tipping, Harmony.....per dozen..	120.00
Senate, S. & S.....do....	128.50
Chair, American bent, No. 453, Haywood Bros. & Co.....per dozen..	16.19
Chair, maple.....do....	
white delf.....do....	2.15
white delf (with covers).....do....	3.40
Dippers, 1-quart, block tin, long handle, per dozen.....	1.24
Dripping pan, Russian iron.....per dozen..	4.80
Dusters, ostrich feather:	
full center, No. 7.....per dozen..	1.90
18-inch, full center, parlor duster, per sample.....per dozen..	11.25
Holland:	
Best American, for window shades, per square yard.....	.10

Holland—Continued.....	
best Scotch.....per square yard..	\$0.20
sunfast.....do....	.19
Linoleum, best quality.....do....	.59
Mattresses, hair, made up, best quality, per pound.....	.32
Matting:	
cocoa, best quality, white, per square yard.....	.47
Napier, best quality, per square yard..	.37
straw, best quality, white, as per sample submitted.....per square yard..	.23
straw, fancy, as per sample submitted.....per square yard..	.23
Mats, cocoa, office, plain, best quality, per square foot.....	.31
Medicine glasses.....per dozen..	.40
Mugs, 18-ounce, stone china.....do....	.95
Oil cloth, best quality.....per square yard..	.39
Opaque, best quality, for window-shades.....per square yard..	.16
Pans, sauce, iron, marble, ½ to 2 gallons.....per dozen..	3.60
Pillows, feather, made up.....per pound..	.34
Pitchers, stone:	
1 gallon.....per dozen..	5.44
1 quart.....do....	1.20
Pitchers, La Belle shape, size, 12's.....each..	.25
Spit cups, white china, stationary tops.....per dozen..	1.84
Spittoons, cuspidor:	
iron, porcelain-lined, per sample, per dozen.....	5.78
nickel-plated, loaded bottom, per sample.....per dozen..	10.40
Tumblers, glass, per sample.....do....	.50
Urinals, male, delf.....do....	4.30
Water coolers, Hall's or equal to:	
3 gallons, walnut.....each..	4.75
4 gallons, walnut.....do....	5.25
6 gallons, walnut.....do....	6.00
8 gallons, walnut.....do....	7.10
10 gallons.....do....	8.00

CLASS IV.—Furniture—Continued.

Water coolers, ruby, Jewett's:		
2 gallons.....each..	\$2.80	
3 gallons.....do....	3.25	
4 gallons.....do....	4.20	
5 gallons.....do....	5.00	
6 gallons.....do....	5.75	
7 gallons.....do....	6.25	
8 gallons.....do....	7.50	
10 gallons.....do....	9.00	
Water-cooler stands, with drip pan and 4-inch post.....each..	1.90	

Wash basins:		
block tin (large size).....per dozen..	\$1.35	
blue and white, porcelain-lined, per dozen.....	2.75	
Window shades:		
making and hanging only...per shade..	12½	
Window rollers, Hartshorn (all length):		
1 and 1½ inch, tin barrel...per dozen..	4.50	
1 and 1½ inch, wood barrel.....do....	1.84	

CLASS V.—Hardware.

Awls:		
Pegging, assorted.....per dozen..	\$0.024	
Sewing, assorted.....do....	.04	
Awl handles, peg, brad, sewing, assorted, per dozen.....	.14	
Ax, wood, all sizes, equal to Mann's, each.....	.49	
Axle grease:		
Diamond X.....per dozen boxes..	.50	
Moss'.....per pound..	.054	
Bits, auger, Russell Jennings':		
¼ to ½ inch.....each..	.12	
⅝ to ¾ inch.....do....	.15	
¾ to 1 inch.....do....	.20	
1½ to 1½ inch.....do....	.29	
Blacking, shoe:		
Army and Navy, No. 4...per dozen..	.42	
Mason's, No. 4.....do....	.38	
Blacking dips, Royal dauber...per dozen..	1.39	
Buckets:		
Oak, 3-hoop, iron bail, J. I. C. or equal to.....per dozen..	4.05	
Indurated fiber, star pail.....do....	3.20	
Water, cedar, 3 galvanized hoops, per dozen.....	2.10	
Brooms:		
Corn, heavy, 5-string, as per sample, per dozen.....	2.68	
Whisk, per sample.....per dozen..	1.34	
Rattan, 14-inch, heavy, per sample, per dozen.....	3.75	
Rattan, 16-inch, heavy, 6-row, per sample.....per dozen..	4.15	
Bass, 16-inch, heavy, per sample, per dozen.....	4.58	
Brushes, whitewash, per sample:		
12 knots, 00000, extra-extra, per dozen..	13.37½	
No. 5, Crescent, extra.....do....	15.97	
Brushes:		
Shoe, polishing, per sample (Sun-shine).....per dozen..	5.48	
Dusting, per sample, No. 5, extra, all white.....per dozen..	4.22	
Sweeping, 14-inch, per sample..do....	12.45	
Sweeping, 18-inch, per sample..do....	15.40	
Scrub, all bristle, No. 52.....do....	2.10	
Scrub, per sample.....do....	.98	
Bolts:		
Stove, 2-inch and under, all kinds, per 100.....	.30	
Door, wrought-iron, square or round, 5-inch and under.....per dozen..	.55	
Door, wrought-iron, square or round, 6 and 8 inch.....per dozen..	1.10	
Door, wrought iron, square or round, 10 and 12 inch.....per dozen..	1.48	
Carriage, 5-inch and under...per 100..	.62	
Brads, wire:		
¾-inch.....per pound..	.10	
¾-inch.....do....	.08	
¾-inch.....do....	.07½	
¾-inch.....do....	.06½	
¾-inch.....do....	.06	
1 and 1½ inch.....do....	.05	
1½ inch.....do....	.05	
1½-inch.....do....	.05	
2 and 2½ inch.....do....	.04½	
2½ and 2½ inch.....do....	.04	
3 and 3½ inch.....do....	.04	
Babbitt metal, No. 2.....do....	.074	
Cloth, crocus.....per quire..	.42	

Cord, sash:		
Hemp, Russia.....per pound..	\$0.15	
Braided, Silver Lake, all sizes, Nos. 6 to 10.....per pound..	.26	
Emery cloth, all numbers.....per quire..	.41	
Eagle tripoli.....per dozen papers..	.50	
Files, flat, Diston's:		
4, 6, 8 inch, bastard.....per dozen..	.82	
10 and 12 inch, bastard.....do....	1.66	
14 and 16 inch, bastard.....do....	2.88	
4, 6, 8 inch, smooth.....do....	1.14	
10 and 12 inch, smooth.....do....	2.04	
14 and 16 inch, smooth.....do....	3.36	
Files, saw, all sizes, 3-cornered, Diston's, per dozen.....		
Files, bastard and smooth, Diston's:		
Round, 5, 8, 10 and 12 inch.....per dozen.....	.99	
Square, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch..do....	1.28	
Half round, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 inch.....per dozen..	2.04	
Forks, hay, strapped, with long handle, Fairmount or equal to:		
Best 3-prong.....per dozen..	2.84	
Best 4-prong.....do....	3.49	
Forks, Manure, 4-prong, strapped Fairmount, or equal to:		
Long handle.....per dozen..	3.74	
D handle.....do....	3.98	
Fuse, powder:		
Double waterproof.....per foot..	.005	
Cotton.....do....	.003	
Felt, roofing, tarred.....	.017	
Handles:		
Sledge, XX, hickory....per dozen....	.72	
For sweeping brushes, 6 feet, per sample, per dozen.....	.42	
For rattan brooms, 6 feet, per sample, per dozen.....	.40	
Mop and brush, Hart's or equal to, per dozen.....	.78	
Mop wire, per sample....per dozen..	.80	
Ax, XX, hickory.....do....	.82	
Pick, XX, hickory.....do....	.96	
Hasps and staples, 10-inch and under, per dozen.....		
Hasps, hinged, 10-inch and under, per dozen.....	.45	
Hatchets, Peck's or equal to:		
Shingling, Nos. 2 and 3...per dozen..	3.62	
Half, Nos. 2 and 3.....do....	3.60	
Hinges, strap:		
6-inch and under, light....per pair..	.03	
8 to 12 inch, inclusive, light...do....	.05	
6 to 10 inch, inclusive, heavy..do....	.10	
12 to 16 inch, inclusive, heavy..do....	.20	
Hinges:		
Blind, No. 0 to 3 inch, heavy, Lull & Porter, per pair.....	.05	
Inside shutter, back flaps, all sizes, per pair.....	.01½	
Hinges, butt, fast and loose:		
2 by 2 to 3½ by 3½.....per pair..	.04	
4 by 4 to 5 by 6.....do....	.10	
Hinges, butt, inside blind, any size..do....	.01½	
Hinges, T:		
6-inch and under, light.....do....	.03	
6 to 12 inch, inclusive, extra heavy, per pair.....	.14	
8 to 12 inch, inclusive, light, per pair.....	.05	
14 to 16 inch, extra heavy, per pair...	.20	

CLASS V.—Hardware—Continued.

Hinges, butt, brass, wrought:				Paper, sand, Baeder, Adamson & Co.'s,	
1-inch and under, fast.....	per pair..	\$0.01		per quire.....	\$0.11½
1½ to 2 inches, fast.....	do....	.02		Pegs, shoe.....	per quart.. .04
2½ to 3 inches, fast.....	do....	.05		Picks, adz-eye, 6 to 9 pounds, Iron City	
Hooks and eyes, brass, 5-inch and under,				Tool Works, Pittsburg, Pa. per dozen..	4.40
per dozen.....		.32		Powder, blasting.....	per pound.. .07
Horseshoe rasps, 14 to 16 inch, Heller's or				Pruners, tree, Waters' improved, 4 to 12	
equal to.....	per dozen..	5.74		feet.....	each.. .85
Hooks and staples, wrought-iron, 8-inch				Pruning blades, Waters'.....	do.... .11
under.....	per dozen..	.14		Rope:	
Hooks and hinges, screw and drive, assort-				All sizes, pure manila.....	per pound.. .11
ed sizes.....	per pound..	.028		Cotton, all sizes, "A" quality, per	
Hammers:				pound.....	.14
Claw, adz eye, all steel, Plumb's or				Rakes:	
equal to, 1½ and 2 pounds.....	each..	.30		Steel, 14 teeth.....	per dozen.. 3.10
Stone, all steel, napping.....	per pound..	.09		Malleable iron, 14 teeth.....	do.... 1.59
Sledge, all steel, blacksmith's.....	do....	.06		Stone, round teeth, No. 30, Fairmount	
Hoes, steel, best, solid socket:				or equal to.....	per dozen.. 2.58
Garden.....	each..	.019		Wrought iron, concrete rake, long	
For street use, 10-inch blade, Harper's				shank.....	per dozen.. 9.60
or equal to.....	each..	.33		Rivets and burrs, copper, all sizes, per	
Hoes, steel, best, mortar, No. 3, Harper's				pound.....	.19½
or equal to, each.....		.50		Rules, full brass-bound, carpenters', 2-foot,	
Iron:				No. 60.....	each.. .20
Bar, American, all sizes, refined, flat or				Scoops, coal, cast steel, Remington or	
square.....	per pound..	.022		equal to:	
Round, American, 1½-inch and under,				No. 6.....	per dozen.. 6.20
refined.....	per pound..	.024		No. 4.....	do.... 6.00
Norway, round, flat or square, per				Spikes, 4 to 7 inch, cut.....	per pound.. .02
pound.....		.04½		Scythes:	
Knobs, door, bronzed iron, No. 2025, M. W.				American, Wadsworth's Clipper or	
& Co.'s.....	per pair..	.12		equal to.....	each.. .34
Keys, blank, brass.....	per dozen..	.57		English, Waldron's.....	do.... .98
Locks:				Scythe stones, round, English.....	do.... .06
Pad, No. 20, M. W. & Co.'s.....	do....	3.74		Shovels:	
Jail, latest improved Scandinavian				Best, D-handle, Ames's.....	per dozen.. 8.17
Star.....	per dozen..	1.45		D-handle, best, Hussey, Binns & Co.'s,	
Pad, No. 1033, M. W. & Co.'s.....	do....	2.20		Pittsburg, Pa.....	per dozen.. 7.43
Rim, 4-inch, No. 2202, M. W. & Co.'s, per				Long-handled, best, round or square	
dozen.....		1.32		points, Ames's No. 2.....	per dozen.. 8.16
Locks, rim, M. W. & Co.'s:				Long-handled, best, round or square	
5-inch, No. 927.....	per dozen..	2.42		point, Ames's No. 3.....	per dozen.. 8.30
Mortise, 5-inch, No. 1022.....	do....	2.85		Long-handled, best, round or square	
Cottage rim, 5-inch, No. 178½.....	do....	4.20		points, Hussey, Binns & Co.'s, Pitts-	
Latches:				burg.....	per dozen.. 7.43
Store door, No. 3 Reading Hardware				Long-handled, best, round or square	
Co.'s.....	per dozen..	.84		points, Hussey, Binns & Co.'s No. 3,	
Night, Yale, No. 42.....	do....	14.00		per dozen.....	7.43
Ladders, step, Adams' or equal to, per foot.		.11		Spades, Ames's, long or short handle, per	
Mattocks, adz-eye, 6 pounds, long cutter,				dozen.....	8.60
Iron City or equal to.....	per dozen..	5.04		Saws:	
Mops, floor, cotton, 15 pounds.....	do....	1.58		Hand, Diston's, 26-inch, No. 7.....	each.. 1.12
Nails:				Rip, Diston's, 28-inch, No. 7.....	do.... 1.32
Horseshoe, best, Putnam or equal to,				Buck, Diston's, No. 6.....	do.... .39
.....	per pound..	1.65		Compass, Diston's.....	do.... .20
Huge, wrought, pump.....	do....	.09		Slating, silicate, Black Diamond, per gallon	
Slating, all sizes.....	do....	.26		Shoes, horse, Perkins's or equal to, per	
Clout, in 1-pound papers, ¾ inch to 2				pound.....	.0384
inch.....	per paper..	.04		Screw-drivers:	
Nails, cut:				Round blade, black handle, 3 to 6 inch,	
Finishing, 6 to 10 penny.....	per pound..	2.35		each.....	.08
Lathing, 3-penny, fine.....	do....	.03		8 to 12-inch.....	each.. .17
3-penny.....	do....	.026		Screws:	
4 and 5 penny.....	do....	.0235		1-inch, No. 12 and under.....	per gross.. .21
6 and 7 penny.....	do....	.022		1½-inch, No. 12 and under.....	do.... .24
8 and 9 penny.....	do....	.02		1½-inch, No. 14 and under.....	do.... .30
10-penny.....	do....	.0195		2-inch, No. 14 and under.....	do.... .39
12 and 16 penny.....	do....	.019		Twine, Mason's.....	per pound.. .26
20-penny.....	do....	.018		Tacks:	
30-penny.....	do....	.017		Full weight, 6, 8, and 10 ounce papers,	
40-penny.....	do....	.0165		per paper.....	.03½
50-penny.....	do....	.0155		12, 14, 16, and 18 ounce papers, per	
60-penny.....	do....	.0145		paper.....	.05½
Nails, wrought, all sizes.....	do....	.026		Turnbuckles, cast iron, japanned:	
Nails, steel wire:				For wood.....	per dozen.. .21
3-penny.....	do....	.031		For brick.....	do.... .16
4 and 5 penny.....	do....	.028		Washboards, double, zinc.....	do.... 1.78
6 and 7 penny.....	do....	.026		Wheelbarrow, dirt, steel:	
8 and 9 penny.....	do....	.02½		Jackson, No. 4.....	each.. 6.48
10-penny.....	do....	.024		No. 4, Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufac-	
12 and 16 penny.....	do....	.025		turing Co.'s.....	each.. 5.44
20-penny.....	do....	.025		Wheelbarrows, wood:	
30-penny.....	do....	.0215		Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing	
40-penny.....	do....	.0215		Co.'s, with sides, garden, Nos. 2 to 4,	
50-penny.....	do....	.02		each.....	2.84
60-penny.....	do....	.019		Sand.....	each.. 1.58

CLASS V.—Hardware—Continued.

Wrench, monkey:

Coe's knife-handle, 6-inch and under,	
each.....	\$0.34
8-inch.....each..	.37
10-inch.....do....	.45
12-inch.....do....	.52

Wrench, monkey—Continued.

15-inch.....each..	\$0.90
18-inch.....do....	.112
21-inch.....do....	.135
Wire, copper, all sizes.....per pound..	.20

CLASS VI.—Tinware.

Brick, fire:

For stoves.....per hundred..	\$2.50
Square, Mount Savage.....do....	4.00

Buckets, tin:

Green, 20-quart, with lip covered, per	
dozen.....	6.00
Slop jar, painted.....per dozen..	4.80

Buckets, galvanized iron:

10-quart.....do....	2.50
20-quart.....do....	4.20

Basins, wash, 12-inch, stamped tin, re-

tinned, 035, with foot...per dozen..	1.25
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Cups, stamped:

Tin, retinned, 010, 4½-inch.....do....	.38
Iron, quarts, retinned, No. 100.....do....	2.40
Iron, 1½ pints, retinned, No. 18 mugs	
per dozen.....	2.10
Cups, tin, for cells, per sample.....per dozen..	2.00

Coal hods, galvanized iron:

18-inch, open.....each..	.38
18-inch, half covered.....do....	.45

Cans, sprinkling, tin, green:

4-gallon.....do....	.70
3-gallon.....do....	.50
2-gallon.....do....	.38

Dippers, retinned, quarts, stamped, per

dozen.....	.50
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Elbows, American iron, all sizes...each..

.....	.10
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Fire-clay, Nos. 1 and 2.....per barrel..

.....	5.00
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Globes for lanterns:

No. 0, Dietz, red.....per dozen..	\$2.00
White glass.....do....	.54

Lanterns, tubular:

No. 0, Dietz.....do....	.44
No. 0, Dietz, red globes.....do....	.54

Lanterns, railroad:

For coal oil.....each..	.63
Red globes, for coal oil.....do....	.73

Plates, tin, pie, 10-inch.....per dozen..

.....	.30
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Pipe, stove, American iron, all sizes, per

pound.....	.10
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Pans, dust, corrugated, painted, steel

edge.....per dozen..	1.73
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Polish, stove:

Sticks, Dixon's square.....do....	.50
Dixon's.....per pound..	.10

Pokers, 20 and 24 inch.....per dozen..

.....	.75
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Shovels, stove:

Short-handled.....do....	.50
Long-handled.....do....	1.00

Solder, tinner's.....per pound..

.....	.20
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Tin:

Roofing, I. C., 14 by 20.....per box..	7.50
I. C., bright, 14 by 20.....do....	8.00

Wire, stove.....per pound..

.....	.10
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Zinc, sheet.....do....

.....	.08
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CLASS VII.—Plumbers' material.

Gum, sheet, ¾-inch and under:

Pure gum.....per pound..	\$0.70
Cloth inserted.....do....	.14

Hose, gum, ¾-inch, 3-ply, Goodyear's A

No. 1, superior or equal to.....per foot..	.07½
--	------

Lead, pig, Omaha and Grant, or equal to,

per 100 pounds.....	.05½
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Thimbles, brass, male or female, soldering

nipples:	
----------	--

¾-inch.....each..	.05
¾-inch.....do....	.07
1-inch.....do....	.10
1½-inch.....do....	.18
1½-inch.....do....	.20
2-inch.....do....	.32
2½-inch.....do....	.50

Fittings, malleable iron:

Galvanized.....per pound..	.12
Black.....do....	.10

Nipples, galvanized iron:

¾-inch.....each..	.04
1-inch.....do....	.05
1½-inch.....do....	.06
1½-inch.....do....	.08

Bushings:

¾-inch.....do....	.01
¾-inch.....do....	.01½
¾-inch.....do....	.02
1-inch.....do....	.02½
1½-inch.....do....	.03½
1½-inch.....do....	.04½
2-inch.....do....	.07

Plugs:

¾-inch.....do....	.01
¾-inch.....do....	.01
¾-inch.....do....	.01½
¾-inch.....do....	.01½
1-inch.....do....	.02
1½-inch.....do....	.03
1½-inch.....do....	.04
2-inch.....do....	.05

Return bends:

¾-inch.....do....	.05
1-inch.....do....	.08

Return bends—Continued.

1½-inch.....each..	\$0.12
1½-inch.....do....	.17
2-inch.....do....	.29

Long screws, galvanized:

¾-inch.....do....	.14
¾-inch.....do....	.19
1-inch.....do....	.25
1½-inch.....do....	.33
1½-inch.....do....	.42
2-inch.....do....	.57

Packing:

Jute.....per pound..	.05½
Selden's.....do....	.44
Tuck, all sizes.....do....	.37
Rainbow, sheet.....do....	.50
Asbestos, wick.....do....	.40
Asbestos, sheet.....do....	.14
Peerless.....do....	.56

Pipe, galvanized iron:

Diameter ¾-inch.....per foot..	.03
Diameter ¾-inch.....do....	.04
Diameter ¾-inch.....do....	.05
Diameter 1-inch.....do....	.07
Diameter 1½-inch.....do....	.09½
Diameter 1½-inch.....do....	.12
Diameter 2-inch.....do....	.16½

Pipe, wrought-iron:

Diameter ¾-inch, black.....do....	.02
Diameter ¾-inch, black.....do....	.02
Diameter ¾-inch, black.....do....	.02
Diameter ¾-inch, black.....do....	.02½
Diameter ¾-inch, black.....do....	.03½
Diameter 1-inch, black.....do....	.04½
Diameter 1½-inch, black.....do....	.06½
Diameter 1½-inch, black.....do....	.08
Diameter 2-inch, black.....do....	.11
Diameter 2½-inch, black.....do....	.16½

Pipe, lead, best AA.....per pound..

.....	.05½
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Stop-cocks, brass, T handles:

¾-inch.....each..	.45
1-inch.....do....	.86
1½-inch.....do....	1.25

CLASS VII.—Plumbers' material—Continued.

Cocks, corporation:		
1/2-inch.....	each..	\$1.00
1-inch.....	do....	1.00
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	1.20
1-inch.....	do....	1.75
Solder, wiping, extra.....	per pound..	.12 1/2
Tongs, extension, Brown's:		
No. 1 1/2.....	per pair..	.55
No. 3.....	do....	1.00
No. 5.....	do....	3.75
Unions, galvanized iron:		
1/2-inch.....	each..	.11
1-inch.....	do....	.15
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	.20
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	.28
Valves, brass, globe or angle:		
1/2-inch.....	do....	.18
1-inch.....	do....	.22
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	.30
2-inch.....	do....	.40
1-inch.....	do....	.54
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	.84
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	1.15
2-inch.....	do....	1.75
2 1/2-inch.....	do....	3.35
Valves, globe, Jenkins's:		
1-inch.....	do....	.95
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	1.35
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	1.85
Valves, globe, Jenkins's—Continued.		
2-inch.....	each..	\$2.67
2 1/2-inch.....	do....	4.20
3-inch.....	do....	5.75
1-inch.....	do....	.91
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	1.26
1 1/2-inch.....	do....	1.75
2-inch.....	do....	2.63
2 1/2-inch.....	do....	3.70
3-inch.....	do....	4.90
Valves, gate, Rensselaer's, or equal to:		
3-inch, bell flange.....	each..	6.50
4-inch, bell flange.....	do....	7.50
3-inch, screw ends.....	do....	6.50
4-inch, screw ends.....	do....	7.50
Valves, gate, Ludlow, or equal to:		
2-inch, with screw ends.....	do....	3.50
2-inch, soldering nipples for lead pipes, each.....		4.50
Waste, white cotton, per sample, best, per pound.....		.09 1/2
Buffalo extension water-service boxes, length from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches:		
92 D.....	each..	1.10
94 F.....	do....	1.15
Buffalo extension water-valve boxes, size C, with No. 4 base, length from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches.....		3.70

CLASS VIII.—Groceries.

Apples, evaporated, choice, in 50-pound boxes, new.....		per pound..	\$0.11
Baking powder, Royal, 1-pound cans, per pound.....			.44
Bacon:			
Breakfast.....	per pound..		.13
Western shoulders, smoked, sugar-cured.....	per pound..		11.73
Salt, pickled (shoulders).....	do....		10.85
Brandy:			
Per sample.....	per gallon..		2.00
California.....	do....		2.50
Blackberry.....	do....		1.20
Butter:			
Pear, best.....	per pound..		.07
Western choice creamery.....	do....		.27 1/2
Apple, best.....	do....		.06 1/2
Beans, prime, per sample, New York hand-picked.....		per bushel..	2.24
Barley.....		per pound..	.05
Beef, dried, choice.....		do....	.17 1/2
Beans, lima, canned, 2-pound cans, standard.....		per dozen..	1.00
Codfish:			
Salt, George's Bank.....	per pound..		.04875
State brand, boneless.....	do....		.05 1/2
Coffee:			
Rio, green, choice, per sample.....	do....		.21
Maricao, green, choice, per sample, per pound.....			.23 1/2
Java, roasted, best, choice, per pound.....			.33
Cheese, prime, New York State cream, per pound.....			.12 1/2
Crackers:			
Soda, best.....	per pound..		.0449
Lemon, best.....	do....		.0518
Candles, adamantine, full weight.....		do....	.11
Currants, dried, best quality.....		do....	.05 1/2
Cornstarch, best, in packages.....		do....	.06 1/2
Corn, canned, 2-pound cans, Snowflake, per dozen.....			1.49
Chocolate, best, Baker's.....		per pound..	.37
Cocoa, best, Baker's.....		do....	.45
Eggs, fresh.....		per dozen..	.26
Extract of lemon, best, 2-ounce bottles, Joseph Burnett & Co.....		per dozen..	1.95
Extract of vanilla, best, 2-ounce bottles, Joseph Burnett & Co.....		per dozen..	2.95
Flour:			
Patent process, best, blended, per barrel.....			3.99
Family, best.....	do....		3.60
Buckwheat, choice.....	per pound..		.02 1/2
Flour—Continued.			
Graham.....	per pound..		\$0.02 1/2
Ginger, ground, Jamaica, Colburn's choicest.....		per pound..	.15
Ginger ale, imported, per dozen bottles.....			1.20
Hams, smoked, sugar-cured, State Brand, per pound.....			.14
Herring, large prime split.....		per barrel..	4.20
Hops, loose.....		per pound..	.25
Hominy:			
Best.....	do....		.01 1/2
Grits.....	do....		.01 1/2
Lard, refined, best, Cassard's.....		do....	.10 1/2
Lye, concentrated, 1-pound cans, per sample, Red Seal.....		per can..	.09
Molasses, per sample, prime Porto Rico, per gallon.....			.24
Matches:			
Swift & Courtney, full 200 to the box, Blue Hen.....	per gross..		1.60
Best blue heads.....	do....		.75
Macaroni.....		per pound..	.09
Mustard, pure, per sample, Colburn's choicest.....		per pound..	.23
Meal, corn, white, family.....		per bushel..	.54
Malt.....		do....	1.50
Meal, oat, Muscatine.....		per pound..	.02555
Mackerel:			
No. 1.....	do....		.09 1/2
No. 2, shore, extra.....	per barrel..		13.90
Nutmegs, whole, best.....		per pound..	.69
Oats, white, rolled.....		do....	.0261
Oil, illuminating, 150 test, prime water, white.....		per gallon..	.11 1/2
Onions, prime.....		per bushel..	1.20
Pickles, cucumbers (1800).....		per 100..	.60
Pepper, black, ground, pure, per sample, Colburn's choicest.....		per pound..	.18 1/2
Prunes, best quality, Turkish.....		do....	.06 1/2
Peaches:			
Canned, 3-pound cans, Houston's Standard.....	per dozen..		2.00
Dried, best.....	per pound..		.13 1/2
Pease, canned, 2-pound cans, early June, Schriver's.....		per dozen..	1.30
Raisins:			
Best quality, London layers, 3 crown, per pound.....			.11 1/2
Valencia, best.....	per pound..		.08 1/2
Rice, Carolina, per sample, Head.....		do....	.05 1/2
Sugar:			
Brown, light, per sample, Keystone C, per pound.....			.052

CLASS VIII.—Groceries—Continued.

Sugar—Continued.

Granulated, Standard, Franklin, per pound.....	\$0.0598
White, powdered, Franklin, per pound.....	.06½

Salt:

Fine, 56 pounds to bushel, per bushel..	.29
Ground alum, 56 pounds to bushel, per bushel22

Soda:

Sal.....per pound..	.02½
Cooking, bicarbonate.....do....	.05

Starch, per sample04
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Soap:

Castile, genuine, mottled, per sample, per pound.....	.07½
Hard, light, per sample, per pound..	.04½
Laundry, Weaver, Kengla & Co., per sample or equal to.....per pound..	.047
Pear's toilet, scented, 30 per cent glycerine.....per dozen cakes..	1.80

Soap—Continued.

Babbitt, best, ¼-pound cakes, per cake.....	\$0.044
Sand.....per pound..	.04½
Sirup, per sample.....per gallon..	.27
Tea:	
Green, per sample	per pound.. .21½
English breakfast, best.....do....	.48
Black, best	per pound.. .21½
Per sample, Japan, uncolored.....do....	.21½
Tobacco, chewing, per sample, B. F. Hanes' 3-ply or equal to, per pound..	.37
Tomatoes, canned, 3-pound cans, Houston's	per dozen.. 1.00
Tallow.....per pound..	.17
Vinegar, best, Elmer's Golden Russet, per gallon.....	.14
Whisky, per sample	per gallon.. 1.75
In bond; state age.....do....	1.80
Wine, sherry, genuine Spanish.....do....	1.30
Port, California.....do....	1.00

CLASS IX.—Boots and shoes.

Shoes, per sample:

Children's, 4 to 10½.....per pair..	\$0.50
Misses', 11 to 2.....do....	.65

Shoes, men's, metal-pegged brogan, per sample:

6 to 14	per pair.. .82½
6 to 14	do.... 1.00

Shoes, men's laced, double sole, per sample, Nos. 6 to 13.....per pair..

1.15

Shoes, women's, per sample:

3 to 9	do.... .97½
3 to 9	do.... 1.05

Shoes, women's laced, double sole, per sample:

Nos. 3 to 9	per pair.. 1.00
Nos. 3 to 9	do.... .95

Shoes, boys', per sample, 1 to 5-per pair.. \$0.75

Shoe strings, per sample:

Leather.....per 100..	.35
Linen, per sample	do.... .25

Slippers, per sample:

Women's	per pair.. .67½
Men's, felt.....do....	.55

Carpet, 6 to 13	do.... .35
Leather, 6 to 13	do.... .58

Felt, women's	do.... .50
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Boots, rubber, men's:

Short leg, per sample.....do....	2.25
Long leg, per sample, Goodyear Rubber Co. or equal to	per pair.. 3.85

Long leg, per sample, Rubber Footwear Co. or equal to	do.... 3.00
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CLASS X—Drugs.

Acid:

Acetic (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....per pound..	\$0.07½
Benzoic (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....per pound..	2.00
Boracic (Wyeth or equal to)	do.... .40
Chromic.....per ounce..	.10½

Acid, carbolic:

Calvert's No. 4.....per pound..	.44½
Crystallized (Calvert's)	do.... 1.13
Commercial	do.... .05½

Acid:

Citric (Powers & Weightman or equal to)	per pound.. .49½
Nitric, C. P. (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....per pound..	.16

Oxalic	do.... .11
Pyrogallic.....per ounce..	.26

Phosphoric, concentrated (Powers & Weightman).....per pound..	.26½
Phosphoric, diluted.....do....	.10

Salicylic (Powers & Weightman) per pound.....	1.35
Tartaric	per pound.. .30

Tannic (tannin) (Powers & Weightman or equal to)	per pound.. 1.25
Hydrocyanic (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....per ounce..	.13

Muriatic, C. P. (Powers & Weightman or equal to)	per pound.. .14½
Sulphuric, C. P.	do.... .15

Acacia, pulv. (gum arabic)	do.... .55
Aconite, rad., pulv	do.... .22

Acetate of lead (Powers & Weightman) per pound.....	.19
Aloes, soc., pulv.....per pound..	.50

Aqua ammonia, concentrated.....do....	.12
Aqua ammonia.....per gallon..	.30

Alum, pulverized.....per pound..	.06
Ammonia:	

Carb. (Squibb's)	per pound.. .40
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Ammonia—Continued.

Citrate	per ounce.. \$0.15
Bromid. (Powers & Weightman) per pound.....	.45

Ammonia, iodide (Powers & Weightman) per ounce .....	.35
Ammon., muriate, granulated (Powers & Weightman).....per pound..	.12

Ammon., spirits, aromatic.....do....	.32
Amyl, nitras (Squibb's).....per ounce..	.27

Antifebrin	do.... .22
Antipyrine.....do....	1.39

Antikamnia	do.... .97
Alcohol, 95 per cent.	per gallon.. 2.25

Arnica, fol.....per pound..	.17
Argent, nitrat. (lunar caustic)	per oz.. .64

Assafetida, pulv.	per pound.. .27
Atropia, sulph. (Powers & Weightman) per dram.....	.45

Balsam:	
Peru.....per ounce..	.10

Tolu.....per pound..	.38
Belladonna:	

Pulv	per ounce.. .03
Citrate	per pound.. 1.15

Bromine.....per ounce..	.16
Boxes:	

Pill, assorted sizes, paper, per gross..	.24
Ointment, wooden, all sizes, best..per gross.....	.53

Bottles, assorted:	
3-ounce and under.....per gross..	1.60

4 to 8 ounce.....do....	2.50
9 to 16 ounce.....do....	4.75

Boxes, powder, paper.....do....	.85
Bismuth, (Squibb's):	

Subnit.....per pound..	2.35
Subcarb	do.... 2.65

Borax:	
Pulv.....do....	.10½

Lump	do.... .10
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CLASS X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Brimstone in rolls.....per pound..	\$0.02½	Extracts—Continued.	
Bromo, caffeine, 4-ounce bottle (Keasby & Matison).....per bottle..	.69	Sarsaparilla, co., fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per pound.....	\$0.96
Buchu, fol.....per ounce..	.02	Sarsaparilla, fld.....do.....	.96
Carbon, bisulph.....per pound..	.13	Stramonium, solid.....per ounce..	.18
Capsules:		Stellingia, fld.....per pound..	.90
No. 1.....per 100..	.07	Uva ursi, fld. (Sharp & Dohme)....per ounce.....	.05
No. 2.....do.....	.07	Opii (aq.).....per pound..	.65
No. 3.....do.....	.07	Nucis vomicae, solid...per ounce..	.23
Capsicum, powdered.....per pound..	.16	Nucis vomicae, fld.....do.....	.06
Cerium, oxalate.....per ounce..	.13	Ergot, pulv.....per pound..	.65
Cerate, simple.....per pound..	.31	Ergotine.....per dram..	.05
Cinchona bark, pulv., red.....do.....	.40	Eserine.....do.....	6.42
Collodion.....do.....	.70	Extracts:	
Codei.....do.....	4.90	Jaborandi, fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per ounce.....	.09
Cantharides:		Pink root and senna, fld. (Sharp & Dohme).....per ounce..	.08
Powdered.....do.....	.60	Wild cherry, fld.....per pound..	.70
Ceratum.....do.....	.82	Golden seal, fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per ounce.....	.08
Chloride of lime, in pound boxes.....do.....	.07	Grindelia robusta, fld....per ounce..	.09
Chloride of gold and soda.....per dram..	.80	Quebracho, fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per pound.....	1.79
Chloral, hydrate (Powers & Weightman, per pound.....	1.25	Viburnum prunifolium, fld. (Sharp & Dohme).....per pound..	.70
Chloroform (Squibb's), C. P., in original packages.....per 500 grams.....	1.26	Valerian, fld. (Sharp & Dohme) ...per ounce.....	.06
Cinchonidia sulph. (Powers & Weightman).....per ounce..	.05	Cascara sagrada, solid....per ounce..	.25
Cinnamon, pulv.....do.....	.02	Cascara sagrada, fld. (Sharp & Dohme), per ounce.....	.06½
Copaiba, balsam.....per pound..	.46	Rhatany, fld. (Sharp & Dohme), per ounce.....	.06
Colchicum, rad. pulv.....per ounce..	.02½	Arnica flowers, fld. (Sharp & Dohme), per ounce.....	.06
Corks, vial, assorted.....per gross..	.11	Catechu, fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per ounce.....	.05½
Cocaine, hydrochloras.....per grain..	.01½	Ferri et quiniæ, citras.....per ounce..	.12
Charcoal, willow.....per pound..	.15	Ferri sulphas (copperas)....per pound..	.01
Carbo., purificatus.....per ounce..	.02	Ferri, tinct. chloride.....do.....	.30
Cosmoline.....per pound..	.21½	Ferri, pyrophosphate (Squibb's), per ounce.....	.05
Camphora, monobromata.....per ounce..	.20	Ferri subsulphas.....per ounce..	.02½
Cotton, absorbent (Seabury & Johnson), per pound.....	.33	Ferrum dialysatum.....per pound..	.38
Creta, preparata.....per ounce..	.01	Ferri et ammonii, citras.....per ounce..	.05
Cochineal.....per pound..	.37	Ferri sulphas, exc.....do.....	.01
Cera alba.....do.....	.45	Funnels, glass, 8 to 32 ounce.....each..	.15
Cera flava.....do.....	.28	Gamboge.....per ounce..	.06
Cardamom seed.....do.....	.75	Gentian, pulv.....per pound..	.12
Calciis hypophosphidum.....do.....	1.25	Gelatine, Nelson's.....do.....	.60
Collodium cum canth.....do.....	1.75	Gelsemium, pulv.....per ounce..	.02
Carex semen.....per ounce..	.01	Ginger, powdered.....per pound..	.14
Dextrine.....per pound..	.09	Graduated glass, 1 to 16 ounce....each..	.33
Digitalis, fol.....per ounce..	.01½	Glycerine, pure (Gordon's).....per pound..	.16
Donavan's solution.....per pound..	.20	Glycyrrhiza comp., pulv.....do.....	.22
Exalgine.....per ounce..	.90	Glycyrrhiza, pulv.....do.....	.13
Emplast, adhesive.....per yard..	.13	Gum camphor (Pfizer).....do.....	.52
Emphast, adhesive, rubber, Mead's:		Hydrarg., cum creta.....per ounce..	.02½
1 inch in width, on spools, per spool..	.33	Hydrarg., chlor. mit. English) per lb....	.80
2 inches wide, on spools.....do.....	.49	Hydrarg., chlor. corrosive.....do.....	.75
Emplast, belladonna, 5 inches wide, per yard.....	.31	Hydrarg., oxide rubrum.....do.....	.98
Ether:		Hydrarg., odium viridi.....per ounce..	.25
(Squibb's), C. P.....per 500 grams..	1.09	Hydrarg., oxidum flav.....per pound..	1.60
Sulphuric.....per pound..	.65	Hydrarg., unguentum.....do.....	.45
Extracts:		Honey, best strained.....do.....	.13
Aconite, fld.....per ounce..	.06	Hydrogen, peroxide (Marchaud's).....do.....	.54
Buchu, fld. (Sharp & Dohme).....do.....	.07	Iodoform, pulv. (Powers & Weightman), per pound.....	4.30
Belledonna, fld. (Sharp & Dohme).....do.....	.07	Iodine, resublimed (Powers & Weightman).....per ounce..	.25½
Belladonna (Alc.).....per pound..	2.70	Ipecac, pulv.....per pound..	1.75
Cinchona, comp., fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per pound.....	1.10	Jalap, pulv.....do.....	.40
Cubeba, fld.....per pound..	1.80	Juniperis communis.....do.....	.05
Colocynth, comp. (Squibb's) per ounce.....	.30	Kramaria, pulv.....do.....	.15
Canabis ind., fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per ounce.....	.07	Kirno, pulv.....per ounce..	.08
Digitalis, fld. (Squibb's).....per ounce..	.08	Lycopodium.....do.....	.05
Eriodictyi, fld.....per pound..	1.30	Lint, surgeons'.....per pound..	.53
Ginger, Jamaica, fld. (Sharp & Dohme).....per pound..	.93	Linifarina, pulv. (flaxseed meal).....do.....	.03½
Glycyrrhiza, fld.....do.....	.63	Leptandrin.....per ounce..	.28
Gentian.....do.....	.63	Liquor:	
Ipecac, fld. (Sharp & Dohme).....do.....	3.70	Potass. arsen. (Fowler's solution), per pound.....	.09
Ergot, fld. (Squibb's).....500 grams..	1.85	Ferri chlor. for tinct.....per pound..	.15
Glycyrrhiza, pulv.....per pound..	.37½	Lactopeptine.....per ounce..	.64
Hyoscyamus, fld.....do.....	.93		
Gentian, comp., fld. (Sharp & Dohme) per ounce.....	.06		
Hyoscyamus, solid.....per pound..	2.68		
Henbane (Sharp & Dohme), solid...per ounce.....	.23		

CLASS X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Lupulin.....	per ounce..	\$0.09
Listerine.....	per bottle..	.68
Lobelia, fol.....	per pound..	.14
Morphiæ, sulph., in 1 oz. bottles (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....	per ounce..	2.10
Myrrh, pulv.....	do.....	.03
Magnes., sulph. (epsom salts), per pound..		.01½
Mag., carb.....	do.....	.17½
Opil:		
Pulv. (Squibb's).....	500 grames..	6.23
Tinct. deod.....	per pound..	1.50
Oil of bitter almonds.....	per ounce..	.20
Oil:		
Auranti.....	per pound..	2.60
Bergamot.....	per ounce..	.20
Anise.....	do.....	.10
Cinnamon.....	per pound..	.08½
Ol. copaib.....	per ounce..	.08½
Oil of cloves.....	do.....	.06
Oil, gaultheris.....	per pound..	2.20
Oil of myrcia.....	per ounce..	.25
Ol. limonis.....	per pound..	2.00
Oil of neroli.....	per drachm..	.35
Ol. ricini (castor oil).....	per gallon..	1.20
Oil of lavender.....	per pound..	.75
Oil of peppermint.....	do.....	3.20
Ol. olivar (olive oil), cotton seed, per gallon.....		.60
Ol. morrhue (cod-liver oil), per gallon.....		.79
Oil of rose.....	per drachm..	.60
Oil origanum.....	per pound..	.65
Ol. sabinae.....	per ounce..	.07
Ol. theobromæ.....	per pound..	.42
Ol. tigllii.....	per ounce..	.10
Ol. carophylli.....	do.....	.06
Phenacetine.....	do.....	1.00
Potass.:		
Hypophosphidum.....	per pound..	1.25
Bitart. (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....	per pound..	.27
Acetate.....	do.....	.40
Permanganate.....	do.....	.33
Iodidi (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....	per pound..	2.75
Citrate.....	do.....	.50
Chlor., crys. (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....	per pound..	.18
Bicarb. (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....	per pound..	.15
Bromid. (Powers & Weightman or equal to).....	per pound..	.35
Nit.....	do.....	.08½
Pill:		
Atropia (Sharp & Dohme).....	per 100..	.24
Cathar., comp., sugar-coated (Sharp & Dohme).....	per pound..	.98
Aloin., strych. et bellad., No. 2 (Sharp & Dohme).....	per 100..	.26
Podophyllin, co. (Sharp & Dohme), per 100.....		.30
Paper, white, blue, and red.....	per ream..	2.25
Pepsin (P. D. & Co.).....	per pound..	8.00
Paper, powder.....	per 1,000..	.25
Plasters:		
Allcock's porous.....	per dozen..	1.09
Mustard, "strong," J. & J.....	do.....	.14½
Pitch, Burgundy.....	per pound..	.06½
Powder:		
Disinfectant, Egyptian carbolic, per pound.....		.08
Disinfectant, Robacher's Peerless, one-pound boxes.....	per pound..	.36½
Insect, Persian, light.....	do.....	.19
Plumbi acetat.....	do.....	.15
Podophyllin resin.....	per ounce..	.25
Quinia, sulph. (Powers & Weightman), per ounce.....		.27
Quinidia, sulph. (Powers & Weightman), per ounce.....		.41
Salol.....	per ounce..	.35
Scilla, pulv.....	do.....	.05
Soda, bicarb.....	per pound..	.03½
Sodium, bromide.....	do.....	.44
Soda:		
Salicyl. (Powers & Weightman), per pound.....		1.25

Soda—Continued.

Boras.....	per pound..	\$0.10
Et potass., tart., Rochelle salts (Powers & Weightman), per pound..		.24
Serpentaria, radix.....	do.....	.35
Soap:		
Castile, white, Conti's best.....	do.....	.11½
Spanish, mottled.....	do.....	.05
Carbolic.....	do.....	.10
Soda, hypophosphidum.....	do.....	1.25
Skins, chamois, 25 by 33 inches.....	each..	.38
Spatulas, assorted.....	per dozen..	2.60
Sulphur, pulverized.....	per pound..	.03
Sponge:		
Sheep's wool (Florida).....	do.....	1.79
Surgeons', silk.....	each..	.03
Spt. ether, comp., Hoffman's anodyne (Powers & Weightman).....	per pound..	.45
Sulfonal.....	per ounce..	1.34½
Spt. niter dul., sweet spirits niter (Powers & Weightman).....	per pound..	.39
Spt. laven., co.....	do.....	.34
Syrup:		
Ferri, iodidi.....	do.....	.35
Scillæ (squills).....	do.....	.16
Strychnia:		
Sulph.....	per drachm..	.14
Nitrate (Merck's).....	per ounce..	1.25
Santonine (Powers & Weightman), per ounce.....		.25
Syringes:		
Davidson's, No. 1.....	per dozen..	15.74
Davidson's, No. 2.....	do.....	12.67
Tablets:		
Triturates, hydrarg. chlor., mite, 1,000 in bottle, ½ gr. (S. & D.), per bottle..		.65
Triturates, hydrarg. red iodidi, 1,000 in bottle, ½ gr. (S. & D.), per bottle..		.65
Fraser's tablet triturates:		
Acid, boracic, 5 grains.....	per 100..	.07½
Aconite, fld. ext., 1 M.....	do.....	.064
Aconite and belladon., No. 3.....	do.....	.08
Aconite and bryonia, No. 2.....	do.....	.08½
Aloin, ½ gr.....	do.....	.064
Aloin, belladon., comp.....	do.....	.0935
Ammon., mur., comp., and codeine, per 100.....		.09275
Atropia, sulph., ½ gr.....	per 100..	.0765
Blue mass, 1 gr.....	do.....	.07½
Cactus, fld. ext., 1 M.....	do.....	.1445
Caffeine, cit., 1 gr.....	do.....	.17
Calc. sulph., ½ gr.....	do.....	.064
Calomel compound, No. 3.....	do.....	.064
Camphor, monobrom., 1 gr.....	do.....	.12½
Cimicifuga, fld. ext., 1 M.....	do.....	.09775
Cocaine, hydrochlor., ½ gr.....	do.....	.0615
Codeine, ½ gr.....	do.....	.89½
Cascara sagrada, fld. ext., 5 M.....	do.....	.1785
Copper, arsen., ½ gr.....	do.....	.0637
Cystitis.....	do.....	.09
Damiana, comp.....	do.....	.25½
Elaterium (Clutterbuck's) ½ gr.....	do.....	.2253
Emmenagogue.....	do.....	.34
Gelsem, fld. ext., 1 M.....	do.....	.0935
Heart stimulant, No. 2.....	do.....	.153
Iron pyrophas, 1 gr.....	do.....	.0935
Iron, quinine, and strychnine.....	do.....	.12½
Iron pyrophas, comp.....	do.....	.136
Merc., prot. iodidi, ¼ gr.....	do.....	.06375
Morphia, comp., No. 4.....	do.....	.2748
Morphia, sulph., ½ gr.....	do.....	.15725
Nitro-glycerine, ½ gr.....	do.....	.06375
Potass., arsen., ½ gr.....	do.....	.06375
Phenacetine, 2 grs.....	do.....	.76½
Salol, 1 gr.....	do.....	.15725
Soda, arsen., ½ gr.....	do.....	.06375
Sol. soda, flav., 1 gr.....	do.....	.152
Stroph., comp.....	do.....	.153
Strychnia, sulph., ½ gr.....	do.....	.06375
Tartar, emetic, ½ gr.....	do.....	.06375
Turpeth, mineral, 1 gr.....	do.....	.06375
Tinct. pulsatilla, 2 M.....	do.....	.09775
Tinct. viburnam, 1 M.....	do.....	.06375
Tonsilitis.....	do.....	.106
Tulley's tablets, 2½ grs.....	do.....	.12½
Tablets, soda brom., 10 grs.....	do.....	.14475

CLASS X.—*Drugs*—Continued.

Tablets—Continued.

Fraser's tablet triturates—Continued.	
Tablets, antiseptic, No. 3	per 100 . . . \$0.463
Tablets, spec. cough, No. 3	do21½
Veratrum, 1 M.	do06375
Zinc, phos., 1/10 gr.	do06375
Zinc, sulph. carb., 1 gr.	do0935
Tinct. arnica	per gallon . . . 1.04
Tinct. cantharides	per pound40
Tablets, hypodermic, of ergotin, 100 tablets in bottle (Sharp & Dohme) 1/10 gr., per bottle . . . . .	.45
Tablets, hypodermic, sulph. of morphia (Sharp & Dohme), 100 in bottle, 1/8 and 1/4 gr.	per bottle25
Tablets, hypodermic, sulph. of atropia (Sharp & Dohme), 100 in bottle, 1/100 gr., per bottle . . . . .	.23
Tablets, hypodermic, apomorphia (Sharp & Dohme), 100 in bottle, 1/2 gr., per bottle . . . . .	.75
Tablets, hypodermic, apomorphia muriat. (Fraser's), 100 in bottle, 1/10 gr., per bottle . . . . .	.636
Tablets, hypodermic:	
Aconitine (Sharp & Dohme), 100 in bottle, 1/100 gr.	per bottle50
Digitaline (Sharp & Dohme), pure, 100 in bottle, 1/100 gr.	per bottle23
Hyoam, hydrobrom. (Fraser), 100 in bottle, 1/100 gr.	per bottle636

Tablets—Continued.

Tablets, hypodermic—Continued.	
Morp. atrop. Nos. 1 and 4 (Sharp & Dohme), 100 in bottle	per bottle . . . \$0.38
Pilocarpine muriate, 100 in bottle, 1/8 gr. (S. & D.)	per bottle67
Pilocarpine muriate, 100 in bottle, 1/10 gr. (Fraser's)	per bottle468
Tablets, antiseptic, hydrarg. bichlor., 1,000 in bottle (Mulford's)	per bottle . . . 1.00
Tinct., iodini	per pound55
Tinct., opii (laudanum)	do50
Tinct., strophanthus	do1.10
Ung. hydrarg., 10 per cent	do30
Ung. hydrarg., nitras	per ounce04
Uva usii fol	per pound09
Valerian, pulv	per ounce03
Vaseline	per pound18
Vinum antimonii	do25
Wax, best white	do50
Wine of tar	do30
Witch-hazel	per gallon72
Zinc:	
Acetate	per ounce03
Oxide (Squibb's)	per pound20
Sulph. Squibb's)	do24½
Valerianate	per ounce25
Zingiberis, Jam., pulv	per pound20

CLASS XI.—*Glass, paints, and varnish.*

Asphaltum	per gallon . . . \$0.48
Benzine	do10
Brown:	
Spanish, dry	per pound01
Burnt sienna, dry	do04
Burnt sienna, in oil	do11
Raw sienna, in oil	do11
Burnt umber, dry	do04
Burnt umber in oil	do10
Prince's metallic, dry	do01½
Black:	
Lamp. in papers, dry	do08
Lamp, "Eddie's refined," in papers, dry	per pound12
Paint, in oil	do10
Coach, in oil	do13
Blue:	
Ultramarine, dry	do09
Ultramarine, in oil	do17
Prussian, dry	do25
Prussian, in oil	do28
Brushes, paint, Clinton's:	
5-0, white bristles	each82
6-0 (pound), white bristles	do1.08
Brushes, wall, Clinton's:	
3-inch	do28
3½-inch	do35
4-inch	do45
4½-inch	do64
5-inch	do83
Brushes, sash tools:	
No. 6	do10
No. 7	do14
No. 8	do16
No. 9	do22
No. 10	do25
Brushes, Fitch:	
No. 1	do04
No. 2	do06
No. 1	do09
No. 1½	do12
Brushes, varnish:	
1-inch	do08
2-inch	do43
Chimneys, lamp:	
No. 1	per dozen40
No. 2	do50
Cherry stain	per gallon75
Cherry stain, Wells, Richardson & Co., per pound . . . . .	.40

Dryer:	
Patent liquid	per gallon . . . \$0.25
Japan	do44
Litharge	per pound07
Elastica, No. 2	per gallon . . . 1.98
Gasoline	do10
Glaziers' points	per package07
Green:	
Chrome, dry	per pound04½
Chrome, in oil, best	do09
Imperial French, dry	do05½
Imperial French, in oil	do12
Paris, dry	do14
Glue:	
Ground	do08
White	do16
Irish	do13
Liquid, Le Page's, 1-pint cans, per pint . . . . .	.30
Liquid, LePage's, ½-pint cans, per half pint . . . . .	.20
Gum shellac	per pound26
Hard-oil finish:	
Walnut	per gallon95
Walnut, Berry Bros., in sealed cans, per gallon	1.29
Light	do98
Light, Berry Bros., in sealed cans, per gallon	1.39
Lead:	
Lewis', white, in oil	per pound066
Carter's, white, in oil	do063
Mahogany stain, Wells, Richardson & Co	per pound40
Naptha	per gallon10
Oil:	
Sperm	do90
Linseed, raw	do51
Linseed boiled	do53
Lard, winter-strained	do90
Neat's foot	do68
Cylinder, 600 W., dark color, Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester, N. Y., or equal to, per samples submitted, per gallon . . . . .	.60
Cylinder, valvoline, Leonard & Ellis or equal to, per samples submitted	per gallon45
Cylinder, U. S. Navy, standard, per samples submitted, per gallon . . . . .	.35
Machine	per gallon20

CLASS XI.—Glass, paints, and varnish—Continued.

Oil—Continued.

Engine, vacuoline, Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester N. Y., or equal to, per samples submitted	per gallon..	\$0.40
Plaster of Paris	per barrel..	1.60
Putty:		
White	per pound..	.018
Colored	do.	.024
Plumbago	do.	.07
Red lead:		
Dry	do.	.06½
In oil	do.	.08
Red, vermilion:		
English, dry	do.	.60
American, dry	do.	.14
In oil, English	do.	.75
Red, Indian:		
Dry	do.	.07
In oil	do.	.12
Red:		
Venetian, in oil	do.	.07
Dry	do.	.01½
Rotten stone, powder	do.	.06
Rosin, North Carolina	do.	.02
Stone, pomice, powdered	do.	.05
Spirits of turpentine	per gallon..	.38
Shellac:		
Orange	do.	2.60
White	do.	2.85
Varnish:		
No. 1, coach	do.	1.25
Coach, wearing body	do.	2.50
Furniture (turpentine)	do.	.80
Copal	do.	.75
Damar	do.	1.40
Pure shellac	do.	2.25
Walnut stain	do.	.75
Walnut stain, Wells, Richardson & Co.	per pound..	.12
Whiting	do.	.01
Wicking, lamp, cotton	do.	.23
Wicks, lamp:		
No. 0, ½ inch	per gross..	.30
No. 1, ¾ inch	do.	.35
No. 2, 1 inch	do.	.50
Yellow, chrome:		
Extra dry	per pound..	.09
No. 1, in oil	do.	.14
Yellow, French ocher:		
In oil	do.	.08
Dry	do.	.01½
Wood, filler:		
Dark	do.	.13
Light	do.	.13

Glass, equal to Chesapeake brand, as follows:

8 by 10	per light..	\$0.03
8 by 20	do.	.08
9 by 12	do.	.04
9 by 14	do.	.04
9 by 18	do.	.07
10 by 12	do.	.04
10 by 14	do.	.04
10 by 16	do.	.06
10 by 18	do.	.07
10 by 20	do.	.08
10 by 22	do.	.08
10 by 24	do.	.08
12 by 12	do.	.07
12 by 14	do.	.07
12 by 16	do.	.07
12 by 18	do.	.08
12 by 20	do.	.09
12 by 23	do.	.10
12 by 26	do.	.11
12 by 24	do.	.10
12 by 28	do.	.12
12 by 32	do.	.15
12 by 33	do.	.16
14 by 14	do.	.09
14 by 16	do.	.09
14 by 18	do.	.10
14 by 20	do.	.10
14 by 21	do.	.10
14 by 22	do.	.10
14 by 24	do.	.11
14 by 26	do.	.12
14 by 28	do.	.16
14 by 30	do.	.18
16 by 16	do.	.10
16 by 18	do.	.10
16 by 20	do.	.11
16 by 22	do.	.12
16 by 26	do.	.18
16 by 32	do.	.20
18 by 20	do.	.12
18 by 30	do.	.20
18 by 36	do.	.28
18 by 38	do.	.31
20 by 20	do.	.18
20 by 24	do.	.20
20 by 28	do.	.23
22 by 24	do.	.21
22 by 44	do.	.50
22 by 46	do.	.50
24 by 30	do.	.31
28 by 28	do.	.38

CLASS XII.—Lumber.

Ash, all widths and lengths, prime:		
4-4	per M..	\$47.00
8-4	do.	49.00
Bridge lumber:		
Georgia pine	do.	23.00
White oak	do.	23.00
Cedar posts:		
8 feet long, 7 inches in diameter at large end	each..	.24½
10 feet long, 8 inches in diameter at large end	each..	.40
Each additional foot over 10 feet, per foot .....		.05
Cherry, prime, all widths and lengths:		
4-4	per M..	124.00
8-4	do.	130.00
Dressings, 1 or 2 sides	do.	3.95
Flooring:		
N. C., 4-4 and 5-4, No. 1, 3½ inches and under	per M..	22.00
White pine, 5-4 and 4-4, selects, No. 1, per M		45.00
Georgia or Florida, 4-4 and 5-4, heart, No. 1, 3½ inches and under, per M		27.40
Joists and scantling, Virginia pine, all sizes:		
16 feet and under in length	per M..	12.45
18 to 24 feet long	do.	13.74

Joists, scantling, and timber, white pine,
all sizes:

Under 30 feet in length	per M..	\$32.50
30 feet in length and over	do.	44.00
Joists, scantling, and timber, Georgia pine, all sizes:		
Under 22 feet in length	per M..	23.00
22 feet to 35 feet long	do.	27.00
Joists, scantling, and timber, Georgia pine, clear heart, all sizes:		
Under 22 feet in length	per M..	28.00
22 feet to 35 feet long	do.	38.00
Laths, 4 feet, spruce	do.	3.00
Poplar, all widths and lengths, prime:		
5-4	per M..	40.00
4-4	do.	37.50
5-8	do.	28.00
12-4	do.	45.00
8-4	do.	40.00
Shingles, No. 1, cypress, hearts, width 6 inches, length 20 inches (sawed), per M		8.00
Siding, white pine:		
5-8, first and second quality	per M..	25.00
5-8, barn quality	do.	20.00
Shelving, white pine, dressed to ¾ inch:		
No. 1, 4-4	per M..	34.50
No. 2, 4-4	do.	26.00
Stepping, 5-4, heart, Florida	do.	40.00

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CLASS XII.—*Lumber*—Continued.

Stakes, oak, 1½ inches square by 12 inches long, sharpened at one endper M..	\$7. 50	White pine, Michigan, selects:	
Virginia pine:		4-4, dressed 2 sides	per M.. \$47. 00
4-4, culls, 7 inches wide and over, 12, 14, and 16 feet long.....per M..	11. 50	4-4, partition stuff, 3½ inches wide, per M.....	42. 50
4-4, stock, culls, 1 by 12	do.... 13. 60	5-4, dressed 2 sides	per M.. 47. 00
4-4, selects	do.... 22. 00	6-4, dressed 2 sides	do.... 47. 00
Selects, 6-4	do.... 23. 50	8-4, dressed 2 sides	do.... 47. 00
Timber, all sizes, 30 feet and under, per M.....	15. 85	White pine, culls (stock):	
White pine, fine common, dressed 2 sides (seconds):		4-4, dressed 2 sides	do.... 20. 00
4-4	per M.. 41. 50	4-4, not dressed	do.... 20. 00
5-4	do.... 45. 00	6-4	do.... 22. 50
6-4	do.... 45. 00	White pine, first and second, clear, Michigan inspection, dressed 2 sides:	
8-4	do.... 45. 00	8-4	per M.. 54. 90
		6-4	do.... 54. 90
		4-4	do.... 53. 50

CLASS XIII.—*Fresh meat and corned beef*.

Fresh beef (see note below) ..per pound..	\$0. 0579	Corned beef, best quality, bouillon, brisket, and plate	per pound.. \$0. 0291
Fresh beef, best quality:		Mutton, best quality (see note below), per pound.....	. 07½
Roasts	do.... .0948	Lamb, best quality (see note below), per pound.....	. 0997
Rounds	do.... .0697		
Steaks, sirloin	do.... .12		
Fresh beef, cuts other than above specified	per pound.. .0274		

CLASS XIV.—*Miscellaneous castings*.

Miscellaneous castings—alley grates, drops, man-hole frames and covers, pump grates, and all other castings which may be ordered by Commissioners, D. C., as per samples, patterns, or drawings, to be furnished from time to time	per pound.. \$0. 0174
Man-hole irons, wrought iron, ¾ inch in diameter, per drawing	each.. .15

CLASS XV.—*Fuel*.

Coal:		Wood—Continued.	
Cumberland (run of mine)....per ton..	\$3. 29	Oak, long	per cord.. \$5. 24
Splint	do.... 6. 49	Pine, long	do.... 4. 90
Red-ash, stove	do.... 5. 91	Pine, sawed once	do.... 5. 45
White-ash, furnace	do.... 4. 87	Pine, sawed and split	do.... 5. 90
White-ash, egg	do.... 5. 27	Prices for stowing coal (about 8,500 tons) {	. 12
White-ash, stove	do.... 5. 55	per ton .....	. 14
White-ash, chestnut	do.... 5. 55		. 15
Lyken's Valley, stove	do.... 6. 34	Price for stowing wood (about 550 cords), per cord.....	. 24
Wood:			
Oak, sawed and split.....per cord..	6. 24		

CLASS XVI.—*Dry goods*.

Blankets:		Cotton sheeting, per sample—Continued.	
10-4 woolen, white, 5 pounds, Saxonsville or equal to.....per pair..	\$3. 12	Unbleached, 6-4 wide, Cohasset, per yard.....	\$0. 12½
Colored, wool, per sample.....do....	2. 15	Bleached, 4-4 wide, Fruit of Loom, per yard .....	. 08½
Rubber, 3 by 5 feet	each.. .82	Bleached, 8-4 wide	per yard.. .18
Buttons:		Cotton, per sample:	
For shirts, porcelain, No. 20, per gross .....	.06	5-4 wide, bleached	do.... .10½
For shirts, bone	per gross.. .05	5-4 wide, unbleached, Continental, per yard .....	.10
For drawers, porcelain No. 30	do.... .07	42-inch, unbleached, Continental, per yard .....	.09½
For drawers, bone	do.... .10	10-4, bleached, Lockwood	per yard.. .20
For coats, horn, black	do.... .30	Unbleached, yard wide, for women's underclothing	per yard.. .07
For pants, metal	do.... .05	Cheese cloth, 4-4, Monarch, B. B., for bandages	per yard.. .03½
Bed-spreads, white, per sample.....each..	1. 05	4-4, Calvert, B. B., for bandages, per yard .....	.05½
Blouses, blue flannel, Nos. 40 and 42, per sample	each.. 1. 70	Cotton, spool, Clark's O. N. T., per dozen..	.42
Calico:		Denim, blue, per sample.....per yard..	.10
As per sample, Merrimack, dark, per yard .....	.05½	Flannel, per sample:	
Shirting, per sample, Merrimack, light	per yard.. .05	Wool, red, "A. B."	do.... .23
Coats, sack, heavy gray, per sample, each.	2. 15	Wool, white	do.... .36
Crash, toweling, 20-inch, per sample, per yard .....	.11½	Wool, gray, Dover	do.... .21½
Cotton, per sample:		Cotton, "A," S. & C	do.... .08
Half bleached, 4-4 wide....per yard..	.08½	Gingham, per sample	do.... .10½
Unbleached, 4-4 wide	do.... .06½	Hose, women's, per sample:	
Cotton sheeting, per sample:		Cotton	per pair.. .07½
Bleached, 6-4 wide, Fruit of Loom, per yard .....	.14½	Wool	do.... .17½

CLASS XVI.—*Dry Goods*—Continued.

Hose, women's, per sample—Continued.			Socks, men's, per sample:		
Blue mixed	per pair	\$0.08	Woolen	per pair	\$0.14
Hose, children's, per sample	do.	.07	Cotton	do.	.08
Kentucky jeans, per sample	per yard	.17	Shirting, per sample:		
Lindsey, 32 inch	do.	.12½	Hickory, 28-inch, Uncasville, per		
Needles, assorted sizes	per paper	.0295	yard		.07½
Melton, per sample, for almshouse men,			Percale	per yard	.10
per yard		.34	Sheeting, rubber, 1-yard wide, best, per		
Pillow slips, any size	each	.12½	yard		.36
Prison cloth, 6-4 wide, stripe 1½ inches			Thread, brown, black, and white, linen,		
wide, woolen, per sample submitted, per			best (spools)	per dozen	.79
yard		.74	Ticking for bed-sacks, 4-4 wide, Omega,		
Pins, one inch long, English, per paper		.04	A. C. A., per sample	per yard	.14
Pants, satinete, gray, large, well made,			Towels, per sample	per dozen	2.30
per sample	per pair	1.20	Vests, gray, per sample	each	1.00
Sheets, 2½ yards long:					
8-4 wide	each	.46			
10-4 wide	do.	.48			

CLASS XVII.—*Ice*.

Ice (best Kennebec or equal to)	per 100 pounds	\$0.35
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CLASS XVIII.—*Telegraph and telephone supplies*.

Sulphate of copper (bluestone), best			Copper wire:		
quality	per pound	\$0.03½	Two-conductor annunciator, No. 16,		
Sal ammonia, best	do.	.08	per foot		\$0.01
Sheet copper, No. 30 (Brown & Sharp's			Twin Okonite cable, No. 14, per foot		.04½
gauge), cut in strips to order	per		Register paper:		
pound		.26	Cut and wound on spools to order, per		
Molded zincs:			pound		.12
(Amalgamated), for Le Clanche bat-			Cut and wound loose on spools, chemi-		
tery	each	.03½	cal	per pound	.16
Pure, crowfoot, per sample	per		Double telephone cords:		
pound		.07½	Tips, complete	each	.15
Glass jars, No. 1, 6 by 8 inches	each	.18	Short	do.	.15
Le Clanche battery, complete	do.	.38	Glass screws (insulators), Western Union,		
The Burnley dry battery	do.	.39	per hundred		3.00
Law battery, complete	do.	.79	Brackets, screw, oak, painted	per hun-	
Cold-drawn copper wire, No. 12	per		dred		1.50
pound		.14½	Double-pointed (telegraph) tacks, per		
Galvanized iron wire, No. 12, extra best,			pound		.40
best quality	per pound	.052	Cross arms, 3½ by 4½ inches, best white		
Copper wire, Okonite insulation:			pine, painted, with pins, complete, per		
No. 16	per foot	.014	linear foot		.0698
No. 12	do.	.02½	Screwbolts, with washers, ½ inch by 7		
Office wire (copper) wound and braided,			inches	per hundred	2.10
paraffined and polished:			Climbers, extra spring steel, with straps		
No. 16	per pound	.22½	(Stubbs)	per pair	2.50
No. 18	do.	.22½			

CLASS XIX.—*Saddlery*.

Blankets, per sample:			Harness—Continued.		
Horse	each	\$7.23	reins (russet or black), 1½-inch traces,		
Horse	do.	4.98	leather-lined pad to saddle, center-		
Lap robe	do.	4.24	bar buckles, best oak-tanned harness		
Brushes, per sample:			leather, all handmade, 10 stitches		
Horse	per dozen	25.48	to the inch	each	\$31.24
Horse	do.	16.74	Wagon, single, full solid nickel-		
Mane	do.	3.74	mounted, wire pattern, iron hames,		
Mane	do.	2.49	low top, good plain leather collar,		
Bridles, horse, box loops, per sample,			5½-inch tree, 1½-inch traces, 2 rows		
each		1.98	stitching in traces, flat reins, black,		
Bits, bridle, per sample	per dozen	12.50	all handmade, best oak-tanned har-		
Combs, per sample:			ness leather, 8 stitches to the inch,		
Curry	per dozen	1.64	each		21.44
Curry	do.	1.24	Halters, 5-ring, per sample	each	.89
Mane	do.	1.10	Harness dressing, quarts, Frank Miller's,		
Cloths, rubbing, per sample	per dozen	4.98	per dozen		3.97
Harness:			Harness oil, quarts, Frank Miller's, per		
Buggy, single, full solid nickel-mount-			dozen		4.12
ed, wire-pattern, breast collar, 1½-			Machine, clipping (New World's), Amer-		
inch traces, 3½-inch tree, flat reins			ica, Star brand, reversible	each	3.10
(russet or black), best oak-tanned			Net, per sample:		
leather, all handmade, with 10			Leather	each	2.18
stitches to the inch	each	18.74	Ear	do.	.87
Coupé, single, full solid nickel-mount-			Snaps, German harness:		
ed, wire pattern, full nickel hames,			½-inch	per dozen	.13
patent-leather case collar, 5-inch			¾-inch	do.	.14
tree, 4 rows stitching in traces, flat			1-inch	do.	.16

CLASS XIX.—*Saddlery*—Continued.

Snaps, German harness—Continued.			Surcingles, webbing:		
1-inch	per dozen..	\$0.18	Per sample	each..	\$0.25
1½-inch.....	do.....	.20	Per sample	do.....	.15
1¾-inch.....	do.....	.30	Soap, harness, black, Colgate's ¼-lb cakes,		
Straps:			per cake		
Hitching. 1½ inches wide, 6 feet long,			Whips, per sample:		
German snap on one end and buckle			6-foot.....		
and billet on the other end...each..			6-foot.....		
Halter, 1½ inches wide, 6 feet long,			each..		
buckle and billet on one end...each..			do.....		

CLASS XX.—*Forage*.

Bran (20 pounds to the bushel), per 100		Meal—Continued.	
pounds	\$1.00	Flaxseed, best quality (32 pounds to	
Corn:		the bushel)	
Shelled and cleaned (56 pounds to the		per pound..	
bushel).....		\$0.06	
In ear (35 pounds to the bushel), per		Oats, mixed, No. 2 Western (32 pounds to	
bushel		the bushel).....	
Hay:		per bushel..	
Long timothy, prime (net weight), per		Shorts (28 pounds to the bushel), per 100	
100 pounds		pounds.....	
Cut, prime (net weight), per 100		1.05	
pounds.....		Straw:	
Meal:		Long rye, bright....	
Corn (48 pounds to the bushel), per		per 100 pounds..	
100 pounds.....		.80	
		Wheat.....	
		do.....	
		.47½	
		Rye chop (28 pounds to the bushel), per	
		100 pounds.....	
		1.05	
		Whitemiddlings (35 pounds to the bushel),	
		per 100 pounds	
		1.10	
		Rock salt, lump	
		per pound..	
		.02	

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 20, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my ninth annual report since my incumbency, showing in detail the operations of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Parris, chief engineer; Louis P. Lowe, first assistant chief engineer; William T. Belt, second assistant chief engineer; William O. Drew, fire marshal; Henry F. Ash, clerk.

ENGINE HOUSES.

The houses occupied by the department are twelve in number, nine of which are engine houses and three are truck houses. The house occupied by engine company No. 2, situated on D street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, has been in use by the department some thirty years or more, and is in a miserable condition. It is not adapted for the purpose for which it is used, being entirely too small for the engine company quartered there, affording no accommodation to the officers or the men, insufficiency of room for stabling purposes, and is scarcely of sufficient size to properly house the apparatus, which greatly retards the efficiency of the company. This matter should be remedied at once by the erection of suitable quarters in a more desirable location. I have included in my estimates for the coming year \$25,900 for the purchase of lot, house, and furniture for the above-named company.

The house used by engine company No. 4 is in bad repair and entirely too small to accommodate the men and give them the conveniences they should by all means have.

Engine house No. 3, although occupied by the department, is the property of the United States Government. In consequence great trouble is experienced in having necessary repairs made.

The condition of the remaining houses is good.

CHEMICAL COMPANY.

There is also in the department one chemical engine company located in the house of truck company C, situated on the corner of Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue northwest, which has been of great service and importance in extinguishing and subduing fires when in their infancy. The department at times has been relieved of the necessity of placing in service one of the regular steam fire engines by the use of the chemical company. I am of the opinion that the department has been greatly benefited by the addition of the above-named chemical company.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline during the year has been excellent and with few exceptions has been of a high order. We have occasionally been called upon to impose fines upon some of the men—some have been dismissed. The duties of the firemen in subduing fires require a strict observance to the rules of the department, and it is absolutely essential that they be enforced in the strictest manner. If those governing the department are relaxed or in any way interfered with, trouble ensues and their usefulness is seriously impaired. The men have been regularly drilled during the year, and I feel justified in saying that they are about as near perfect as could be. All persons appointed to positions in the department are required to serve a term of twelve months on probation, and pass a quarterly examination as to duties required.

PAY AND PROMOTION

In my estimates sent to the Commissioners I have recommended a general increase of 25 per cent on the pay of all employés, one-half of said increase to revert back to the pension fund. I am of the opinion that the firemen should receive more compensation for the faithful and dangerous duties they are called upon to perform. With the above-named increase granted the pay of the men would still be below that of other cities with a much smaller population.

NEW COMPANIES.

We need more apparatus. The department is very seriously hampered by its lack of sufficient apparatus and adequate number of companies to properly protect the large area and valuable property for which it is responsible. Each year brings an increase in buildings and an increase, in many cases, of the territory of the various companies, most notably of those situated in the vicinity of the suburbs. In the business portions of the city more costly and large structures are being constructed from time to time, and in consequence the value of property subject to fire risk is fast growing.

The present companies, though very efficient, but which in all number but 9 engine and 3 truck companies, are of necessity far apart, that such locality may have as just a division of the means at command for its protection as possible. The result of this enforced condition of having the companies so much scattered may at any time work serious loss, possibly of life and of much valuable property, as a large fire occurring in one locality may demand the assembling of the entire department at one point, and during such a concentration of the force an equally urgent call on the department is liable to come from some distant district. The result must then be that part of the department must be withdrawn from fire No. 1 and sent to the scene of fire No. 2, showing conclusively the necessity of the department having a reserve in readiness at all times, should an occasion of such a nature present itself. We should have at least 3 more truck and 5 more engine companies, and by the addition of the above-named companies the department would be very much benefited.

The expense of maintaining a well-equipped and effective fire department is but a very trifling matter when compared to the loss which must of necessity result where a department is embarrassed by lack of sufficient force and apparatus. This has been in many instances demon-

strated in the history and experience of other large cities, and it would seem wise for us to heed the lessons taught by experience. The need of more companies and the necessary equipments and apparatus for same is most respectfully recommended.

RELIEF FUND.

The necessity of action by Congress toward establishing a permanent relief fund for the department, which will be of some service to the men and the widows of men who have died after having toiled year after year; also, some of whom are at the present time, after years of faithful service, eligible for retirement, but owing to the depleted condition of the said relief fund, we are compelled to carry these men on our regular rolls, or allow them to become paupers upon the community. The receipts deducted monthly from the pay of the members will only equal about one-third of the monthly expenses. From the nature of the service in which they are engaged, accidents are liable to occur at any time that may disable more of them for life, and from the meager state of the reserve fund their chance for aid from that source is very poor. Should Congress grant our request for aid, such as I have asked, it would be the means of establishing a permanent relief fund and at the same time be a slight advance of the pay of all employés, which would be greatly appreciated by the department in general, and should by all means be granted. I have included in my estimates an itemized statement showing the receipts and expenditures for one year out of the pension fund.

APPLICATIONS.

During the year there were 141 applications for positions in the department; 34 were reported as qualified by the board of surgeons, and 15 appointments were made.

RESIGNATIONS.

H. R. Warren	July 1, 1893
P. D. Breen	July 21, 1893
E. Donaldson	Sept. 28, 1893
J. J. Coyle	Feb. 10, 1894
W. M. Galer	Feb. 10, 1894
J. D. P. Snyder	Apr. 4, 1894
J. D. Entwisle, clerk	June 20, 1894

REMOVALS.

D. O'Donnoghue	Sept. 4, 1893
John Lynch	Dec. 12, 1893
John McMahon	Dec. 18, 1893
F. W. Horrigan	Mar. 23, 1894
P. R. Noone	Apr. 26, 1894
T. F. Killigan	June 1, 1894
W. T. Hendricks	June 30, 1894

MEMBERS RETIRED.

Foreman Francis Lewis	Oct. 13, 1893
Foreman J. F. Maddox	Oct. 25, 1893
Private F. W. Raitz	Nov. 29, 1893

WIDOWS PENSIONED.

Mary G. Williams	Dec. 20, 1893
Barbara M. Lenman	Jan. 13, 1894

REINSTATEMENT.

D. O'Donnoghue.....Jan. 13, 1894

APPOINTMENTS.

T. F. KilliganJuly 1, 1893
 Mosby BrownAug. 1, 1893
 T. F. SullivanSept. 29, 1893
 F. W. HorriganOct. 18, 1893
 A. MaloneOct. 25, 1893
 R. S. ReidNov. 29, 1893
 G. W. KettlerDec. 12, 1893
 W. B. SmithDec. 14, 1893
 F. M. CornwellDec. 18, 1893
 D. D. SullivanMar. 10, 1894
 C. W. BuhlerMar. 23, 1894
 A. E. EastonApr. 4, 1894
 M. J. BarryApr. 27, 1894
 W. T. HendricksJune 1, 1894
 H. F. Ash, clerkJune 21, 1894

PROMOTIONS.

S. E. Mastin, to assistant foremanJuly 15, 1893
 J. T. Young, to foremanOct. 8, 1893
 James Keliher, to foremanOct. 25, 1893
 J. E. Hooper, to assistant foremanOct. 25, 1893
 M. J. Niland, to foremanJan. 13, 1894
 B. Buscher, to tillermanJan. 13, 1894
 C. R. Kuhns, to assistant foremanJan. 13, 1894
 T. M. Robinson, to engineerMar. 10, 1894
 Conrad Wetzel, to firemanMar. 10, 1894
 A. L. Grimm, to assistant foremanApr. 30, 1894

REDUCTION IN RANKS.

G. A. Maguire, from fireman to privateSept. 5, 1893
 J. E. Hooper, from assistant foreman to private (at his own request)Jan. 13, 1894

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF APPARATUS AND REPAIRS.

I have the honor to recommend that a practical machinist and engineer be employed to take charge of repairs to apparatus, to respond to all alarms for fire, and make an inspection of the workings of each engine at fires; also a daily tour to each house and inspect all the apparatus. He is to be charged with the control and direction of employes, and see that the time of all assigned him is employed to the greatest advantage to the department; he (the machinist) to be governed by the rules and regulations governing the fire department and subject to the orders of the chief engineer; that such officer be employed at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus of the department consists of 11 engines, 9 in service, and 2 in reserve; 2 fuel wagons in service; 1 Holloway chemical engine, capacity 160 gallons; 12 hose carriages, 9 in service and 3 in reserve. Attached to each of 9 carriages are 2 six-gallon fire extinguishers; attached to each of 3 carriages are 2 three-gallon fire extinguishers; attached to 1 truck are 4 five-gallon fire extinguishers; attached to 1 truck are 2 six-gallon fire extinguishers. Attached to each of 2 trucks are 2 fifteen-gallon fire extinguishers, 2 Empire life-saving nets, and 4

life-saving belts, 1 buggy for use of the chief engineer, 1 buggy each for the use of the two assistant chief engineers, 1 buggy for the use of fire marshal, 2 supply wagons, 1 extra buggy.

Two and three way Siamese, with 3-inch leading hose, are used by the department.

HOSE.

Eureka Fire Hose Co.:	Feet.
Paragon brand, in good condition	10, 250
Paragon brand, in fair condition	2, 900
Gutta-Percha Rubber Co.:	
Maltese Cross, in good condition	3, 500
Maltese Cross, in fair condition	2, 300
Fabric Fire Hose Co.:	
Keystone brand, in good condition	500
Keystone brand, in fair condition	1, 200
Goodyear Rubber Co.:	
Bay State brand, in fair condition	600
Various kinds, unfit for service	3, 950

Turned over to the property clerk, condemned as unfit for service, 800 feet. There was also purchased for the department during the year the following: Paragon brand, 2,500 feet; Maltese Cross brand, 2,000 feet, which was distributed to the following engine companies:

Paragon to—	Feet.
No. 1	900
No. 5	800
No. 7	800
Maltese Cross to—	
No. 6	400
No. 9	1, 100
No. 2	500

Hose on hand at end of fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Engine company.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1	2, 250	800	150
No. 2	800	800	1, 300
No. 3	2, 200	50	250
No. 4	2, 200	500	200
No. 5	2, 000	1, 200	250
No. 6	1, 600	.....	450
No. 7	1, 900	1, 800	750
No. 8	400	1, 650	600
No. 9	1, 100	.....	.....
Total	14, 450	6, 800	3, 950

FIRE PLUGS.

As to the question of fire plugs, I deem it advisable to renew my request of several years. With the water permeating every section of the entire city, and an adequate number of fire plugs, comparative safety would be insured and many serious conflagrations avoided. The vast area of the city demands immediate attention to this matter. The total number of fire plugs in the District at present is 1,498, which is insufficient for protection from fire. I respectfully recommend that the addition of at least 300 is necessary, to be located in the most suitable places, as our lead of hose in the heart of the city, on an average, is about 700 feet.

HORSES.

This important branch of our department has to receive particular attention, as we depend entirely upon our horses to draw our apparatus to fires, and as the services performed by them differ essentially from that required in ordinary business pursuits, we are compelled to exercise great care in their selection. The stock at present consists of 69 in use by the department. Seven were condemned and turned over to the property clerk for disposal, and 16 were purchased during the year ending June 30, 1894.

The horses are distributed around as follows:

Nine engine companies.....	36
Three truck companies.....	11
Two fuel wagons.....	2
Two supply wagons.....	2
Used by officers.....	4
Extras.....	14
Total.....	69

The horses termed as extras are kept as substitutes in case of sickness or accident.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 18, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report as veterinarian to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

During the past year the general health of the horses has been good, having no deaths this year to report, but we have had the usual number of sick and lame ones from various causes, as will be seen from the tabulated statement below.

There have been 16 new horses purchased and 7 horses condemned as unfit for service and turned over to the property clerk.

There have been admitted to the hospital for treatment 134 patients, which were under treatment on an average of 12.47 days each, or a total of 1,672 days, suffering with the following ailments:

Under treatment for—	Cases.	Days under treatment.
Lameness from various causes.....	30	480
Rest.....	40	370
Colic.....	9	26
Lacerated wound.....	1	4
Bruised knee.....	1	16
Pneumonia.....	1	37
New horses on trial.....	1	254
Debility.....	26	34
Nervousness.....	3	68
Influenza.....	2	17
Colds.....	3	27
Indigestion.....	4	3
Laminitis.....	1	7
Injured.....	1	79
Nail in foot.....	5	4
Tumor in shoulder.....	1	25
Split hoof.....	1	35
Bleeding warts.....	3	180
Shipping fever.....	1	6
Total.....	134	1,672

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 271

The present condition of the different horses will be seen by the following table giving their location:

Engine house, etc.	Horse No.	Condition.	Engine house, etc.	Horse No.	Condition.
Truck A	85	Fair.	No. 4	72	Fair.
	126	Good.		73	Do.
	140	Do.		149	Good.
	141	Do.		26	Bad.
	95	Do.	No. 5	31	Fair.
Truck B.....	134	Fair.		32	Do.
	105	Bad.		86	Good.
	64	Fair.		103	Do.
	110	Good.		34	Bad.
	96	Do.		91	Do.
	130	Do.	No. 6	150	Good.
Truck C.....	100	Good.		115	Do.
	144	Do.		113	Do.
	148	Do.		54	Fair.
	107	Do.		56	Bad.
	124	Do.		78	Good.
	121	Do.	No. 7	112	Do.
No. 1.....	128	Fair.		69	Fair.
	116	Do.		139	Good.
	122	Do.		132	Do.
	127	Good.		29	Fair.
	1	Fair.	No. 8	4	Do.
	142	Good.		77	Good.
No. 2	120	Fair.		76	Do.
	57	Do.		63	Do.
	92	Bad.		143	Do.
	108	Fair.	No. 9	137	Good.
	101	Good.		138	Do.
No. 3	89	Fair.		135	Fair.
	133	Good.		79	Bad.
	151	Do.	Hospital.....	123	Do.
	147	Do.		145	Good.
No. 4	118	Bad.		152	Do.
	71	Good.		88	Fair.
	90	Do.			

It will be seen from the above list that we have 69 horses; of these 39 are in good condition and fit for any service; 21 are in fair condition only, and 9 in bad condition, and should be replaced as soon as possible. I would again recommend that a hospital stable be built by the District and placed under the supervision of the District veterinarian. This would only require the services of two hostlers, one for day and the other for night duty. At this stable extra horses could be kept and act as a training school for the new ones. I would also draw your attention to the fact that the pay of this office is not in accordance with the amount of service required. At the time that the present salary was fixed there were very few horses owned by the District, and while the amount of work is increasing the pay remains the same. I would therefore most respectfully ask that the pay for this service be made not less than \$1,000 per year.

I have the honor to be, sir,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
Veterinarian to District of Columbia.

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer Fire Department, District of Columbia.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1893.....	\$370. 91
Interest on bonds.....	183. 75
Fines.....	10. 00
Donations.....	111. 00
Excursions.....	4, 005. 05
Fireman's Record.....	81. 00
Proceeds of bonds.....	682. 06
Amount of pay retained from pay of firemen.....	1, 655. 99
	<u>7, 094. 76</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid pensions.....	\$3,868.03
Purchase of \$3,000 District of Columbia 3.65 bonds	3,190.00
	<u>7,058.03</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1894.....	36.73

BONDS ON HAND.

District of Columbia 3.65 bonds.....	5,000.00
United States 4 per cent bonds	800.00
	<u>5,800.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the department, as per books of the auditor of the District of Columbia, were as follows:

Salaries	\$117,708.76
Repairs to engine houses.....	2,998.72
Repairs to apparatus	2,358.30
Purchase of hose	4,000.00
Purchase of horses.....	4,000.00
Fuel.....	2,418.73
Forage	6,000.00
Furniture for engine company No. 9.....	891.85
Hose carriage.....	900.00
Contingent expenses.....	6,689.51
Total	<u>147,965.87</u>

Salaries of officers and employes.

Officers and employes.	No.	Salary per annum.	Officers and employes.	No.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer	1	\$1,800	Firemen.....	9	\$840
Assistant chief engineers	2	1,200	Hostlers.....	13	840
Fire marshal	1	1,000	Privates	82	800
Clerk	1	900	Watchmen	6	600
Foremen	12	1,000	Veterinary surgeon	1	400
Engineers of steamers.....	9	1,000			
Tillermen	3	840	Total	140	.....

Location of engine and truck houses.

Companies.	Location.
No. 1.....	K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
No. 2.....	D street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.
No. 5.....	M street, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.
No. 7.....	R street, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.
No. 9.....	U street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW.
Truck A.....	North Capitol street, between B and C streets NW.
B.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street NW.
C.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street NW.
No. 1 Chemical.....	Do.

Casualties.

Company.	Position.	Name.	Date.	Box.	Days off duty.	Injury.
Engine Company—						
No. 2.....	Fireman.....	C. Wetzel.....	Mar. 23, 1894	.....	5	Leg cut.
No. 3.....	Engineer.....	W. E. Leeman.....	Jan. 25, 1894	.....	.....	Hand scalded.
No. 3.....	Fireman.....	J. Creamer.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
No. 5.....	Engineer.....	J. D. Angell.....	Mar. 15, 1894	731	10	Finger broken.
No. 5.....	Foreman.....	J. D. Kurtz.....	June 25, 1894	731	.....	Hand burnt.
No. 6.....	Private.....	C. L. O'Brien.....	Dec. 1, 1893	426	7	Kicked by horse.
No. 6.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1894	23	10	Ran nail in foot.
No. 6.....	do.....	J. Gaghan.....	Feb. 25, 1894	131	15	Hand mashed.
No. 6.....	do.....	J. F. Willig.....	June 25, 1894	.....	5	Hurton excursion.
Truck A.....	do.....	C. W. Hopkins.....	June 20, 1894	.....	10	Ran nail in foot.
C.....	do.....	W. B. Smith.....	Jan. 8, 1894	532	7	Ankle sprained.
C.....	do.....	J. Williams.....	Dec. 12, 1893	146	.....	Suffocated.

Deaths.

Foreman J. N. Lenman, died January 11, 1894.

Engineer W. E. Leeman, died March 10, 1894.

Foreman J. F. Maddox, died December 7, 1893. Retired.

Description of steam fire engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight as drawn to fires.	Cylinder.	Pump.	Gallons per minute.
					Pounds.	Inches.		
No. 1.....	Double upright crane-neck piston with Clapp boiler.	Second	Manchester Locomotive Works.	Dec. 9, 1886	8,200	6½ by 8	4½	700
No. 2.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	First	Clapp & Jones.	Dec. 16, 1891	8,975	9 by 8	5½ by 8	1,000
No. 3.....	Crane-neck double piston.	Third	do.....	Nov. 16, 1889	7,060	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 4.....	Silsby crane neck rotary.	do ..	American Fire Engine Co.	Nov. 7, 1892	7,640	10½	7½	600
No. 5.....	Single horizontal piston.	Fourth	Clapp & Jones.	Nov. 17, 1883	6,200	8 by 8	4½ by 8	450
No. 6.....	Double-pump upright crane-neck piston.	Second	do.....	Nov. 18, 1889	7,940	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700
No. 7.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	do ..	do.....	Oct. 30, 1888	8,005	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700
No. 8.....	Single horizontal piston.	Fourth	do.....	Nov. 25, 1884	5,938	8	4½	400
No. 9.....	Upright crane-neck double-pump piston.	Third	American Fire Engine Co.	Sept. 6, 1893	7,855	7½ by 7	4½ by 7	650
Reserve 2..	Double horizontal piston straight frame.	First	Clapp & Jones.	June 24, 1879	8,700	8 by 8	4½	700
Reserve 7..	Single horizontal piston.	Fourth	do.....	June 17, 1885	6,045	8 by 9	4½	450
Chemical ..	Double tank	First	Holloway.....	Sept. 6, 1891	6,707	.....	.....	.....

Description of trucks.

Trucks.	Ladders.		Built by—	Placed in service.	Weight as drawn to fires.
	No.	Feet.			Pounds.
Truck A.....	13	331	La France Fire Engine Co.....	July 3, 1891	9,000
B.....	11	302	Babcock Manufacturing Co.....	Mar. 19, 1877	9,500
C.....	13	343	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
Reserve A.....	12	244	Buckley & Merritt.....	Feb. 21, 1879	8,855

Extinguishers on hand year ending June 30, 1894.

Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	Capac- ity.	Hose carriage.	Name of maker.	Capac- ity.
		Galls.			Galls.
No. 1	Holloway	2-6	Extra 1	Holloway	2- 3
No. 2	do	2-6	2	do	2- 3
No. 3	do	2-6	4	do	2- 3
No. 4	do	2-6	Truck A	do	4- 5
No. 5	do	2-6	B	do	2-15
No. 6	do	2-6	C	do	2- 6
No. 7	do	2-6	Truck A, extra	do	2-15
No. 8	do	2-6	Chemical	do	2- 6
No. 9	do	2-6			

Total number of alarms, etc., during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Responded to—	
Fire alarms	241
Local alarms	301
Hose laid	feet.. 141, 000
Ladders raised	do.. 4, 617
Times extinguishers used	97
Engines worked	{ hours..... 341
	{ minutes .. 4

Statement of number of alarms, working hours of engines, ladders raised, etc.

Companies.	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	General alarms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Hours engine worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burnt.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguish- ers used.	Transfers.
Engine Company:							H. M.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
No. 1	116	1				38	39. 25	14, 300	100	102	16	1
No. 2	90	2		1		17	37	17, 000	250	96	10	....
No. 3	80	2		2	1	17	25. 35	1, 500	100	12	2	....
No. 4	91			1		48	69. 5	23, 500		178	9	....
No. 5	35		1	2		24	24	8, 050	50	114	3	....
No. 6	112	2	1	1		29	36. 25	22, 800	600	72	13	....
No. 7	80	4		1		34	34	15, 650	100	216	12	....
No. 8	51	1		2		26	36. 45	20, 850	150	192	....	....
No. 9	52	1		1		20	24. 15	12, 750		78	3	....
Truck A	106	2		2		4			4	1, 900	13	....
B	61	1		1		5	14. 34				15	....
C	76	1		1		3				1, 657	1	....
Chemical	87							4, 600	50			....

List of alarms of fire from 1880 to 1894, number of buildings each year, and population in 1880, 1890, 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880	109	30, 474	177, 638	1889	168	41, 517	....
1881	97			1890	207	43, 969	229, 796
1882	125			1891	191	46, 274	....
1883	152			1892	218	49, 421	258, 431
1884	146			1893	273	52, 163	279, 200
1885	185			1894	241	53, 039	285, 000
1886	169						
1887	186			Increase in 14 years		22, 565	107, 362
1888	174						

Members of the fire department.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

Name.	When appointed.	Position.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Chas. S. Boss	Sept. 23, 1871	Foreman	42	Laborer	1926 K street NW.
S. E. Mastin	Apr. 1, 1887	Assistant foreman.	38	Plasterer	808 Eighteenth st. NW.
Wm. A. Shedd	Dec. 8, 1873	Engineer	52	Machinist	937 L street NW.
Wm. G. Alber	Aug. 1, 1888	Fireman	39	Lineman	1925 L street NW.
S. E. Edwards	Sept. 19, 1874	Hostler	47	Blacksmith	615 Twenty-third street NW.
M. R. Fer ton	May 1, 1892	Private	23	do	232 Thirteen-and-a-half street SW.
C. L. Farr	Feb. 1, 1889	do	36	Laborer	2317 I street NW.
L. A. Weaver	Apr. 3, 1893	do	24	Clerk	1202 E street NW.
Lee Beall	July 1, 1893	do	29	Driver	2202 I street NW.
D. O'Donnoghue	Jan. 12, 1894	do	22	do	1202 E street NW.
J. T. Hyland	Sept. 30, 1880	Watchman	36	Laborer	2130 Pennsylvania avenue NW.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.

J. Keliher	Dec. 10, 1885	Foreman	36	Carpenter	462 Maryland ave. SW.
J. G. Willson	Apr. 16, 1890	Assistant foreman.	35	Farmer	525 Eleventh street SE.
T. M. Robinson	July 16, 1886	Engineer	33	Machinist	412 P street NW.
C. Wetzel	Nov. 9, 1888	Fireman	39	Engineer	302 E street SW.
F. P. Jacobs	Nov. 2, 1882	Hostler	42	Driver	1429 Ohio avenue NW.
F. Brill	Aug. 13, 1890	Private	27	Laborer	1015 C street SW.
J. Carrington	June 13, 1892	do	25	do	223 Twelfth street SE.
T. F. Sullivan	Sept. 29, 1893	do	34	Stonecutter	120 B street NW.
C. W. Buhler	Mar. 23, 1894	do	22	Machinist	306 Four-and-a-half street SW.
A. E. Easton	Apr. 2, 1894	do	29	Driver	2426 Pennsylvania avenue NW.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.

J. O. Guy	Jan. 15, 1879	Foreman	45	Carpenter	744 Seventh street SE.
P. W. Nicholson	June 6, 1883	Assistant foreman.	32	Paper hanger	1216 G street SE.
Henry Lambert	July 15, 1883	Engineer	37	Mariner	416 D street NE.
Jas. Creamer	Nov. 1, 1878	Fireman	38	Laborer	431 Delaware ave. NE.
Michael Kane	Aug. 1, 1867	Hostler	46	Hostler	209 B street NE.
James Frazier	Jan. 4, 1869	Private	53	Mariner	1001 Maryland ave. NE.
Frank Wagner	Aug. 23, 1891	do	24	Driver	332 First street NE.
W. E. Robertson	Aug. 1, 1892	do	32	Tinner	53 D street NE.
John Kane	Oct. 15, 1877	do	45	Plasterer	124 Fourth street NE.
D. D. Sullivan	Mar. 11, 1894	do	26	Laborer	780 North Capitol st. NE.
James Lowe	Aug. 9, 1864	Watchman	72	Carpenter	63 H street NE.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 4.

W. T. Sorrell	Jan. 19, 1870	Foreman	59	Mariner	460 Virginia ave. SW.
C. R. Kuhns	May 17, 1887	Assistant foreman.	30	Butcher	816 Four-and-a-half-st. SW.
F. Donnelly	July 16, 1870	Engineer	49	Pattern-maker	480 E street SW.
C. Reinhard	Oct. 7, 1889	Fireman	31	Steam-fitter	338 K street SW.
John Waldron	Feb. 6, 1875	Hostler	49	Laborer	343 D street SW.
R. Dickson	Mar. 13, 1875	Private	39	do	472 Washington street NW.
G. A. Maguire	Nov. 29, 1884	do	42	Fireman	1011 South Carolina avenue SE
T. J. Brown	Aug. 1, 1892	do	32	Laborer	404 Seventh street SW.
C. B. Proctor	July 1, 1893	do	26	Carpenter	423 Third street SW.
R. S. Reed	Dec. 1, 1893	do	28	Laborer	930 G street SW.
F. Mulhall	Mar. 1, 1888	Watchman	35	Painter	211 Virginia ave. SE.

276 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Members of the fire department—Continued.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 5.

Name.	When appointed.	Position.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
J. D. Kurtz	Jan. 2, 1879	Foreman	41	Carpenter	1687 Valley street NW.
C. E. Harper	Aug. 1, 1888	Assistant foreman.	35	Plumber	3337 P street NW.
J. D. Angell	Oct. 1, 1869	Engineer	46	Engineer	1071 Thirty-second st. NW.
J. F. Reynolds	Sept. 21, 1888	Fireman	34	Fireman	1243 Thirty-third st. NW.
R. R. Allen	Feb. 9, 1885	Hostler	34	Laborer	1219 Potomac st. NW.
W. T. Mahorney	Feb. 22, 1878	Private	46	do	3238 P street NW.
Daniel O'Connor	Aug. 13, 1890	do	26	Butcher	1246 Thirty-sixth st. NW.
G. F. Burga	June 1, 1892	do	23	Steam-fitter	1414 E street NW.
J. A. Daly	June 1, 1893	do	25	Galvanized iron worker.	3238 M street NW.
J. Daly	Jan. 1, 1893	do	33	Laborer	1423 Thirty-sixth street NW.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 6.

M. J. Niland	July 1, 1885	Foreman	31	Plumber	1148 Twentieth st. NW.
J. W. Smith	Aug. 1, 1888	Assistant foreman.	33	Baker	23 Myrtle street NW.
T. J. Martin	Dec. 13, 1873	Engineer	55	Blacksmith	501 I street NW.
F. C. Dodge	Aug. 1, 1888	Fireman	33	Pilot	461 I street NW.
J. O'Leary	Sept. 20, 1873	Hostler	44	Blacksmith	35 Massachusetts avenue NW.
J. A. Merriman	Mar. 11, 1893	Private	27	Driver	737 Second street NW.
C. G. O'Brien	Sept. 10, 1887	do	31	Painter	617 Second street NE.
J. Gaghan	Aug. 13, 1890	do	33	Iron worker	1835 Ninth street NW.
H. W. Wright	Jan. 1, 1879	do	43	Carpenter	312 M street NW.
J. F. Willig	Dec. 16, 1892	do	26	Hostler	521 New Jersey avenue NW.
E. L. Hunt	Feb. 2, 1893	do	22	Carpenter	423 Massachusetts avenue NW.
H. Thomas	June 12, 1883	Watchman	36	Clerk	335 H street NE.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 7.

Frank J. Wagner	Apr. 1, 1879	Foreman	51	Butcher	1903 Eighth street NW.
August L. Grimm	Nov. 25, 1888	Assistant foreman.	28	Jeweler	918 Florida ave. NW.
Patrick J. Carroll	Jan. 2, 1879	Engineer	41	Blacksmith	724 Fourth street NW.
James H. Dean	Apr. 1, 1888	Fireman	35	Boiler maker	1913 Ninth street NW.
G. G. Warren	June 5, 1883	Hostler	36	Driver	1736 Tenth street NW.
Wm. H. Webb	Sept. 7, 1885	Private	31	Laborer	2021 Ninth street NW.
Wm. P. Cady	Sept. 14, 1886	do	29	do	904 French street NW.
T. H. Garrison	Jan. 1, 1893	do	23	do	320 Florida ave. NW.
W. H. Melchoir	Mar. 3, 1893	do	24	Stair builder	429 R street NW.
M. J. Barry	Mar. 27, 1894	do	25	Tinner	2035 Ninth street NW.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 8.

J. T. Young	Nov. 1, 1883	Foreman	43	Miller	239 Twelfth street NE.
Wm. Luskey	Jan. 3, 1879	Assistant foreman.	44	Laborer	624 C street SE.
Wm. Ricks	July 1, 1875	Engineer	42	Engineer	642 K street NE.
George Bohlayer	Sept. 8, 1882	Fireman	36	Painter	622 E street SE.
George Tenley	Apr. 12, 1884	Hostler	35	Laborer	116 Tenth street SE.
A. M. Donaldson	July 1, 1885	Private	31	do	322 Pennsylvania avenue SE.
C. E. Schrom	Jan. 1, 1893	do	25	do	709½ C street NE.
Solomon Nally	Apr. 15, 1893	do	27	do	106 Tenth street SE.
A. Malone	Nov. 1, 1893	do	34	do	417 G street SE.
George Kettler	Dec. 13, 1893	do	22	Blacksmith	513 Eighth street SW.
Wm. Kirkpatrick	Nov. 22, 1873	Watchman	47	Carpenter	335 First street NE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 277

Members of the fire department—Continued.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 9.

Name.	When appointed.	Position.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
John A. Walsh	July 20, 1881	Foreman	34	Brickmaker	1824 Florida ave. NW.
George H. Giles	Aug. 1, 1888	Assistant foreman.	38	Molder	1830 Fourteenth street NW.
Jas. Moriarty	Oct. 4, 1870	Engineer	52	Machinist	2113 K street NW.
J. D. O'Connor	Aug. 1, 1888	Fireman	34	Brass-molder	470 G street SW.
P. Mahaney	Dec. 16, 1885	Hostler	31	Miner	1822 Florida ave. NW.
J. L. Martin	July 1, 1888	Private	28	Laborer	501 I street NW.
F. W. Wenzel	May 1, 1893	do	26	Clerk	1718 V street NW.
Thos. Inscoc	July 20, 1893	do	28	Carpenter	2008 Fourteenth street NW.
Mosby Brown	July 1, 1893	do	26	Laborer	1632 Florida ave. NW.
Elmer Carroll	Sept. 1, 1893	do	30	Engineer	1936 Fourteenth street NW.

TRUCK COMPANY A.

S. R. Henry	Jan. 1, 1879	Foreman	44	Laborer	125 E street NE.
Jos. Mulhall	July 15, 1884	Assistant foreman.	40	Painter	407 Fifth street SE.
A. Savoy	Feb. 1, 1872	Hostler	50	Barber	412 First street SW.
J. E. Hooper	June 1, 1887	Private	32	do	521 F street NE.
J. T. Rossiter	July 1, 1889	do	29	Carpenter	317 B street NE.
Chas. Mead	Apr. 28, 1874	do	52	do	467 I street NW.
J. J. Taylor	Aug. 23, 1891	do	27	Laborer	604 A street NE.
J. A. Sullivan	Aug. 1, 1892	do	29	do	920 Fourth street NE.
C. W. Hopkins	June 1, 1892	do	28	do	205½ E street NE.
P. R. Davis	Apr. 1, 1893	do	28	Carpenter	421 Four-and-a-half street SW.
Chas. Burke	Jan. 1, 1882	do	42	Laborer	614 Sixth street SW.

TRUCK COMPANY B.

John Sherman	Jan. 2, 1879	Foreman	49	Laborer	1831 R street NW.
Timothy Donohue	Nov. 13, 1884	Assistant foreman.	37	Stonecutter	1220 Twenty-fourth street NW.
Danl. Williams	Feb. 1, 1872	Hostler	53	Laborer	1212 Twenty-fourth street NW.
T. P. Purcell	Mar. 23, 1886	Private	36	Stonecutter	2319 L street NW.
T. A. Griffin	Aug. 1, 1888	do	34	Miner	921 Twenty-fifth street NW.
W. H. J. Bradekamp	July 19, 1884	do	40	Laborer	1516 Twentieth street NW.
J. H. Oliver	Dec. 11, 1890	do	38	do	1228 Twenty-eighth street NW.
W. A. Dixon	Dec. 3, 1891	do	31	do	2920 Olive avenue NW.
E. L. Hooff	Feb. 1, 1893	do	30	do	1121 Twenty-fourth street NW.
J. M. Wooster	Jan. 1, 1893	do	30	Carpenter	1152 Twenty-second street NW.
W. J. Seitz	Feb. 10, 1894	do	32	Paper-hanger	2140 Ward place NW.
John Walker	Feb. 1, 1872	Watchman	57	Bricklayer	3271 Prospect avenue NW.

TRUCK COMPANY C.

A. J. Sullivan	Jan. 2, 1879	Foreman	40	Blacksmith	3208 R street NW.
B. Buscher	Aug. 13, 1890	Assistant foreman.	26	Laborer	523 F street NE.
Wm. Doleman	July 1, 1885	Hostler	36	do	1235 C street SW.
Wm. Caton	Feb. 1, 1888	do	39	do	2439 I street NW.
J. J. Sullivan	Aug. 13, 1890	Private	37	do	24 Jackson street NE.
S. G. Dixon	do	do	37	Mariner	1226 Twenty-ninth street NW.
C. A. Kreamer	do	do	37	Butcher	3020 M street NW.
J. A. Sweeney	do	do	32	Driver	17 Cabbage alley NE.
W. B. Handy	Apr. 1, 1891	do	34	Plumber	33 Virginia avenue SW.
W. E. Jones	Oct. 1, 1891	do	31	Mariner	519 Sixth street SE.
J. Callahan	June 1, 1892	do	34	Laborer	3407 S street NW.
W. B. Smith	Dec. 13, 1893	do	33	Miner	227 Fourteenth st. SW.
F. M. Cornwell	Dec. 18, 1893	do	25	Blacksmith	821 Twenty-second street NW.
Jas. Childs	Feb. 9, 1894	do	30	Brickmaker	1410 Ohio avenue NW.

Annexed will be found a statement of the fire marshal, William O. Drew, in relation to storage and grade of illuminating oils, etc.; also detailed statement of fires, losses, and insurance for the year ending June 30, 1894. There were 241 alarms for fire sounded on the gongs and 301 local or still alarms sent by telephone message and various other ways during the year. The estimated loss entailed was \$202,441, covered by an insurance of \$145,139, against a loss of \$338,771, covered by an insurance of \$209,233, for the preceding year.

In conclusion, I beg to return my thanks to the honorable Commissioners for the uniform courtesy and willingness to at all times aid me by furnishing such needed improvements as the department has demanded from time to time that would tend to promote the efficiency of the department; also to my two assistant chiefs and the officers and men under their command; to the major, officers, and members of the police department; to the superintendent of the fire alarm, etc., and the operators connected with the office, for the many courtesies shown and the efficient service rendered at all times by the fire-alarm service, making it easy to fulfill the various and important duties intrusted to me.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my estimates for the expenses of the fire department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30 1895.		Amount of appro- priation asked for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.	
	Salary.	Total.	Salary.	Total.
Chief engineer.....	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$2,500
Two assistant chief engineers.....	1,200	2,400	1,500	3,000
One fire marshal.....	1,000	1,000	1,250	1,250
One clerk.....	900	900	1,125	1,125
Fourteen foremen.....	1,000	14,000	1,250	17,500
Ten engineers.....	1,000	10,000	1,250	12,500
Ten firemen.....	840	8,400	1,050	10,500
Three tillermen.....	840	2,520	1,050	3,150
Fourteen hostlers.....	840	11,760	1,050	15,750
Ninety-two privates.....	800	73,600	1,000	92,000
Six watchmen.....	600	3,600	750	4,500
One veterinary surgeon.....		400		500
Total		130,580		164,275
Increases:				
One machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus.....				\$1,200
Six additional watchmen.....				4,500
Total				5,700
Repairs to engine houses.....				3,500
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances.....				3,500
Purchase of hose.....				6,000
Fuel.....				4,000
Horses.....				6,000
Forage.....				9,000
Contingent expenses, including horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, laundry, oil, medical and stable supplies, harness, gas, ice, and other necessary items.....				9,500
House, lot, and furniture for engine company.....				25,900
Total				67,400

House, lot and furniture for one engine company in Anacostia	\$22,000
Two new engines	9,000
One new hose carriage	900
One foreman	1,250
One engineer	1,250
One fireman	1,050
One hostler	1,050
Six privates	6,000
Eight horses	2,000

Total..... 44,500

House, lot, and furniture for new engine company, to be located in the vicinity of North Capitol street and Florida avenue NE.....	23,000
House, lot, and furniture for one chemical company in Tennallytown.....	14,800
House, lot, and furniture for one new truck company, to be located in the vicinity of New Jersey avenue and Seventh, M. and N streets	25,000
One engine	4,500
One chemical engine.....	2,200
One hose carriage	900
One truck (aerial turntable)	3,500
Three foremen	3,750
One engineer	1,250
One fireman	1,050
One tillerman	1,050
Three hostlers	3,150
Nineteen privates	19,000

Total 103,150

As seen by the statement herewith, I have the amount of salary now received by the different employes of the department, and have also submitted a general increase of 25 per cent on the salary of all employes, one-half of the above increase to revert back to the pension fund, which is at the present time in a very bad condition financially. I would earnestly urge upon you the justice of said increase. The duties of the firemen are such that their lives are frequently risked in their endeavor to save their fellow-beings and to guard and protect valuable property. This fact was fully demonstrated at the recent serious conflagration at the Knox Express building fire, when three of my men were killed, and six or seven others injured in such ways that it will be impossible for some of them to do active duty again. For the hard, trying, and dangerous duties the firemen are called upon to perform it would seem but fair that they should be more liberally compensated. The salaries of the men even with such increases as I have asked would then be less than that paid by other cities of a smaller population. I earnestly ask your hearty cooperation toward securing the above-named increase.

The pension fund, as you will readily see by the following table, is in a very bad condition financially. At the present time there is deducted from the pay of 138 members the sum of \$1 per month, making a total for one year of \$1,656, and we are paying to 12 pensioners the sum of \$385 per month, making a total for one year of \$4,620, showing a deficit yearly of \$2,964. The only way in which the department can overcome this deficiency is by receiving donations and giving an annual excursion, selling tickets, and appealing to the generous public of Washington and vicinity, whom, it seems, are at all times ready and willing to help the department in all its undertakings. I do sincerely hope that Congress will see the necessity of prompt action and grant our request for aid, such as would obviate the necessity of our being objects of charity upon the public. There are now in the department some 10 or 12 men who are eligible for retirement. I would most respectfully recommend that these men, who have become physically unable to perform regular fire duty, be placed on the pension roll or assigned to duty as watchmen, and new, strong, able-bodied men appointed in their places. By such changes the department would be greatly strengthened and benefited.

In asking for a machinist and engineer, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, I feel confident that the saving to apparatus would more than justify the outlay.

I have estimated for a new truck, to replace the old one now in use at truck company B. The new aerial trucks are far superior to the old style. The saving of time in subduing fires and saving life is often worth more than the price of a new truck.

In estimating for a new house for engine company No. 2, I do so in the interest of the health of the men. The present house is in a bad location, and is hardly fit for habitation. I earnestly hope you will give this matter your favorable consideration, as I deem it of the greatest importance.

In estimating for a new engine company in Anacostia, which place at the present time is sadly in need of fire protection and should by all means be provided for, I earnestly hope you will give this matter your careful consideration.

In estimating for an increase of force, would say Congress has already provided for house, lot, and furniture in the northeastern section of the city, but have failed to provide men or apparatus for the company.

I do most earnestly hope that your honorable body will urge upon Congress the necessity and importance of my requests, as I have only asked for such items and increases as are absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH PARRIS,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

During the year I visited and inspected the scene of 241 fires for which alarms had been rung, also the scene of 301 local fires for which no alarm was sounded. A list of the causes for said fires, with the loss and insurance, will be found in this report; also number of stores visited and samples of illuminating oil collected and inspected, and the number of buildings visited and inspected which were reported in an unsafe condition and in danger from cause of fire; also report on the grade of kerosene oil placed on this market and offered for sale.

Total loss by fire, \$202,441; insurance, \$145,139. I visited and inspected 13 different tenements, which were reported to me as being in an unsafe condition, and in danger from cause of fire from defective flues, stovepipes, and other causes, all of which have been put in proper and safe condition.

During the year I visited 344 stores where illuminating oil was kept on sale, and inspected samples of kerosene oil from each place, all of which I am glad to say proved to be of good quality and up to the required grade.

Following will be found number of fires and alarms from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, with causes and kind of buildings; also table showing the number of different causes.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. O. DREW,
Fire Marshal.

JOSEPH PARRIS, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 281

A.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for year ending June 30, 1894.

Month.	Fires for which alarms were given.			Local alarms.		
	Num-ber of fires.	Loss.	Insur-ance.	Num-ber of fires.	Loss.	Insur-ance.
1893.						
July	24	\$5,825	\$4,115	24	\$15,905	\$835
August	24	17,046	15,646	23	345	205
September	12	4,450	3,165	18	170	130
October	14	1,885	1,510	32	5,325	4,680
November	21	4,385	3,645	27	415	340
December	28	22,975	22,430	42	1,827	777
1894.						
January	21	14,120	6,450	30	490	260
February	10	38,595	29,740	19	830	375
March	30	15,655	14,740	21	775	550
April	19	8,258	7,068	26	340	220
May	15	12,685	4,445	19	995	715
June	23	4,130	2,998	20	25,015	20,000
Total	241	150,009	115,952	301	52,432	29,187

B.—Record showing cause of fires and alarms for the year ending June 30, 1894.

Cause.	Num-ber.	Cause.	Num-ber.
Upsetting lamp	10	Lamp	5
Burning rubbish	1	Chemicals	1
Accident	61	Grease on stove	2
Firecrackers	7	Electric light wire	2
Chimney	31	Explosion of benzine	6
Unknown	86	Falling lamp	2
Sparks from stack	2	Burning brush	3
Carelessness	3	Lamp explosion	1
Hot ashes	22	Explosion of gasoline can	9
Spontaneous combustion	8	Sparks from chimney	1
Children playing with matches	12	Blacksmith's forge	3
Smoke pipe	2	Boys smoking cigarettes	1
Furnace	12	Latrebe stove	2
Smoky flue	1	Defective furnace pipe	3
Stovepipe	12	Child playing with fire	3
Defective hearth	3	Friction	1
Stove	17	Upsetting stove	1
Gas jet	11	Sparks from locomotive engine	2
Defective flue	28	Tar kettle	1
Explosion of gasoline stove	27	Cooking range	1
False alarms	67	Bake oven	1
Incendiary	22	Smoke stack	1
Burning grass	1	Defective stovepipe	1
Lightning	3	Gas explosion	1
Steam pipe	1	Defective furnace	1
Child playing with candle	1		1

C.—Kind of buildings where fires originated.

Buildings.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.	Buildings.	Frame.	Brick.	Total.
Dwelling	91	140	231	Rag shop	1	.....	1
Kindling wood mill.....	1	.....	1	Notion store.....	2	1	3
Drug store.....	1	2	3	Tool house.....	1	.....	1
Dry-goods store.....	.....	5	5	Clubhouse.....	.....	3	3
Planing mill.....	.....	3	3	Butter merchant.....	.....	1	1
Wood shed.....	24	.....	24	Steamboat.....	2	.....	2
Grocery store.....	1	10	11	Schoolhouse.....	.....	1	1
Stable.....	13	6	19	Armory.....	.....	2	2
Feed store.....	.....	1	1	Decorator.....	.....	1	1
Restaurant.....	1	8	9	Oyster house.....	.....	2	2
Hotel.....	1	6	7	Garbage house.....	1	.....	1
Office.....	4	7	11	Railroad car.....	2	.....	2
Cigar store.....	2	3	5	Printing office.....	.....	2	2
Cooper shop.....	1	3	4	Tin and stove store.....	.....	1	1
Shoe store.....	.....	1	1	Bottling house.....	.....	1	1
Commission house.....	.....	3	3	Art store.....	.....	2	2
Public hall.....	.....	2	2	Carriage repository.....	.....	1	1
Blacksmith shop.....	3	1	4	Livery stable.....	.....	1	1
Warehouse.....	.....	.....	.....	Fruit store.....	.....	1	1
Orphan asylum.....	.....	2	2	Tailor's shop.....	1	2	3
Church.....	1	1	2	Carpet cleaning.....	1	.....	1
Hardware store.....	.....	1	1	Lunch room.....	.....	2	2
Barn.....	2	.....	2	Carpenter's shop.....	1	.....	1
Clothing store.....	2	5	7	Brick shed.....	2	.....	2
Bakery.....	.....	2	2	Provision store.....	1	.....	1
Photograph gallery.....	.....	1	1	Auction house.....	.....	1	1
Medical college.....	.....	1	1	Lumber shed.....	1	.....	1
Jeweller's store.....	.....	2	2	University.....	.....	1	1
Power house.....	.....	1	1	Weather Bureau.....	.....	1	1
Steam laundry.....	2	1	3	Plumber's shop.....	1	.....	1
Bookbindery.....	.....	1	1	Brush-maker.....	1	.....	1
Model-maker.....	.....	1	1	Iron foundry.....	.....	1	1
Telegraph office.....	.....	1	1	Crockery store.....	.....	1	1
Optician.....	.....	1	1	Harness shop.....	1	.....	1
Undertaker.....	.....	1	1	Slaughterhouse.....	.....	1	1
Confectioner.....	.....	1	1	Lithographer.....	.....	1	1
Shoemaker's shop.....	.....	2	2	Milliner's store.....	.....	2	2
Sign painter.....	.....	1	1				
Storehouse.....	.....	2	2				
Dyehouse.....	1	6	7	Total.....	.....	.....	438

OCTOBER, 1893—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupied.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
10	24	A. M.	P. M.	Box.							
11	25	9:31	218	645 Sheridan street NW	Frame	Stable	F. G. Purner	F. G. Purner	Unknown	300	300
12	29	11:17	131	622 Ninth street NW	Brick	Cigar store	H. M. Dellinger	John H. Gruber	do	400	400
13	30	5:8	15	56 C street NW	Frame	Dwelling		Mary Bell	Incendiary	100	
14	30	10:2	514	637 L street SE	Brick	do		Johnson Bell	Sparks from chimney	25	
		11:45	324	2212 I street NW	Frame	Wood-shed		Chas. Wood	Hot ashes		
										1,885	1,510

Local or silent alarms.

No.	Date.	Hour.	Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupied.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
1	1	11:43	9	Thirteenth and Clifton streets NW.	Brick	Dwelling	Mrs. John A. Logan.	Mrs. John A. Logan.	Chimney		
2	7	3:9	5	Thirty-sixth street and Canal NW.	Frame	Office	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	Stovepipe	\$10	
3	7	5:52	5	Warehouse alley NW	Brick	Blacksmith shop		Daniel Whelan	Forge		
4	9	5:49	1	1601 K street NW	do	Dwelling	Mrs. Wm. B. Hazen.	W. F. Draper	Gas-jet	50	\$50
5	9	6:25	2	450 Pennsylvania ave. NW	do	Office	Colonization Society	Colonization Society	Chimney		
6	11	11:20	6						False alarm		
7	12	2	8	Anacostia	Frame	Dwelling	H. A. Griswell	J. B. Thomas	Unknown	300	300
8	13	5:35	4	467 L street SW	do	do		Bridget Matthews	Stove	75	
9	13	5:48	2	Same as above							
10	13	6:10	7	1638 Covington street NW	Brick	Dwelling		Sarah Green	Chimney		
11	14	3:21	2	1007 G street NW	do	Hall	Scottish Rites As- sociation.	F. A. A. M.	Electric-light wire	4,000	4,000
12	14	3:24	9	1525 P street NW	do	Woodshed	C. C. Duncanson	Unoccupied	Unknown	300	300
13	14	3:32	7	Same as above							
14	15	3:41	4	1710 Half street SW	Frame	Stable	Samuel Howison	Samuel Howison	Boys smoking cigar- ettes.	500	
15	15	3:47	8	Same as above							
16	17	6:18	7	1206 Thirteenth street NW	Brick	Stable	Wm. Simmons	Renshaw Bros	Unknown	10	
17	17	4:27	5	3010 O street NW	Frame	Dwelling		Mary Boots	Latrobe stove	75	30
18	19	9:52	7	409 Second street SE	Brick	Dwelling		A. C. Campbell	False alarm		
19	19	6:12	8	Same as for box 524					Chimney		
20	20	6:18	8	Connecticut avenue and I street NW.	Brick	Club house	Army and Navy Club	Army and Navy Club	Hot ashes		
21	20	8:54	1	900 Pennsylvania ave. NW	Stone	Butter merchant		Jas. F. Oyster	Accident		
22	24	10:44	2						False alarm		
23	24	6:29	2								

24	4	448 Six-and-a-half street SW	Brick	Hotel	H. D. Anderson	Defective flue	
25	2	Same as for box 131	Brick	Grocery	Unoccupied; in course of construction.	Unknown	
26	2	340 C street NW	do	Dwelling	S. F. Jones	False alarm	
27	4	Half and G street SW	Brick	Dwelling		Furnace	5
28	1	618 Eleventh street NE	Brick	Dwelling			
29	8						
30	1	Same as for box 324	Brick	Dwelling		Accident	
31	8	1201 I street NE	Brick			False alarm	
32	8						
							5,325 4,680

NOVEMBER, 1893.

1	Box.	119 D street SE	Frame	Dwelling	John Patch	Eliza Lomax	Stovepipe	\$100	\$100
2	53	208 M street SW	do	Blacksmith shop	Elizabeth Prass	M. L. Sullivan	Incendiary	1,000	600
3	45	Eleventh street wharf SW	do	Steamboat		Elizabeth Prass	Unknown		
4	416	128 G street NE	Brick	Dwelling	District government	Maud Emmerson	False alarm	75	75
5	124	M, between First and Second streets NW	do	Public school		High School	Defective flue	50	50
6	67	900 G street SW	do	Grocery	William O'Brien	G. H. King	Unknown	150	150
7	23	914 G street NW	do	Armory	National Rifles	National Rifles	Accident		
8	413	622 F street SW	Frame	Stable	G. J. Bessler	G. W. Whaley	Unknown	250	
9	518	535 Seventh street SE	do	Dwelling		G. J. Bessler	Defective furnace pipe		
10	71	3043 M street NW	do	Clothing store	Goddard estate	David Cohn	Stove	800	800
11	426	1223 Third street SW	do	Restaurant	E. J. O'Neil	E. Flaherty	Lamp explosion	500	500
12	31	1806 E street NW	do	Dwelling		Joseph Burrows	Accident	15	
13	135	608 Eleventh street NW	Brick	Dyehouse			do		
14	254	1729 Riggs street NW	do	Dwelling	C. E. Monroe	C. E. Monroe	Child playing with fire	100	100
15	721	Thirty-second and Grace streets NW	do	Church	Episcopal Church Association	Episcopal Church Association	Stovepipe	300	300
16	12	316 Indiana avenue NW	do	Stable	Thomas Blagdon	J. T. Heare	Unknown	800	800
17	426	1421 Half street SW	Frame	Dwelling		S. Richter	Explosion of gasoline stove	20	20
18	427	1216 Union street SW	Brick	Grocery	John Danaker	B. F. Davis	Unknown	75	75
19	214	1114 T street NW	do	Dwelling	J. O. Johnson	Chas. Hamilton	Chimney		
20	132	925 H street NW	Frame	do	Ed France	J. M. Hodges	Lamp	150	75
21								4,385	3,645

JANUARY, 1894—Continued.

Local or silent alarms—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.	Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
8	8	A. M. 9:41	P. M. 11:27	Co. 5					False alarm.		
9	9	9:56		Same as for box 39.					False alarm.		
10	9	9:56		1147 Connecticut avenue NW.	Brick	Dwelling		J. R. Bramwell.	Chimney		
11	10	6:49		Same as for box 23.							
12	11	8		1822 Sixth street NW.	Brick	Dwelling		T. A. Evans.	Accident		
13	12	10:10		1619 Massachusetts ave- nue NW.	do	do		R. C. Coleman.	Chimney		
14	13	5:26		Mount Pleasant	Frame	Stable	F. Jenkins	F. Jenkins	Unknown	\$400	\$200
15	13	6:43		707 Sixth street SW.	Brick	Dwelling	Jas. J. Shedd	M. Russell.	Lamp	5	
16	14	12:42		1519 R street NW.	do	do		Jas. J. Shedd	Defective hearth.	50	50
17	15	4:5		519 Third street NW	Brick	Dwelling		J. C. Carter	False alarm.		
18	16	9:25							Chimney		
19	18	3:36							False alarm.		
20	18	9:14							do		
21	19	8:25							do		
22	22	3:59		Same as for box 146.					False alarm.		
23	22	7:55							Defective flue.		
24	22	11:8		919 E street NW.	Brick	Dwelling		L. R. Trembly	Hot ashes	25	
25	22	11:10		139 to 143 California street NE.	Frame	Wood sheds		C. E. Dyer and oth- ers.			
26	54	1:11		First street, between N and O streets NW.	do	Blacksmith		George Randolph.	Incendiary		
27	30	4:7		1634 Covington street NW	Brick	Dwelling		Samuel Cooper.	Chimney		
28	30	12:6		1008 F street NW.	do	Offices	W. F. Walter	W. F. Walter	Accident	10	10
29	30	7:48							False alarm.		
30	31	11:20									
										490	260

FEBRUARY, 1894.

No.	Date.	Hour.	Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
1	4	7:56	216	1127-1129 Eleventh street NW.	Frame	Stables	Wm. Ayers and Jos. Sechrist.	Wm. Ayre and Jos. Sechrist.	Hot ashes	\$600	\$450
2	5	4:41	428	Seventh and L streets SW.	do	Carpet cleaning		A. H. Chase & Bro.	Unknown		
3	7	1:13	153	Thirteenth street and Ohio avenue NW.	Brick	Planing mill	E. E. Jackson & Co.	E. E. Jackson & Co.	Electric light wire		

	4	7	4:03	246	24183, 2420, 2422 street N.W.	Fifteenth	Frame	Dwellings	Wm. Taylor, Thos. Hughes.	Wm. Taylor, D. Tenison, Saml. Lomax.	Stove	1,600	1,100
5	7	9:2	39	1017	Eighteenth street NW.		do	Dwelling	Chas. Butt	Louisa Jackson	Unknown	40	40
6	10	7:5	214	2142	Ninth street NW		do	do		D. O. Cole	Child playing with candle.	150	150
7	17	12:16	38	2103	Pennsylvania ave. NW		Brick	Oyster house	P. C. Ord	Jewell & Waters	Range	200	
8	20	11:54	426	1214	First street SW		do	Dwelling		P. M. Carroll	Accident		
9	21	8:10	124				Brick	Grocery, drug store, optician, and lunch room.	Masonic Association	C. P. Kellog, F. S. Williams, C. P. & H. E. Clafin, Davis & Co.	False alarm		
10	25	3:17	131	901 to 907	F street NW		Brick				Unknown	36,000	28,000
												38,595	29,740

Local or silent alarms.

1	4:1	1	Fi st. bet. N and Osts. NW.	Frame..	Blacksmith shop.	George Randolph.	Incendiary	\$100	
2	11:40	1	1814 Wiltberger st. NW.	do.	Dwelling	Thomas Kelley.	Chimney		
3	10:9	3	926 R street NW.	Brick..	do.	J. C. Tyler	Accident	15	\$15
4	10:46	4	1006 F street NW	do.	Office	R. W. Walker.	Defective flue.		
5		4					False alarm.		
6	9:14	5	224 Eleventh street SE.	Brick..	Dwelling	D. Marshall.	Unknown	350	350
7		5	202 M street SW	Frame	do.	John Fowler.	Chimney		
8		7	Same as for box 246.						
9		7	Same as for box 39.						
10		12	925 Eighth street NW.	Brick..	Dwelling	S. R. Crown.	Defective flue		
11		13	10 Jackson Place NW.	do.	do.	E. E. Jackson & Co..	Gas jet	10	10
12		14	Thirteenth street and Ohio avenue NW.	do.	Planing mill.		Electric-light wire	25	
13	11:17	15	928 Pennsylvania ave. NW.	do.	Undertaker.	R. F. Harvey.	Accident	25	
14	10:24	16	2026 Fifteenth street NW.	do.	Dwelling	C. F. Jones.	Defective flue		
15	4:56	17	1011 Thirty-first st. NW.	do.	do.	Julia Gray	do		
16		18	327 Third street SW	Frame..	do.	Ida Becket.	Upsetting lamp.	5	
17		25	311 Four-and-a-half st. SW.	do.	Notion store.	Leon Kahn.	Accident		
18	10:24	26	17 Fourteenth street NE.	do.	Dwelling	Raymond Moses.	Defective flue	300	
19	2:1	28	1231 E street NW.	Brick..	Lunch room		Explosion of gasoline stove.		
	8:11								
								830	375

APRIL, 1894—Continued.

No. of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
11	8	A. M. 1:25	P. M.	Box. 215	902 Massachusetts avenue NW.	Brick	Dwelling	.....	Charles Hayden	Carelessness	\$30	\$30
12	8	.....	7:24	245	1443 W street NW	do	do	.....	John Norwell	Hot ashes	.....	.....
13	9	.....	10:23	45	361 M street SW	do	Dry goods store	.....	Fred Fabre	Falling lamp	1,600	1,000
14	12	.....	4:24	514	.....	Frame	Dwelling	D. W. Landvoigt	D. W. Landvoigt	False alarm	188	188
15	13	8:20	.....	68	510 L street NE	Brick	Grocery	R. Clark	T. F. Hawkins	Stovepipe	360	300
16	18	2:12	.....	45	1201 Four-and-a-half st. SW.	do	Auction house	.....	Bernheimer & Co.	Unknown	100	100
17	21	.....	10:22	124	637 Louisiana avenue NW	do	Dwelling	.....	John Washington	Upsetting lamp	75	75
18	25	.....	9:34	312	Alley between Twentieth and Twenty-first and E and F streets NW.	Frame	do	Matilda Butler	Unoccupied	Incendiary	200	200
19	27	3:10	.....	634	101 Eighteenth street NE	Frame	do	.....	.....	.....	8,258	7,068

Local or silent alarms.

1	3	1:8	.....	Ch'l.	1427 Ohio avenue NW	Brick	Dwelling	.....	Barbara Wittatt	Stove	\$75	\$50
2	3	.....	1:2	3	206 Massachusetts ave. NE.	Frame	do	.....	Mary Herbert	Unknown	50	.....
3	3	.....	2	7	821 Grant avenue NW	do	do	Charles Smith	Charles Smith	Defective flue	50	50
4	4	10:56	.....	2	Same as for box 131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	.....	6:10	4	Same as for box 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	6	11:48	.....	6	Same as for box 132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6	.....	3:28	4	462 L street SW	Frame	Dwelling	R. Clark	Emma Carter	Defective flue	50	50
8	7	2:41	.....	4	464 L street SW	do	do	do	Walter Smith	Unknown	50	50
9	7	.....	4:19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	False alarm	.....	.....
10	9	.....	10:20	4	Same as for box 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	9	.....	1:7	6	815 Fifth street NW	Brick	Dwelling	.....	A. Edmondson	Accident	.....	.....
12	9	.....	7:5	Tr. B	2113 N street NW	Frame	do	.....	Sophia Waters	do	5	.....
13	12	.....	4:13	4	Alley between Sixth and Seventh and G and H streets NW.	do	do	.....	John Carter	Defective flue	10	.....
14	13	.....	6:28	1	1729 G street NW	Brick	do	.....	W. T. Sampson	Defective furnace	5	5
15	13	.....	7:41	7	817 Grant avenue NW	Frame	do	.....	Eliza Jackson	Stovepipe	.....	.....
16	14	.....	5:37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	False alarm	.....	.....
17	14	.....	7:39	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
18	17	.....	5:15	2	Twelfth street and Ohio avenue NW.	Brick	Iron foundry	C. A. Schneider	C. A. Schneider	Sparks from stack	.....	.....

[illegible]

MAY, 1894.

[illegible]

MAY, 1894—Continued.

Local or silent alarms.

No of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box or Co.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
1	3	A. M.	P. M.	Co. 4	Alley between Sixth and Seventh and K and L streets SW.	Frame..	Dwelling ..	.....	Sarah Brown ..	Stove.....	.....	.....
2	4	.....	8:24	1	918 Sixteenth street NW ..	Brick...	Hotel	W. E. Prall	W. E. Prall	Unknown.....	\$500	\$500
3	5	1:6	.....	9	Same as for box 253.	Brick...	Dwelling ..	.....	C. E. Nelson	Accident .....	.....	.....
4	5	.....	9:57	6	20 Grant Place NW	Brick...	.....do .....	.....	Jas. Cooper.....	.....do .....	.....	.....
5	6	.....	9:50	9	3014 Fourteenth st. NW...	Frame..	Barn.....	W. H. Lacey	W. H. Lacey	Incendiary ..	.....	.....
6	7	.....	11:52	8	Bennings road, county ..	.....do ..	.....	.....	.....	False alarm.	.....	.....
7	8	.....	8:11	3	.....	.....	Dwelling ..	J. Loeber	Unoccupied ..	Incendiary ..	200	.....
8	8	.....	10:57	8	Ivy City, county.....	Frame..	Milliner's store	.....	M. W. Paxton ..	Hot ashes.....	.....	.....
9	9	.....	4:21	2	1116 G street NW	Brick...	Dwelling ..	.....	Andrew Walker ..	Accident	50	.....
10	12	.....	12:39	7	1111 R street NW .....	.....do ..	.....	.....	W. Lippy.....	Gas jet.....	75	.....
11	15	.....	8:2	4	828 Four-and-a-half st. SW.	.....do ..	Milliner's store	.....	J. E. Johnson ..	Hot ashes.....	10	.....
12	16	10:7	.....	9	1709 Seaton street NW ..	Frame..	Wood shed ..	.....	.....	Lightning ..	25	.....
13	18	.....	4:11	9	3110 Seventeenth st. NW..	.....do ..	Dwelling ..	.....	.....	Furnace	100	.....
14	18	.....	10:24	2	414 Eleventh street NW...	Brick...	Lithograph estab- lishment.	.....	Maurice Joyce.....	.....	.....	.....
15	19	.....	12:8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	False alarm.	.....	.....
16	23	.....	12:21	4	Same as for box 426.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Explosion of gaso- line stove.	15	.....
17	24	.....	6:8	4	61 Four-and-a-half st. SW.	Frame..	Dwelling ..	.....	.....	Accident	15	.....
18	24	.....	7:28	1	Fifteenth and H sts. NW ..	Brick...	University.....	Columbia Univer- sity.	Columbia Univer- sity.	.....	.....	15
											995	715

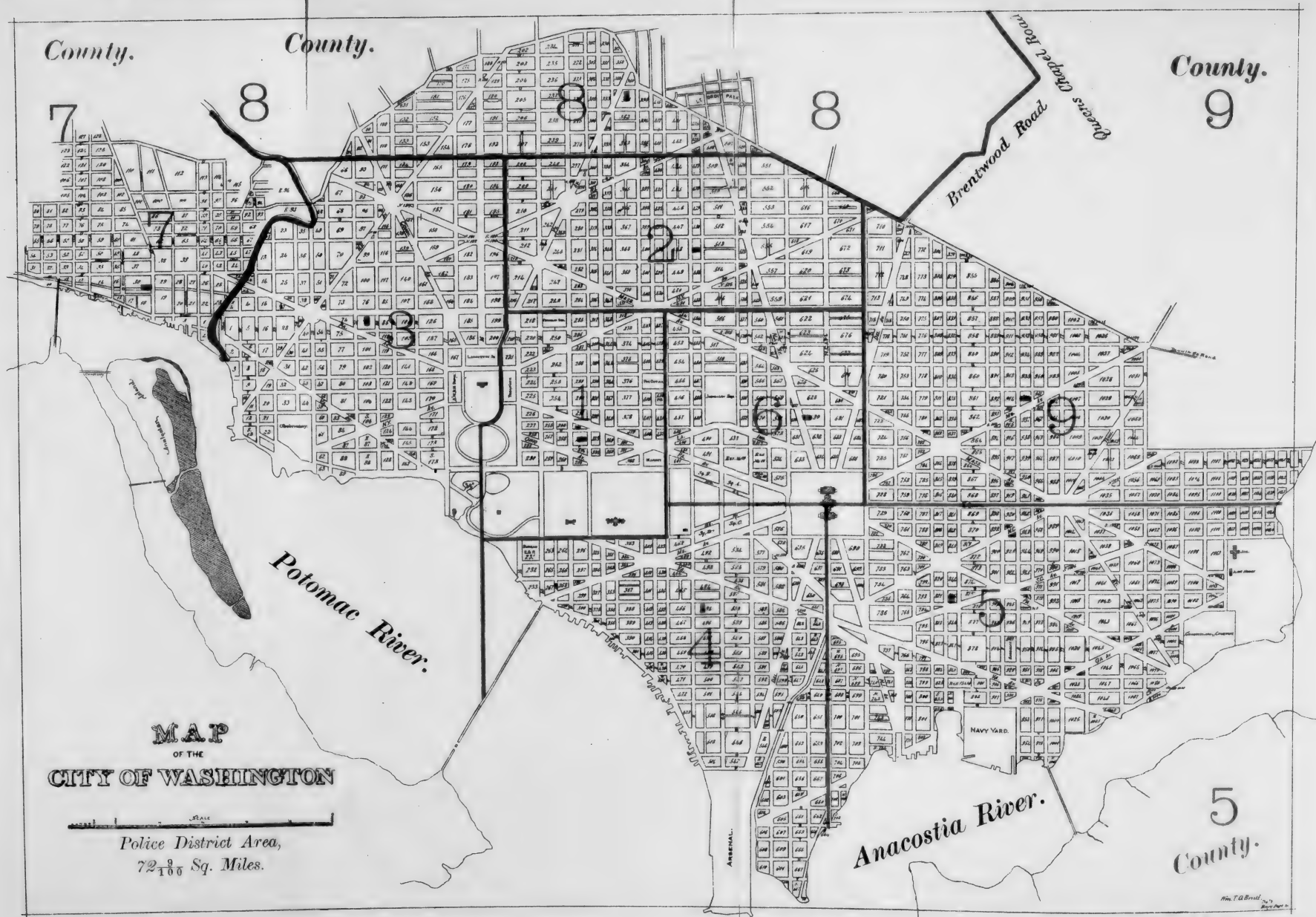
JUNE, 1894.

No of fire.	Date.	Hour.		Box.	Location.	Style of building.	How occupied.	Owner.	Occupant.	Origin of fire.	Dam- age.	Insur- ance.
1	1	1:26	.....	135	1217 G street NW.....	Brick...	Dyeing establish- ment.	.....	D. Taullette & Co...	Unknown.....	\$1,000	\$1,000
2	1	.....	12:12	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	False alarm ..	.....	.....
3	2	.....	11:24	735	Alley in rear of 2510 P street NW.	Frame..	Dwelling ..	.....	John Belt.....	Lamp explosion.....	200	200
4	3	.....	11:51	54	819 Second street SE.....	.....do ..	.....do ..	F. Hermon.....	Sarah Carter.....	Accident.....	100	.....
5	4	.....	9:58	415	1015 Sixth street SW .....	.....do ..	.....do ..	Daniel Jackson.....	Daniel Jackson.....	Unknown.....	300	300
6	11	7:39	.....	123	441 G street NW .....	.....do ..	Plumber's shop...	.....	J. G. Schlosser	Explosion of gasoline.	5	.....

	7	12	6:46	215	Alley between Ninth and Tenth and Land M streets NW.	Brick	Stable	Woodward & Lothrop.	Woodward & Lothrop.	Lightning	
8	14	7:13		239	2040 Tenth street NW	Frame	Brush manufactory.	J. F. Wise	Accident	150	150
9	16	9:56		127	625 H street NW	do	Lumber shed	Manual Training School.	Unknown		
10	16		5:46	73	3210 P street NW	Brick	Dwelling	S. H. McGill	Accident		
11	16		11:21	125	519 Seventh street NW	do	Tailor's shop	Wm. Epperson	Lamp explosion	300	300
12	18		1:38	67	116 F street NE	do	Dwelling	Alvin Barbour	Accident	10	10
13	21		4:37	216	914 Blagdon's alley NW	do	do	Chas. Ward	Explosion of gasoline stove.	40	25
14	23		8:28	27	1705 Sixth street NW	do	Grocery	H. W. Heine	Gas explosion		
15	23		9:30	21	131 L street NW	do	Dwelling	L. D. Green	Upsetting lamp		
16	24		5:11	731	3137 K street NW	do	Cooper's shop	J. O'R. Koons	Incendiary	200	200
17	25		1:29	513	625 and 627 Pennsylvania avenue SE.	Frame	Dwellings	John Iseman	Unknown	500	413
18	25	5:49		67	Alley between Delaware ave. and Second st. and G and H sts. NE.	do	Dwelling	Alfred Kinney	do	15	
19	26		1:20	16	Twenty-fourth and M sts. NW.	Brick	Weather Bureau	U. S. Government	False alarm		
20	27	4:4		328					Spontaneous combustion.	800	
21	27		10:4	21	1115 New Jersey ave. NW	Frame	Woodshed	Jos. Meehan	Unknown		
22	29	8:17		216	1009 M street NW	do	Dyehouse	Walters & Gwin	Explosion of gasoline	500	400
23	29		4:33	131	709 Ninth street NW	Brick	do	E. K. Plant	Carelessness	10	
										4,130	2,998

Local or silent alarms.

	1	3	11:2	Co.	1937 Twelfth street NW	Brick	Dwelling		C. R. Carter	Defective flue	
2	3		11:51	8	Same as for box 54	do	do				
3	4		3:27	7	Brightwood road, county	Frame	Dwelling		Wm. Turner	Defective flue	
4	5			1	2023 K street NW	Brick	do		S. Thornton	Explosion of gasoline stove.	\$5
5	9	5:47		7	1637 Marion street NW	do	do	Wheatley Bros	Unoccupied	Incendiary	
6	13		2:48	8	Benning's road, county	do	Slaughterhouse	Washington Abattoir Co.	Washington Abattoir Co.	Unknown	
7	13		3:10	3	do	do	do	do	do	do	
8	15		7:54	5	Same as for box 127	do	do	do	do	False alarm	
9	16		9:55	6	531 Fourth street SE	Brick	Dwelling		C. M. Smoot	Explosion of gasoline stove.	
10	17		11:51	8	Eckington	Frame	Hotel		W. A. McKellip	Incendiary	25,000
11	19		11:57	6	1512 M street NW	do	Dwelling	George Truesdell	Sarah Clark	Explosion of gasoline stove.	10
12	21	6:57		1							\$20,000



MAP
OF THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON

Police District Area,
72 ¹/₁₀₀ Sq. Miles.

County.

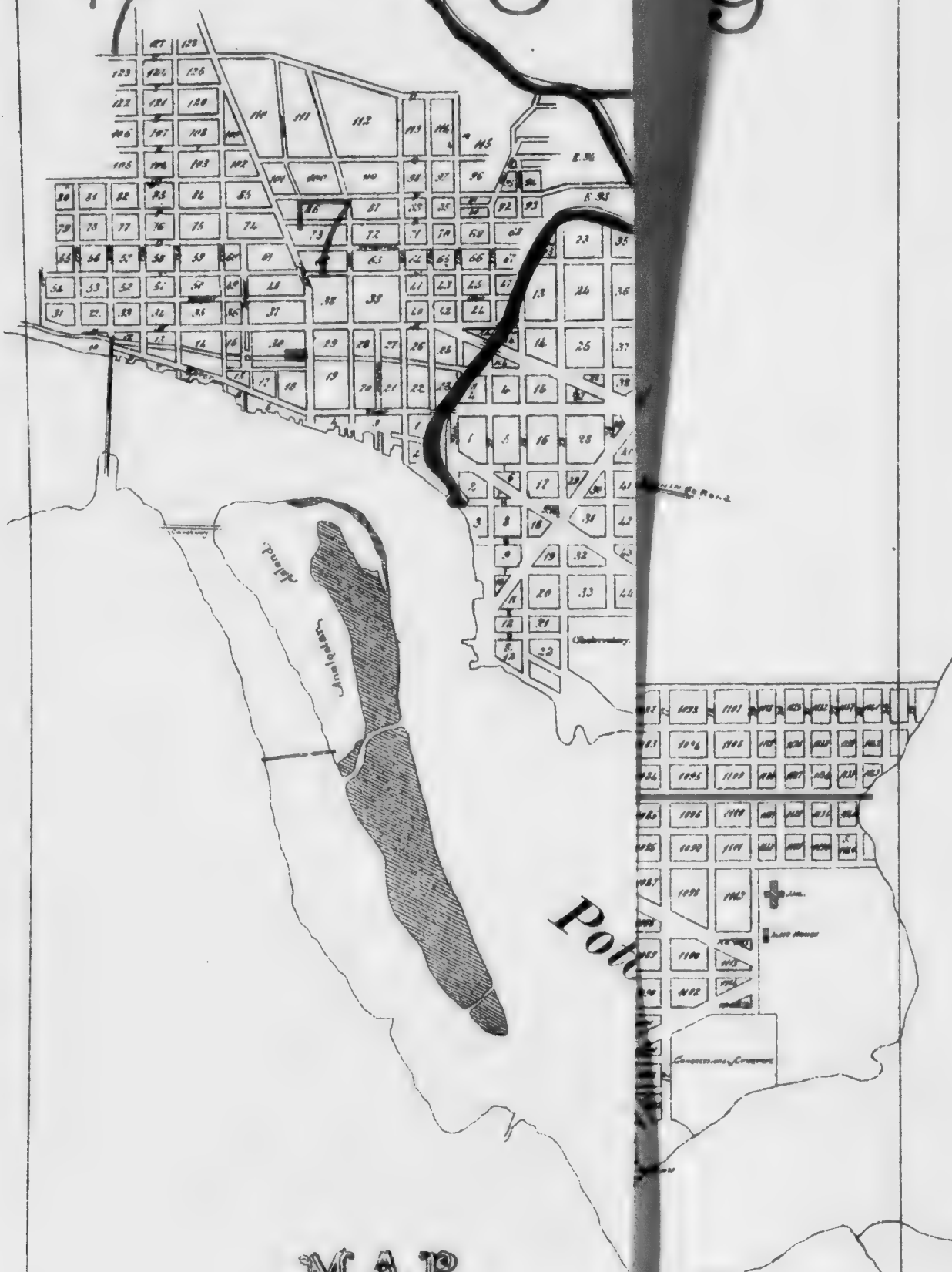
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County.

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MAP

OF THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON

SCALE

Police District Area,

$72\frac{9}{100}$ Sq. Miles.

5

County.

Wm T A Brill, 70's
Superior

C 53 3

REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1894.

To the honorable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, accompanied by a detailed statement of its operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

1 major and superintendent.....	\$3,300
1 captain.....	1,800
4 lieutenants, inspectors, at \$1,500 each.....	6,000
1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk.....	2,000
1 clerk.....	1,500
1 clerk.....	900
4 surgeons, at \$540 each.....	2,160
Additional compensation for 12 privates for special service.....	2,880
9 lieutenants, at \$1,320 each.....	11,880
31 sergeants, at \$1,140 each.....	35,340
247 privates, class one, at \$900 each.....	222,300
188 privates, class two, at \$1,080 each.....	203,040
20 station-keepers, at \$720 each.....	14,400
8 laborers, at \$480 each.....	3,840
1 laborer, in charge of morgue.....	680
1 messenger.....	700
1 messenger.....	500
1 major and superintendent mounted.....	240
1 captain mounted.....	240
43 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates mounted.....	10,320
1 van driver.....	360
1 ambulance driver.....	480
2 assistant ambulance drivers, at \$300 each.....	600
16 drivers of patrol wagons, at \$360 each.....	5,760
3 police matrons, at \$600 each.....	1,800
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Rent, headquarters and Anacostia station.....	2,080
Fuel.....	2,200
Repairs to stations.....	3,000
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture, and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase and care of horses, police equipments and repairs of same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, ambulance, and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary items.....	17,750
Covers for two patrol wagons.....	150
Light wagon, horse and harness.....	365
Extension of patrol service.....	10,000

304 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BUILDINGS.

Additional story to each of the station houses in the Second, Third, and Eighth precincts, at \$5,500 each	\$16, 500
Total	585, 065

This estimate exceeds by \$44,415 the appropriations for the current year, the items of increase being as follows:

Two additional inspectors, at \$1,500 each	\$3, 000
Salary of chief clerk, now \$1,800, to be \$2,000	200
Fifteen more privates, 7 at \$900 and 8 at \$1,080	14, 940
An additional patrol driver	360
Fuel, \$2,200 instead of \$1,900	300
Repairs to stations and stables, \$3,000 instead of \$2,000	1, 000
One light wagon, horse, and harness	365
Extension of patrol service	10, 000
Additional story to each of the stations in Second, Third, and Eighth precincts	16, 500
Total	46, 665
Decrease in amount asked for contingent expenses	2, 250
Increase	44, 415

TWO MORE LIEUTENANT-INSPECTORS.

There are at present two inspectors, one of whom has charge of the detective bureau, the other the duty of visiting the precincts during the night for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not each man faithfully patrols his beat. He reports the "hoodlers," men who shirk duty, who, instead of being active and watchful, seek places of rest in the vicinity of patrol boxes, send in their returns hourly, according to regulations, and immediately thereafter return to shelter to loiter away their time in idleness. It is not practicable that one officer should be able to give attention to nine precincts, covering an area of nearly 70 square miles, and it is therefore recommended that two more night inspectors be appointed to compel a thorough performance of duty and to bring to punishment men who resort to such despicable tricks.

INCREASED COMPENSATION DESERVED.

The chief clerk has not only the direction of the clerical force of the department, but is responsible, under heavy bond, for the care and disposition of all lost, stolen, and abandoned property which may come into the possession of the police. His work is exacting and onerous, requires experience, integrity, and ability, and entitles him to the increased compensation herein earnestly recommended.

POLICE FORCE INADEQUATE.

Reference to the estimates will show that the usual annual application for an augmentation of the force is not omitted in this report. The proposed addition of seven privates of class 1, at \$900 each per annum, and of eight of class 2, at a yearly compensation each of \$1,080, involves an appropriation of \$14,940. The entire force on the 30th ultimo consisted of 449 officers and men, and the greatest number of 436 sergeants and privates performing a tour of duty upon that

date was 138, there being sick or disabled 28, on leave 13, and on special duty (as shown in the following statement) 76:

Bathing beach	2	Health department.....	1
Capitol building	4	Humane Society.....	1
District building.....	6	Hack inspector.....	1
Detective office.....	14	Patrol steamer.....	3
Detective office, night clerk	1	Police court.....	4
Executive Mansion.....	26	Post office	1
Headquarters, in charge at night....	1	Workhouse.....	5
Headquarters, clerk's office.....	4		
Headquarters, sanitary office.....	2	Total	76

Admitting that the 14 officers and men acting as detectives were more or less upon the streets on June 30, 1894, there were yet 103 members of the force who were not on that day available for general patrol purposes, without including those who were in attendance as witnesses at the police court. Receptions, both official and private, during the winter draw largely upon the force, those at the Executive Mansion requiring the attendance of 50 men; while representative assemblages, drawn hither by the attractions of the national capital, demand proper police care. The force should be sufficient in numbers to accomplish the purposes for which it was established, and the proposed increase is simply one step in that direction.

ONE MORE DRIVER.

The all-night use of the patrol wagons is being gradually extended, and with excellent results. In three precincts, for want of more drivers, these vehicles are not available after 10 o'clock p. m.; consequently, officers who make arrests during the later hours are compelled to take their prisoners to the stations, meantime leaving their beats unguarded. It is hoped that an appropriation for an additional driver will be granted by the legislative power.

INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION FOR FUEL.

The experience of the past winter has induced an application for an increase of \$300 in the amount allowed for fuel. A severe and protracted winter would cause a deficit in this particular appropriation should it be limited to the sum now granted.

REPAIRS TO STATIONS.

The amount named for repairs to stations and stables is based upon the report of the building inspector. It is \$1,000 in excess of the sum appropriated for the present year, and is absolutely necessary to maintain in good condition 9 stations and 10 stables, in constant occupancy night and day.

SUBURBAN PATROL WAGON.

A light wagon for suburban work has been in successful operation in the eighth precinct, and has relieved mounted officers from the necessity of absenting themselves from their beats while bringing prisoners into the city over long distances. The purchase of another vehicle of this kind, and also of horse and harness, at an expenditure of \$365, is provided for in the estimates.

POLICE PATROL AND SIGNAL SERVICE.

The estimate of \$10,000 for the extension of the patrol telegraph into the county portions of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth precincts may appear extravagant. The experienced superintendent of the telegraph and telephone service, however, upon careful personal investigation, considers the amount reasonable, as to carry into effect a thorough system of communication between the people in the outlying districts and the police will require 57 miles of wire, 300 poles, 25 patrol boxes, and new station-house instruments.

In the Fifth precinct are the Government Hospital for the Insane and numerous villages, two of which contain a population each of over 2,000 souls. In the Seventh are Rock Creek Park, the Zoological Garden, the National Observatory, the reservoirs which furnish the water supply for the District of Columbia, and the Reform School for Girls. In the Eighth are Mount Pleasant, Takoma, Brookland, the Catholic University, and the Soldiers' Home. In the Ninth the Reform School for Boys is located, and also Ivy City, Langdon, and several brickyards, which give employment to a considerable number of men. The police telephone system has the same relation to the community as the fire alarm service, for both are intended and used to answer promptly all calls for the protection of life and property.

CROWDED STATION HOUSES.

The growth in the numerical strength of this department has created a crowded condition of the dormitories of several of the stations. Already the First, Fourth, and Sixth have been enlarged, while the new building in the Seventh precinct has been constructed on a scale commensurate with future demands. To insure the health and comfort of the men each of the station houses in the Second, Third, and Eighth precincts should have another story, the estimated cost for each being \$5,500. For instance, the dormitory of the Third precinct is about 28 by 38 feet, including the space occupied by wardrobes, which are about 18 inches deep and placed against the walls encompassing a room in which are twenty-four beds for 32 men. Some of them, therefore, have to occupy a bed which has just been vacated by another. In some parts of the dormitory the cots are so close that a man in one bed can feel the breath of the man in the one adjoining.

SANITARY SERVICE.

The report of the sanitary officer exhibits a growing demand for transportation. There were sent from the District of Columbia during the past twelve months 912 paupers and 6 insane persons, at an expense of \$2,030.80, an increase in number of 142, and in expenditure of \$159.85.

The local hospitals were called upon to receive 3,075 persons, an increase of 169. Of these, 165 were from Virginia and 135 from Maryland, a decrease of 45 from Virginia and 16 from Maryland. The recommendation of the sanitary officer that an isolated ward be set apart in the several hospitals for the treatment of contagious diseases, pending the erection of a building for that purpose, deserves prompt and favorable consideration.

The calls upon the ambulance service were 2,337, 129 more than during the year preceding. The work is hard on drivers, horses, and vehicles, and has been satisfactorily performed.

The admissions to the Government Hospital for the Insane numbered 207, an increase of 33. It is a pity that for the deranged there is no proper place of detention, other than a station house, while awaiting the necessary legal proceedings.

AGENT FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The number of cases investigated by the officer detailed to assist the Humane Society in the enforcement of the law for the protection and care of children was 302, while 103 children were taken from parent or guardian and committed to asylums and reformatories. His recommendations are in the line of his duties, and if adopted would further the benevolent purposes of the institution which he so faithfully serves and represents.

HACK INSPECTOR.

The officer in charge of the hack service reports 537 as the number of licensed passenger conveyances on June 30, 1894—a decrease of 192, attributable, it may be, to “hard times.” He inspected 534 vehicles and made 411 visits to the various stands; 76 articles found in the vehicles were reported and returned to the owners; 91 cases of violation of the hack law were tried in the police court, and in 23 instances differences arising between passengers and drivers were amicably adjusted.

POLICE SURGEONS.

The report of the secretary of the board of surgeons illustrates the labors which devolve upon its four members. Three hundred and eighty-six applicants for police appointments were examined by the board; the percentage of rejections was 70.1.

POLICE PATROL BOAT.

This boat, used as well for police as harbor purposes, has been actively employed, as will be seen by its “log,” in keeping clear the Potomac channel, in enforcing the fish, game, and gambling laws, in saving life and marine property, and recovering the bodies of the drowned.

DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY.

The advantages of an increased police force readily manifest themselves in the course of a year, provided good discipline is upheld. And, much like a piece of machinery, where the least friction prevails the best results will follow. An examination of the schedule of discipline, as administered by the department, shows that its high standard, which is favorably commented upon by similar organizations in the leading cities of the country, has been maintained. It may partake of egotism to say, in this connection, that the annual reports of this department and the treatment of the force as therein represented have been frequently patterned after and adopted in other parts of the country. No more sufficient evidence of the efficiency and improvement of the force generally could be desired than is exhibited in the returns of its labor at the end of the fiscal year.

During the last year, of the losses reported to the police, there was a greater proportion of money or property recovered than ever before in its history. This alone speaks volumes for the skill and vigilance of this command, and places it head and shoulders over more numerous and better paid organizations. There were reported stolen money and property to the value of \$49,483, and there were secured, to offset this

aggregate loss, \$33,904.15, the detective officers leading in the amount recovered.

While such effective results prevail with regard to lost property, strange as it may seem, there was a falling off in the total number of arrests to the extent of 2,922, there being 27,245 cases recorded in 1893 and 24,323 the last year. If we may judge by the diminution in the number of arrests for the higher crimes and for intoxication, intoxication and disorderly, and disorderly conduct, such crimes and the responsibility for most of them are on the wane in this community. This diminution might be ascribed to laxity on the part of the police. Such argument would not hold good when we consider that for the first time under the present form of government the lost and stolen property recovered was two-thirds the value of the amount reported lost.

The moral improvement shown by the police figures is a fact due, in the first place, to a high standard of discipline, coupled with an increased force; and in the second, to the new liquor law and its rigid enforcement by the police. Reference to the returns for 1892 shows that 5,409 cases of disorderly conduct were held by the police court; that there were 3,393 cases of intoxication, and 1,554 cases where the charge was "intoxication and disorderly." During the same period in 1893 there were 5,863 cases of disorderly conduct, 3,297 where intoxication was charged, and 1,392 cases of intoxication and disorderly. The fiscal year just closed shows but 4,849 cases of disorderly conduct, 560 less than in 1892 and 1,014 less than during the preceding year. Cases of intoxication numbered but 2,823, or 570 less than in 1892 and not so many by 474 as in 1893. A comparison with years prior to those given, taking the numerical strength of the police force into consideration, more than substantiates the claim of moral improvement in the extravagant use of intoxicants.

A strange feature in the criminal statistics of the District is the number of murders shown to have taken place annually, as follows:

1890	13
1891	7
1892	11
1893	11
1894	11

Thus, while misdemeanors, cases that are usually ascribed to drink, are in 1894 greatly reduced, the number of murder cases are parallel, and for five years average just about the number for the past fiscal year.

The higher crimes, except murder, reported to the police, and the arrests made, were as follows:

	Cases reported.	Arrests.	Held by court.
Housebreaking by night	280	153	120
Housebreaking by day	24	42	19
Grand larceny	287	159	106
Petit larceny	1,727	1,264	870
Larceny from the person	129	80	50
Larceny from U. S. Government	3	3	3
Highway robbery	12	10	8
Embezzlement	32	44	23
False pretenses	44	90	55
Forgery	12	21	15

In considering the above statistics, it should be remembered that housebreaking in the night in this jurisdiction, as defined by law, does not necessarily mean the forcible entry of premises. A sneak thief

might enter a hallway and steal. The act would be housebreaking in the night. But to constitute the same offense in the day force must be used to secure an entrance. This will account for the apparent great difference in the figures given under housebreaking by night and day, many of the former being petty thefts. There were more cases held upon a preliminary examination of the persons charged under these same offenses in 1893, but then the losses reported exceeded those of last year by \$2,000, while the amount of property recovered fell \$10,000 less.

Of the 24,323 cases of arrest, charges were against the colored in 13,398 and the whites in 10,925 cases, or an excess of 2,473 colored. In 1893 this difference was 1,897, while the number of total cases of arrest was 2,922 more, but this difference is not so remarkable, granting they constitute one-third of the District population, when their conditions of life are considered. In the winter they compose the great army of dependents on police charity, and it could hardly be expected that the children of men and women begging for fuel and provisions could find warmth and vigor enough to embrace the advantages of the public schools.

While upon the subject of crime, it is quite important that attention should be invited to cases of larceny from the person. There were 129 reported to the police during last year. Every three months Government pension day rolls around, and long before daylight on that day old veterans may be seen asleep in line near the pay office, which opens at 6 o'clock in the morning. Many of them board in cheap lodging houses and drink bad whisky. If they do not succeed in reaching their lodging quarters a public park becomes their temporary stopping place, and they awake from their stupor minus their pension money. In one instance an old veteran's coat and papers were found by the police on the Bladensburg road, where he had been robbed, but he had gone on foot to Baltimore, whence he came on foot to receive his stipend.

The details giving the number of cases of arrests and their disposition will be found in the following summary:

Summary.—Table of arrests.

Offenses.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	Cases held, 1893.
Arson.....	6	2	4	.....	2	4	1
Affray.....	492	210	282	27	79	386	416
Assault.....	1,094	387	707	146	270	678	735
Assault and battery.....	1,305	482	823	149	293	863	956
Assault, intent to kill.....	84	27	57	19	10	55	44
Assaulting officer.....	26	19	7	.....	2	24	33
Adultery.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....
Abandoning infant.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Abduction.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Attempt at larceny.....	3	1	2	2	.....	1	2
Attempt at rape.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	5	7
Bringing stolen goods into District of Columbia.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	2
Concealed weapons.....	232	79	153	22	44	166	182
Contempt of court.....	239	83	156	16	123	100	90
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years.....	8	3	5	2	3	3	1
Cruelty to animals.....	317	185	132	18	38	261	267
Cruelty to children.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Conspiracy.....	5	3	2	2	.....	3	5
Creating a nuisance.....	9	8	1	2	3	4	22
Disorderly conduct.....	5,504	1,703	3,801	177	478	4,849	5,863
Destroying private property.....	236	107	129	47	49	140	123
Destroying public property.....	18	10	8	3	3	12	42
Desertion.....	5	3	2	1	4	6
Embezzlement.....	44	29	15	14	7	23	29
Enticing prostitution.....	10	10	1	4	5	8

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Summary.—Table of arrests—Continued.

Offenses.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	Cases held, 1893.
Enticing female child to house of pros- titution	1		1			1	
Exhibiting obscene pictures	2	2			1	1	2
Fast driving	148	93	55	9	8	131	166
Fugitives—							
Justice	95	29	66		11	84	82
Parents	38	22	16	1	20	17	30
Insane asylum	3	3				3	3
Orphan asylum	1	1				2	
Reform school	2		2			2	
Forgery	21	10	11	5	1	15	29
Forcible entry	1		1			1	1
Grand larceny	159	71	88	30	23	106	68
Housebreaking:							
Day	42	17	25	16	7	19	48
Night	153	34	119	15	18	120	89
Habitual drunkard	66	52	14	5	2	59	90
Highway robbery	10	3	7	2		8	18
Insanity	120	64	56		40	80	59
Indecent assault	14	3	11	2	1	11	14
Indecent exposure	223	129	94	10	9	204	282
Intoxication	2,823	2,228	595		2,823		
Intoxication and disorderly	1,092	567	525	17	25	1,050	1,392
Incorrigibility	62	11	51	6	14	42	18
Interfering with officer	5	2	3	4		1	7
Keeping bawdy house	51	15	36	8	4	39	19
Keeping disorderly house	73	34	39	9	15	49	54
Keeping dangerous dog	11	6	5		2	8	5
Keeping gambling house or table	33	14	19	3	3	27	35
Keeping unlicensed bar	85	49	36	6	19	60	67
Keeping open bar Sunday	13	11	2	2	4	7	77
Keeping open after hours	2	1	1	1	1		9
Larceny from person	80	17	63	15	15	50	87
Larceny from United States	3	1	2			3	2
Loud and boisterous	4	4				4	8
Malicious mischief	8	5	3	1	1	6	9
Murder	11	3	8			11	11
Manslaughter	2	1	1		1	1	3
Mayhem	1		1			1	1
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses	90	66	24	23	12	55	53
Petit larceny	1,264	319	945	141	253	870	818
Petit larceny, second offense	5		5			5	
Profanity	1,429	521	908	68	126	1,235	1,361
Perjury	13	3	10	6	1	6	14
Passing counterfeits	6	6				6	1
Rape	16	5	11	6	1	9	2
Receiving stolen goods	30	9	21	7	10	13	10
Refusing to pay hack hire	74	68	6	7	49	18	7
Resisting officer	1		1			1	1
Refusing to assist officer	3	1	2	1		2	1
Suspicion	1,229	353	876	45	810	374	361
Selling liquor to minors	5	5		3	2		4
Trespass	159	98	61	11	15	133	170
Threats	323	126	197	87	71	165	227
Vagrancy	2,156	1,123	1,033	65	273	1,818	1,767
Violation of—							
Building regulations	60	46	14	6	8	46	147
Commission law	1	1		1			
Civil rights law	1	1			1		
Cigarette law	3	3				3	
Dog law	90	30	60	36	14	40	23
Dental law	2	2				2	
Fish law	19	18	1		6	13	
Game law	3	2	1			11	3
Hack law	79	36	43	18	14	47	39
Humane law	5	5		1	1	3	4
Health ordinances	56	36	20	4	4	48	15
Police regulations	892	501	391	37	86	769	700
Plumbing regulations	9	8	1	5	1	3	
Postal law	2	1	1			2	1
Policy law	98	15	83	12	17	69	83
Pawnbrokers' law	2	2				2	7
Pension law	1	1				1	
Shipping law	1	1				1	
United States statutes	4	3	1	1	1	2	1
Water law	16	10	6		3	13	30
Other District of Columbia ordi- nances	915	570	345	197	109	609	960
Witnesses held for the United States	146	83	63		143	3	4
Total	24,323	10,925	13,398	1,604	6,513	16,206	18,433

TRIAL COMMITTEE AND REMOVALS.

The growth of the police force has naturally increased the number of complaints against its members. That is, there has been a proportionate increase every year in the charges of dereliction of duty. Thus the trial cases, in which testimony is taken before a board composed of the captain and two lieutenants, have been more numerous, have consumed much more time, and entailed a great deal more labor on the part of the stenographer. There have been cases where the vast array of witnesses made it necessary to continue the hearings from day to day, and in which the testimony, when typewritten, covered several hundred pages; yet, after all, the charges were dismissed. This prolonged process might be greatly abridged should the Commissioners authorize an assistant attorney for the District to serve with the trial committee and exclude immaterial matter and irrelevant questions. Then, when the cases were prepared and forwarded to the superintendent for review and recommendation, and to the Commissioners for final action, the attorney would be prepared to advise in the premises, thereby saving hours of investigation which might be occupied to better advantage for the public good. At least two-thirds of the time of the department stenographer, the only deputy allowed the chief clerk, is consumed in trial cases, and a large proportion of the superintendent's time is occupied in like manner.

Changes in the force.

June 30, 1893:	
Full complement	433
Total force	433
June 30, 1894:	
Resigned (voluntarily and under charges)	8
Removed (on charges, without charges, and because of desertion)	19
Died	3
	<hr/> 30
	403
Increased by act of Congress	16
Vacancies	30
	<hr/> 449
Appointments	46
	<hr/> 9
Absent from duty without leave	41
Conduct unbecoming an officer	2
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty	24
Gross neglect of duty	1
Gross neglect of duty and disobedience of orders	2
Intoxication	1
Intoxication and absent without leave	7
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer	1
Intoxication, conduct unbecoming an officer, and absent without leave	4
Intoxication and neglect of duty	50
Neglect of duty	16
Nonpayment of debt	2
Violation of paragraph 36 of the Manual	4
Violation of paragraphs 135 and 138 of the Manual	4
Violation of paragraphs 36, 135, and 138 of the Manual	1
Violation of general orders	1
Willful disobedience of orders	<hr/> 170
	<hr/> 1
Action suspended	7
Cautioned	41
Charges dismissed	1
Charges dismissed, but censured	68
Fined	

Fined and warned	18
Required to pay debt	10
Required to pay debt and warned	3
Reprimanded	1
Removed	18
Warned	2

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There are two sides to every question, and it is but just that a fellow creature should be condemned only after both sides have been heard and the weight of evidence is found against him. A policeman removed, which is equivalent to dismissal from the force, is to a certain extent condemned. To be sure, the nature of the offense has much to do with it. But removal means there must have been good cause therefor. This stigma follows a man wherever he may go, and operates as a hardship in many ways. A certain railway company asks the question: Have you served on the District police force? If "yes" and removed, the company will give the applicant no encouragement. Where a policeman has been charged with dereliction of duty and is given a hearing, the record is there, and it may be of such a character as not to operate against him, morally or otherwise. Removal without trial, as a rule, lessens that degree of independence and confidence policemen should possess to perform well their duty. He who knows he may expect a trial and an impartial verdict has no fears when his duty has been well discharged, for he is assured of a position during good behavior and efficient service; but it should be understood that there are offenses so gross as to cause summary removal, as well for the good reputation of the force as the interests of the public at large.

CHARITY, COXEY, AND THE COMMONWEALERS.

The donations for the poor, their character and kind, the manner of their distribution, in fact, every detail pertaining to the participation of the police in relieving the distressed last winter, are embraced in the financial statement of the chief clerk.

No city in the union extends more aid to the poor than does the District of Columbia, and its reputation in this respect is known throughout the world. The liberality of District citizens has been felt from Chicago, in our country, to far off Russia in Europe. The first character to recognize and patronize such a community is the beggar and the tramp; and in this connection the man who seeks work should be distinguished from him who endeavors to live on the generosity of others. During the winter of 1893-'94 the police and several charity agencies were kept busy endeavoring to draw the line, that the undeserving might not profit at the expense of the deserving in the dispensing of benevolent contributions.

With respect to impostors, it became necessary for the department to adopt vigorous measures, and many of those for whom the workhouse has no terror were driven from the District with little difficulty. About this time, however, the first rumblings of what afterwards proved to be a gigantic tramp invasion were heard. Every man, woman, and child has since become acquainted with the history of the poor deluded creatures who followed Jacob S. Coxey, of Massillon, Ohio, Carl Browne, and other would-be leaders to Washington. The scheme, as the affair proved to be, originated with Coxey, who took advantage of the general business depression and scarcity of money in the country to proclaim

an impracticable plan by which the thousands out of employment were to be employed, every one to have a dip in the public Treasury. Congress was to be coerced into appropriating millions for good roads, and the idle were to be set to work. A hundred thousand men, under the banner of Coxey, were to proceed overland to Washington, enter the United States Capitol grounds, thence ascend the east steps of the Capitol building, and personally demand satisfaction of the national legislature. To formulate and carry out the scheme it became necessary to agitate the matter in various sections of the country. An agent in this city endeavored to secure the introduction of bills in Congress, but was ignored by representative men whom he approached, who were loth to become the instruments for bringing into notice the measures which the Coxey army was to use as the inspiration for its visit here.

About the 14th of March the War Department was appealed to from far-away California by a self-styled "General" Frye, who demanded transportation and rations for an army of 800 "unemployed." Various regiments were organized in several sections of the West and Northwest, and as far southwest as Texas. Coxey, with 150 footmen, wagoners, and horse troops, to the total of 200 all told, left Massillon, Ohio, for Washington on March 25, and about the same time the far-western contingents, or regiments, started eastward. The Coxey contingent had scheduled to reach the east front of the United States Capitol Tuesday, May 1. It was impossible to conjecture of what classes these "industrial" bodies would be composed ultimately—whether of workingmen out of employment who wanted work, or organized tramps who wanted something to eat without work. But as time wore on the curtain was gradually raised upon as motley a crew as ever concentrated in this country. The march of the immediate Coxey followers was over the muddy roads of Ohio, the snow-covered mountains of Pennsylvania, and pleasant valleys of Maryland. Their subsistence was what they could get from the charity of the localities through which they passed. Most of it was begged from door to door, some contributed, and a portion was said to be purchased from the proceeds gathered by Coxey and Brown, who early adopted the dime-museum plan, and charged an admission fee to view their freaks. There were dissensions and desertions, and for a time signs of disintegration. This was prevented by the management shipping the crippled contingent by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Cumberland. Two detectives from this Department entered the "army" at the latter place. These officers did their part well, and early dispelled all doubts as to the character of the deluded wretches who were advertising Coxey and Brown, who were later on to profit by it. There were farmers among them, professional tramps, and mere youths to be initiated. There were several in the body who carried trade cards, but these confessed that drink had left them where they could obtain work as "subs" only in Western cities, which gave them an occasional meal; hence they had joined Coxey, having been assured against want for food.

The great strike, which later on tied up all business in the city of Chicago, was being precipitated, but the labor element was entirely foreign and opposed to Coxey's advertising project, and "industrials" received no sympathy from that direction. In the meantime Washington had become the objective point of tramps, organized and independent, in all parts of the land. They were interfering with railroad traffic, and while some roads and most of the small towns and cities hustled them

on toward their destination, in some instances they were arrested and fined. But the authorities generally adopted the easiest method of getting rid of them, by giving them a meal and an emphatic "move on." There were Foy's "army," Kelley's "army," Galvin's "host," Jones's "host," Morrison's "St. Louis regiment," and other bodies, now coming from all over the country to Washington. The gravest apprehension was felt on the part of our citizens, and the authorities were invoked by some to adopt vigorous and determined means to prevent the invasion, while a few lent aid and encouragement to the movement. The problem presented many possible contingencies. With an inadequate regular police force, whose whole time and attention, as was afterwards proved, would be required to attend the "industrials," opportunity was offered the vicious classes to enter the community for prey and plunder. The stringent times had deprived hundreds of our own laborers and mechanics of the means of livelihood, and a winter of great suffering and distress had just closed, the liberality of those who had means and means to give alone saving thousands of our own poor from starvation. Hundreds of these same dependents were being cared for through the agency of the police department. In the face of these considerations, the wholesale invasion of "industrials," in want of food and clothing, was coming. To meet the emergency members of the police force were detailed leave of absence and required to perform extra duty.

The 14th of April 49 starving, worn-out men, constituting an advance guard of the Coxey army, reached Eckington, where a detail of police and 5 patrol wagons were in waiting to receive them. They were taken into custody and given rations, which they had not had since leaving Cincinnati, except some coffee and a few pounds of crackers. Two days later these men were taken before the police court, charged with vagrancy. Able counsel volunteered to assist them, and the judge decided that they belonged to the class who were honestly seeking work and dismissed the cases, with the admonition that they were not to remain in the city too long. The news of this trial was heralded throughout the country, and the various organizations on the march were encouraged in their movement. In the meantime, Congress being in session, initial steps were taken looking to the enforcement of the law against any attempt of Coxey to conclude his parade with a demonstration on the steps of the Capitol.

April 29 Coxey and 300 of his followers entered the District, were met by the police, and escorted to camp on the infield of the Brightwood driving park. Instead of being the stalwart thousands of workingmen that had been predicted by the projectors, they were a weary and foot-sore crowd of 336 persons, scarcely to be distinguished from the veriest tramps. The 30th of April Coxey obtained a permit to march with his "industrials" down Fourteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, east on Pennsylvania avenue to First street, to B street, to Delaware avenue, and return by the shortest route to new camp grounds in South Washington or to Brightwood park. Coxey declared that he would test the law by leaving his procession and speaking from the Capitol steps. Failing in making a great demonstration, Coxey and Browne proposed to be arrested and pose as martyrs to the cause of liberty. Two hundred special policemen covered the territory usually assigned to the regular force, while the latter was employed to escort the "industrials" to the line of the Capitol reservation and care for the enormous crowd of men, women, and children which gathered in a compact mass about the Capitol grounds to witness the climax of the Coxey movement on May 1.

The following order was issued for the occasion:

[General Orders, No. 759.]

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Washington, D.C., April 24, 1894.

Your numbers will be increased temporarily, to meet a threatened emergency, and it is expected that members of the force, thus augmented, will conduct themselves with that discretion, at all times, as will merit the expectations of the community and reflect credit upon the department. Remember that you are serving the people and should conduct yourselves as gentlemen. Pay especial attention to the protection of persons and property within the confines of your beats. Extend to strangers in the city every courtesy. Suspicious and idle persons caught lounging about public places or institutions, begging upon the public streets, or from door to door, should be dispersed or apprehended. Do not use force in making an arrest unless absolutely necessary, and never make a personal matter of an arrest. Keep your heads clear and eyes open, and make no distinction in persons in maintaining the law. The first principle to be remembered is the prevention of disorder and crime.

W. G. MOORE,
Major, and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

The procession moved according to programme, and in opposition to the police Coxey, with two of his lieutenants, Carl Browne and Christopher C. Jones, proceeded to force their way into the forbidden reservation, in the direction of the Capitol steps, all in furtherance of their scheme. The three leaders were arrested, and May 7 were found guilty of carrying banners into the Capitol grounds, while two of them, Coxey and Browne, were also adjudged guilty of tramping on the grass therein. The 21st day of May, Coxey, Browne, and Jones were sentenced to twenty days each in the District jail, which sentences they served. In the meantime their followers removed from Washington into the State of Maryland, where they remained, dependent upon contributions, until arrested and sent to the house of correction, under orders from the governor of that State.

The Galvin, Frye, Randall, and Kelly contingents reached the District during this period, but the stringent enforcement of the foregoing order induced them to take camp in Virginia, from which they were ultimately driven by the militia of that State, to become a charge upon the District. After being under police guard during four days, they were sent out of this jurisdiction in squads, on their way to the places whence they came.

During the whole period of over two months there were no acts of violence or theft reported from this source. There were complaints of beggars, a number of whom were arrested and confined in the workhouse. There were but two cases reported at these headquarters where members of the force exceeded their authority, and they were promptly and properly disposed of.

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTS.

It is well known that every man, woman, and child arrested by the police do not go to the jail or workhouse. On the contrary, 6,513 cases were dismissed, not by the courts alone, but by the lieutenants, who have it within their power to discharge a person whose only offense is "intoxication." If there is no other charge, he is usually locked up until sober, and then allowed to pursue his way. Strange as it may appear, drunkenness is not a punishable offense in the District, and in the majority of cases where individuals are found in this condition with valuables or money upon their persons, which arrest really protects, the police are condemned and threatened. So it may be said that generally the least gratitude is to be found in an intoxicated individual

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saved from being robbed, if not disgraced. The following table readily shows the disposition of all cases made by the authorities during the year:

Number of cases.....	24, 323
Fined and paid.....	6, 141
Fined and sent to workhouse in default.....	3, 319
Fined and sent to jail in default.....	946
Sent to—	
Workhouse.....	1, 704
Jail.....	841
Grand jury.....	464
Insane asylum.....	80
Reform School.....	140
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	2
Orphan Asylum.....	1
Washington Asylum.....	2
House of the Good Shepherd.....	2
Personal bonds taken.....	1, 974
Placed under bonds.....	38
Nolle prossed.....	1, 604
Dismissed.....	6, 513
Not disposed of.....	314
Sentence suspended.....	108
Delivered to—	
Military authorities.....	2
Naval authorities.....	2
United States marshal.....	21
Board of Guardians.....	32
Humane Society.....	8
Parents or friends.....	20
Police court authorities.....	1
Illinois authorities.....	1
Maryland authorities.....	24
Nebraska authorities.....	1
New York authorities.....	2
Ohio authorities.....	1
Pennsylvania authorities.....	6
Virginia authorities.....	8
Escaped.....	1
Total.....	24, 323
United States cases:	
Fines imposed.....	\$27, 947. 00
Fines paid.....	10, 542. 00
To jail in default.....	16, 286. 00
Execution suspended.....	980. 00
Personal bonds taken.....	139. 00
Total.....	27, 947. 00
District of Columbia cases:	
Fines imposed.....	53, 505. 25
Fines paid.....	28, 317. 25
To workhouse in default.....	23, 611. 00
Execution suspended.....	1, 250. 00
Personal bonds taken.....	327. 00
Total.....	53, 505. 25

Where parties were charged with violating the laws of the United States fines were imposed to the extent of \$27,947, of which amount \$10,542 were paid into the hands of the United States marshal. Where fines were not paid, subjects were sent to jail, sentence was suspended, or personal bonds taken.

For violations of the District ordinances fines were imposed to the amount of \$53,505.25, \$28,317.25 of which were collected and paid to the superintendent of police and by that official deposited with the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia. The remainder of the amount imposed is represented in workhouse cases, suspended executions, and personal bonds:

OCCUPATIONS, AS GIVEN BY THOSE ARRESTED.

When an arrest is made, the person charged is taken before the officer in care of the station, and there a series of questions are asked—his or her name, age, occupation, etc. It is not only interesting but instructive to study the callings, as given over the station rail, by the twenty-odd thousand who make themselves amenable to the law annually. In the following list nearly every profession is represented.

Auctioneer	1	Dyers	6
Actress	1	Dressmakers	8
Actors	4	Dentists	9
Architects	7	Drummers	11
Artists	9	Dairymen	12
Apprentices	28	Druggists	26
Agents	244	Drivers	1, 294
Brush-maker	1	Electroplater	1
Brickmaker	1	Editors	2
Brakemen	2	Engravers	3
Bridge-builders	3	Electricians	27
Bell boys	4	Engineers	91
Butlers	9	Fish dealer	1
Builders	10	Furrier	1
Bookmakers	10	Finishers	3
Boatmen	12	Fakirs	3
Bookkeepers	13	Fishermen	7
Bookbinders	14	Foremen	12
Boiler-makers	19	Florists	16
Brokers	52	Firemen	34
Bartenders	53	Farmers	189
Bootblacks	55	Glass-blower	1
Bakers	74	Glaziers	2
Butchers	93	Gripmen	7
Barkeepers	105	Guides	11
Barbers	163	Gardeners	17
Blacksmiths	188	Grocers	42
Bricklayers	287	Hairdresser	1
Cutler	1	Horse dealer	1
Canvasser	1	Hatters	2
Chiropodist	1	Horseshoers	2
Coppersmith	1	Hackmen	4
Clock-maker	1	Hod-carriers	14
Constable	1	Harness-makers	18
Carver	1	Hotel keepers	30
Clergymen	9	Hostlers	35
Capitol policemen	2	Hucksters	446
Chemists	3	Housekeepers	784
Confectioners	4	Jewelers	5
Cabinetmakers	5	Jockeys	6
Coopers	5	Junk dealers	7
Caterers	6	Janitors	16
Collectors	6	Lithographer	1
Conductors	9	Laundresses	17
Coachmen	33	Locksmiths	4
Cigar-makers	45	Lathers	5
Cooks	73	Lamplighters	6
Contractors	143	Laundrymen	17
Carpenters	380	Lawyers	69
Clerks	862	Laborers	9, 514
Draftsmen	6	Liverymen	30

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Midwives	3	Surgeon	1
Masons	3	Sailmaker	1
Managers	3	Spinner	1
Motormen	3	Steward	1
Mechanics	4	Switchman	1
Millers	6	Silver-platers	2
Marines	7	Surveyors	2
Miners	8	Sculptors	2
Musicians	29	Saddlers	4
Messengers	39	Stenographers	8
Molders	40	Steam-fitters	8
Machinists	137	Seamstresses	11
Merchants	438	Salesmen	17
Nailmaker	1	Saloon-keepers	19
Nurses	11	Students	29
Newsboys	137	School boys	665
None	1, 358	School girls	43
Organ-grinders	5	Soldiers	266
Operators	22	Sailors	65
Potter	1	Shoemakers	105
Pilot	1	Stonecutters	123
Page	1	Servants	1, 670
Pawnbroker	1	Tanner	1
Priest	1	Tout	1
Packers	2	Tile-setter	1
Pattern-makers	2	Traders	2
Policy-writers	4	Tinkers	2
Pressmen	4	Turners	3
Photographers	7	Teachers	10
Pavers	16	Tailors	66
Physicians	28	Thieves	85
Policemen	29	Tinners	116
Porters	32	Undertakers	4
Paper-hangers	43	U. S. deputy marshals	5
Peddlers	73	Upholsterers	28
Plumbers	200	Unknown	246
Plasterers	252	Watchmaker	1
Printers	273	Wheelwright	1
Painters	389	Whitewasher	1
Prostitutes	834	Weaver	1
Ragman	1	Watchmen	41
Rigger	1	Waiters	243
Reporters	14		
Restaurant-keepers	28	Total	24, 323

NATIVITY OF THOSE ARRESTED.

Here the nativity of those arrested varies to a greater extent than anywhere else in this country. In the list are represented Algiers, Persia, New Zealand, and Finland, while the United States stands foremost, with about 4,000 cases more against the colored citizen than the white.

Algiers	1	Mexico	1
Australia	3	Norway	3
Austria	17	New Zealand	1
Arabia	8	Persia	1
Brazil	3	Poland	11
Canada	18	Russia	69
China	18	Sicily	2
Denmark	9	Scotland	29
Egypt	6	Spain	3
England	72	Sweden	24
France	31	Switzerland	10
Finland	2	Turkey	3
Germany	312	Wales	1
Greece	119	United States—White	9, 435
Holland	2	United States—Colored	13, 308
Hungary	3		
Ireland	602	Total	24, 323
Italy	106		

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Total number of cases of arrest	24, 323
White	10, 925
Colored	13, 398
Males	20, 692
Females	3, 631
Read and write	18, 457
Can not read and write	5, 866
Males:	
Married	6, 750
Single	13, 942
Females:	
Married	1, 100
Single	2, 531

MONEY AND VALUABLES RECOVERED.

If any one doubts that the police department does not transact an extensive business in money and valuables, he has only to consult the statement herewith made, which aggregates the amount of property taken from prisoners and others. For a proper accounting of this large income, trusted and capable officials are necessary—men who possess a knowledge of the laws and sufficient discretion to apply them. The largest part of this labor devolves upon the station clerks, who receive but \$720 a year, a compensation entirely inadequate for the duties imposed upon them.

Value of money and estimated value of property that came into the possession of the several precincts during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Amount received	\$241, 659. 15
Returned to—	
Owners	73, 402. 19
Property clerk	44, 399. 34
Poundmaster	1, 516. 00
Taken from prisoners and returned—	
Order of lieutenant	82, 830. 62
Order of police judge	99. 00
Collateral returned to—	
Marshal at police court	10, 716. 00
Major of police at police court	28, 656. 00
Total	241, 659. 15

Estimated losses—Recovered.

Property stolen	\$49, 483. 00
Reported lost or mislaid	3, 884. 00
Recovered	33, 904. 15

REPORT OF THE PATROL OPERATIONS.

The police patrol service has proved of the greatest value to the department and is an indispensable adjunct. With good streets and suburban roads, the department is enabled to manipulate this service at about half the expense of maintaining it in a city without improved thoroughfares. It should be remembered, to the credit of the District, that while the patrol wagons seat just as many persons, and are just as well adapted for general police purposes as those in the large commercial cities where the Belgian block and cobblestone pavements prevail, they require but one horse to draw them. The department operates

10 wagons and owns 18 horses, which are cared for by 14 drivers, who each receive a salary of but \$360 a year. During the past twelve months these vehicles made 14,551 runs in response to orders. There were 531 persons transported to the hospitals, 21 to the asylums; 82 dead bodies were removed, 59 lost children restored, 77 injured cared for, 166 sick taken to their homes, all outside of the police runs to headquarters, stations, police court, depots, workhouse and photograph gallery. These wagons should not be regarded simply as moving cells, and the presence of a citizen in one of them does not always imply that he has violated the law. They should be regarded as charitable institutions as well as assistants to the conservators of the peace. The last Congress provided covers for some of these wagons, and they have given satisfaction in this, that the sick or prisoners are hidden from the public view and protected from the heat, cold, and wet. With the patrol and police signal service in operation where needed throughout the District, there could be no excuse for a neighborhood being unprotected at any time. It would be construed as neglect of duty on an officer's part if he had all of the patrol and signal improvements at hand and any unreasonable violation of law should follow without apprehension of the perpetrator.

THE SERVICE.

Drivers	14
Wagons	10
Horses	18
Reports from boxes by officers	545, 337
Messages sent and received	4, 622
Calls for wagon—	
By officers	9, 029
By citizens	215
By messengers or telephone	1, 468
Persons taken to—	
Headquarters	261
Police court	658
Jail	8
Workhouse	4
Hospitals	531
Places of abode	97
Depots	36
Photograph gallery	49
Several asylums	21
Several homes	28
Dead bodies removed to morgue or late homes	82
Children restored to homes	59
Accidents attended	121
Injured removed to homes	77
Sick removed to homes	166
Times reserves to fires	298
Miscellaneous runs	2, 210
Total number of runs made	14, 551

SOME WORK, NOT ALL PLAY.

The miscellaneous duties of the police are but partially enumerated in the statement made below, but it is sufficient to display some idea of the details which enter into the work of the service. It is truly a varied "bill of fare." The accidents reported would fill a volume were the circumstances of each case recited, and a part of the labor of the force, for the benefit of the public health as well as for the dead animal contractor, is made evident in the 5,576 dead animals reported. Not only were 26 infant waifs picked up by them, but the dead bodies of 77 were recovered and the cases reported to the coroner. Some time must have

been taken from patrol duty to examine 5,987 permits of every kind that were issued. That the station houses serve another purpose than to accommodate policemen and prisoners may be learned from the statement that 3,207 lodgers were cared for within their walls during the year. Other demands on the police are recited herein, which should to some degree disabuse the common impression that a policeman's lot is one of ease and comfort.

Accidents	504	Fountains damaged	25
Attempts at suicide	18	Found sick on street	168
Animals taken estray	458	Garbage complaints	96
Animals to property clerk	56	Hydrants damaged	276
Animals to poundmaster	57	Inquests attended	29
Abandoned infants found	26	Lamps damaged	399
Dead infants found	77	Lamps, gas, not lighted	2, 621
Dead bodies found	21	Lamps, electric, not lighted	38
Drowned bodies found	20	Lamps, oil, not lighted	59
Dead animals	5, 576	Lamps burning dimly	51
Dangerous or broken pavements	734	Lodgers accommodated	3, 207
Dangerous holes in roadway	317	Pumps damaged	201
Dangerous buildings	15	Permits examined, building	1, 422
Dangerous bridges	14	Permits examined, miscellaneous	4, 565
Dangerous telegraph poles	5	Sewers damaged	136
Doors and windows found open	127	Sewers, filthy	63
Damaged trees and boxes	1, 038	Suicides	28
Deaths—coroner notified—no in-		Telephone messages sent and re-	
quest	128	ceived	34, 882
Electric wires down	2	Telephone poles down	9
Fires, times attended	386	Water mains damaged	156
Fire plugs damaged	92	Water pipes damaged	119
Filthy gutters, alleys	90		

MAGISTRATES THE REMEDY.

One need but visit the police court of the District to form some reasonable idea of the overcrowded condition of affairs. There prisoners are some days detained from four to six hours, and policemen who have been on street duty the greater portion of the previous night are compelled to remain as witnesses. It should be borne in mind that one branch of the court devotes no inconsiderable part of its time to jury trials, so that when there has been an unusually large number of arrests policemen and prisoners alike must suffer the inconveniences and annoyances incident to delay. Yet the law says every man is entitled to a speedy trial. This condition is the outgrowth of a doubled population and an increased police force, without a corresponding judicial arrangement to handle the vastly increased business. In many cases citizens who have been robbed spend a portion of the day in court to convict the thief. The law requires an order for the restoration of the stolen property. It often happens that the citizen is compelled to call another day to procure such order, by reason of the inability of the court officials to provide it, for want of time.

During the fiscal year 1894 policemen were detained at the police court after 11 o'clock a. m. in 2,507 instances, equivalent to 2,507 policemen being kept there after that hour one day, when they should have been off duty or in the stations on reserve. This state of affairs should be remedied, and it is suggested that a law be enacted providing for the appointment of a magistrate for each police precinct, to hear petty and misdemeanor cases daily at the respective station houses. This would not only afford relief to the police, and insure a fairer return to the citizen in the way of duty on their part, but it would be humane to

the prisoners, and as a sanitary measure enable station-house cells to be kept free from vermin and noisome odors.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The new liquor law has undergone its first year's trial, and this department has insisted upon its strict enforcement by the lieutenants in the several precincts. Many features of the statute have had to be explained, and in some instances parties have had extended to them by the courts the benefit of the doubt. The penalty imposed upon violators of this law operates to the benefit of the community. Those licensed and conducting a square business recognize and obey the restrictions; those who endeavor to defy the authorities ultimately get into court, and are compelled to close their places.

HUMANE TREATMENT.

The department for the last two years has experimented quite satisfactorily with what is known as the "humane restraint," an appliance made to secure a prisoner or insane person in order to prevent him doing bodily injury to himself or others. It consists of numerous cuffs, belts, and bands, lined with the softest buckskin. These are bolted with patent combinations about the wrists, ankles, shoulders, and body of the individual who may be confined. With a single loop he can be placed upright against a wall, restrained closely to the floor, or managed in a wagon or railway car. The process is quite an improvement on the old method of placing persons in a padded cell, or securing them with cords or steel handcuffs.

DANGEROUS AND UNWHOLESOME STRUCTURES.

In many of the police precincts are dilapidated frame and brick buildings, occupied by those poor creatures who live from hand to mouth. Most of them are without drainage and water facilities, and in winter and summer breed disease and death. The police during the fiscal year just closed reported fifteen such structures as dangerous. In some instances a speedy removal followed; in others, after condemnation, houses have remained tenanted until ready to fall of their own weight. In this connection it may be said that there were fourteen dangerous bridges and fire-telegraph poles reported by the police for repair or removal.

There are other subjects which should be considered under this head, particularly that of stables. Many complaints have been received at these headquarters of annoyance caused by horses, cows, manure bins, etc. Noises in this connection can only be stopped by limiting the number of animals to occupy a private stable, and in no instance should sheds or frame structures be allowed to be used for such purposes within the city proper. Manure bins under the law can not occupy public space; therefore the same care should be taken, as in case of garbage accumulations, to have them secure against complaint.

OFFICERS AND ORDERS.

A complete record of visits made to the several police precinct stations by the executive officials of the department is kept, as the following table explains;

Honorable Commissioners	2
Superintendent	47
Captain	856
Lieutenant and inspector	957
Police surgeons	556
Visiting officials	6
General orders issued	85
Special orders issued	38
Circulars issued	27

JACK THE SLASHER.

In the early fall of 1893 the District was treated to a series of robberies, accompanied by the worst kind of vandalism. Houses were entered, usually after the perpetrator had cut the blinds, and generally small valuables taken. The actor's master stroke was the manner in which he destroyed household furniture and clothing. After helping himself to such plunder as he could safely carry away, upholstered goods, carpets, and wearing apparel were cut into shreds and strewn about the premises. So stealthy was this adroit plunderer that he would enter the sleeping apartments of his victims, and while they slumbered perform his fiendish work. The District was wrought up to such a turmoil over the failure to apprehend this slippery vandal that the department was for a time greatly embarrassed. Extra bolts were placed on windows and doors; gas was kept burning throughout many houses, and weapons were kept in easy range by the occupants. There was a general preparation for defense against the evil one, who invariably managed to elude detection. First one section of the city was visited by him, and then another, when least expected. These city tours were occasionally relieved by a sortie into the suburbs. Policemen were detailed in citizen's clothes to capture the much-sought-after robber. All kind of speculation was rife as to his identity. There were those who believed the work was committed by a trained monkey, and the use of bloodhounds was suggested to secure his capture.

So great was the excitement that dishonest servants and others who had old scores to settle robbed their employers and others, and all such doings were charged to the one indomitable housebreaker, until several of the imitators were caught by the police and imprisoned. Mysterious notes were left upon different premises, adding difficulty to the search. The greatest obstacle in securing a clue was found in the pains taken by "the slasher," as he was called, to avoid being traced. Not a piece of jewelry or particle of clothing was left anywhere by which he could be discovered. For several months this shrewd depredator continued his ravages. March 19, 1894, one George Taylor, alias Jones, colored, was arrested by officers Easley and Law, in Tennallytown, D. C., while he was attempting to break into the residence of Mrs. Hunt. At first he was disposed to fight for freedom, but was finally subdued. On his person were found numerous edged tools which he had used in cutting slats, loosening putty, and slashing clothing and furniture. This capture put an end to the public career of the worst criminal ever known in the District of Columbia. He was fully identified and confessed. He had within a few months destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property and tortured hundreds of women and children by fright. Thirty-three cases of housebreaking were laid at his door, but he was tried and convicted on fourteen, finally receiving a sentence of nineteen years and a half in the penitentiary.

During his exploits he entered the house of Mr. James C. Malcomb and stole a lot of valuable silver plate, which he hid beneath the roots

of a large tree on Columbia Heights, where it was dug out of the dirt by the detectives. He also entered the residences of Floyd T. Frost, John S. Cannon, Nick Young, Milton Holland, Walter H. Graham, Leon Arnold, Mrs. Alice M. Hunt, David Lusby, Alexander Seal, Annie J. Allen, Mrs. Phoebe Murray, Mrs. Amanda Wall, John R. Prescott, and others. All of the property which he had stolen was recovered, the largest portion being stored away in chests, in the garret of a small farm house near Richmond. The two privates who made this important capture merit the thanks of the department and the community. Especial credit is also due Private Burrows and the detectives, who ferreted out the cases against "the slasher."

A PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

It frequently happens that persons without known friends or relatives die without making provision for the disposition of their personal property. This under the statute comes into the custody of the property clerk, by whom it is held to await letters of administration. If they are not forthcoming within six months, it has been the practice to treat the property as other abandoned articles or money, and, by direction of the Commissioners of the District, to dispose of the same for the benefit of the policemen's fund. In one instance several years elapsed before a creditor came forward, applied for letters of administration, and brought suit for the recovery of \$600 placed in that fund in such manner, and recovered. As the property clerk is a bonded officer and loth to assume such responsibility in the future, it is urged that the Commissioners again bring before Congress the following bill for the appointment of a public administrator. It was prepared by the chief clerk of this department, and has been passed upon as complete in its details:

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a public administrator in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint a public administrator in and for the District of Columbia, and such public administrator may be removed from office by the Commissioners at their pleasure.

SEC. 2. That said public administrator, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the usual oath of office and give a bond to the United States in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge all the duties of his office; and the Commissioners may, from time to time, as occasion shall require, demand additional security of such public administrator, and, in default in giving the same within thirty days after such demand, may remove such administrator and appoint a successor. A copy of his certificate of appointment, his official oath, and bond shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and in the orphans' court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of such public administrator to take into his charge and custody the estates of all deceased persons in the District of Columbia in the following instances:

- (a) When a person dies intestate in the District without relations, or dies leaving a will, and the executor named is absent or fails to qualify.
- (b) When persons die intestate without any known heirs.
- (c) When persons unknown die or are found dead in the District.
- (d) When money, property, papers, or other estate are left in a situation exposed to loss or damage and no other person administers on the same.
- (e) When any estate of any person who dies intestate in the District, or elsewhere, is left in the District liable to be injured, wasted, or lost, when such person does not leave a known husband, widow, or heir in the District.
- (f) When for any good cause the orphans' court shall order such public administrator to take possession of any estate to prevent it from being injured, wasted, pilloined, or lost.

SEC. 4. That such public administrator shall within one year after taking charge of an estate settle his accounts with the orphans' court, and pay over any unclaimed balance, if there be any in his hands, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall, after retaining the same for one year, if no legal claim is established therefor, pay it into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the policemen's relief fund of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That such public administrator shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed executors and administrators in the District of Columbia. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations regulating or belonging to the exercise of his office, and he shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed notaries public in the District of Columbia for like duties.

SEC. 6. That such public administrator in the District of Columbia shall, if removed from office at any time, continue to have charge of any estate which he shall have commenced to administer, until such estate shall be fully administered, or he shall be discharged, in the ordinary course of law, as other administrators: *Provided*, That this section shall be so limited as to require the public administrator of said District, within one year of the time his successor shall be appointed, to turn over to such successor all estates and property in his hands, as such public administrator, which he shall not within said year have finally settled.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of all civil officers of the District of Columbia to inform the public administrator of all property and estate known to them which is subject to this act and ought to be placed in the possession of the public administrator.

SEC. 8. That the public administrator shall institute all manner of suits and prosecutions that may be necessary to recover the property, debts, papers, and other possessions of persons deceased.

SEC. 9. That such public administrator, in addition to the foregoing provisions, shall be subject to all the laws and rules in force for the administration of decedent estates in the District of Columbia.

THE POLICEMEN'S FUND.

A "policeman's life is not a happy one." However this may be, it is measurably certain that the average officer of the law accepts the difficulties of his position with equanimity, and seldom seeks sympathy in his sorrows from his neighbors. Doubtless his work is one of exposure, and the wear and tear on his physical being are greater than that undergone by the majority of his fellow-citizens; consequently he is apt to age more rapidly, and is more liable to be disabled in the discharge of his duty. The vicissitudes of the police service are many, and they resemble in no small degree the hazards of a soldier's life. Aside from the exposure to the weather, the risk of personal harm arising from difficulty in apprehending desperate criminals, and the dangers incident to fire, riot, and flood, in no event is the police officer permitted to spare himself in the endeavor to secure the peace and safety of the community over which he keeps watch and ward. The natural result is that he is more likely to be worn out or disabled in service than almost any other class of men. In the terms of the insurance companies, his occupation is "extra hazardous."

To meet this contingency some system of relief is necessary, and to secure this a pension fund is commonly provided, in some few municipalities from public funds; but in the majority of cases the deserving officer, either from a natural pride or a dislike of appearing as a suppliant, is aided by his comrades in some specified manner, usually regulated by the rules of the department of which he is a member. The most difficult problem which presents itself to any police organization is the question of relief for its sick or injured members, or for maintaining the widows and children of deceased policemen. In this respect the New York department is the best equipped. There ample provision is made to meet such emergencies. Dependent upon the General Government for all appropriations, it would be but reasonable to suppose that the Dis-

trict of Columbia department would be the first to care for its unfortunate members and their dependents. This item of expenditure, however, is a burden that the members of the District force have to assume collectively, excepting a small annual increase derived from the sale of lost and abandoned property and fines imposed upon its members, and when the force itself is compelled to handle such a responsibility without help from the Government, the amount so obtained is generally inadequate.

The original law bearing upon the subject, passed in 1862, provides that all fines imposed upon members of the police force by way of discipline and collectible from their pay or salary; all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts, and emoluments that may be paid or given for the services of any member of the force, except when allowed to be retained by such member by the board, and all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed goods shall constitute the "policemen's fund." The board of police, now the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was made the trustee of this fund, and was empowered to appropriate relief therefrom whenever any member of the force became disabled in the actual discharge of his duty during the time of his disability, as certified by a competent surgeon.

The fund thus created was not as wisely cared for and nourished as its object justified. Consequently, in 1885, Commissioner Edmonds, then in charge of the police branch of the District government, drafted a bill, which became a statute by act of Congress, and which required that \$1 per month should be deducted from the pay of each policeman, the sum so derived to be added to and to form a part of the depleted fund existing under the former law. By the new law the fund was taken from the custody of the Commissioners of the District and placed under the supervision of the Treasurer of the United States, to be invested in Government or District bonds, and held by him subject to the drafts of the Commissioners for the relief of any policeman who, by injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty, or by having served not less than fifteen years should become so permanently disabled as to be discharged from service therefor; and in case of his death from such injury or disease, leaving a widow, or children under 16 years of age, for their relief; provided that such relief should not exceed for any policeman or his family the sum of \$50 per month; and a sum not exceeding \$75 might be allowed from the fund to defray funeral expenses of any policeman dying in the service of the District.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1886 there was a fund on hand amounting to \$27,486.98, and eight pensioners had been placed upon the roll under the provisions of the new law. From that date to the present time the roll of pensioners has steadily increased, while the fund has steadily diminished. The annual accumulations have not been equal to the drafts upon the fund, and in the course of a few months the principal will be exhausted, and the policemen of the District of Columbia, who by long service and exposure must surrender baton and badge, will be without means of sheltering themselves and families in their infirm years.

It is to be hoped that this state of affairs may soon be obviated, and with such an end in view the department is now urging upon Congress the propriety of making an annual appropriation for the aid of such persons as may become dependent and worthy of pensions. It is proposed to make an estimate year by year for such an appropriation as may be necessary for this purpose. The law requiring that under certain circumstances a pension shall be provided already exists, and an appeal

will be presented to Congress to make the necessary annual provision to carry it into effect.

The pension roll at the present time includes the following names, opposite which will be found the amount of pension paid to each per month:

Gorman, John J	\$10	Clawson, J. M.....	\$50
Atchison, H. L.....	25	Arnold, J. E.....	50
Shelton, Joseph	50	Slack, Mary E.....	20
Greer, Lucinda H.....	25	Slack, J. H.....	10
Findley, John T.....	50	Slack, E. H.....	10
Skidmore, Mary A.....	20	Chamberlain, Laura E.....	20
Warwick, Clara V.....	10	Sebastian, Ann E.....	20
Crippen, Florence.....	20	Ohlsen, Nora.....	20
Reilly, Margret.....	10	Ohlsen, Hattie.....	10
Greene, Minnie B.....	10	Ohlsen, Peter.....	10
Harbin, Sarah.....	20	Bast, Mary.....	20
Tilling, Andrew.....	25	Bast, Irene H.....	10
Fitzgerald, T. D.....	50	Bast, C. L.....	10
Ferguson, Annie H.....	20	McHenry, Margaret.....	20
Collins, S. H.....	50	Guy, Mary L.....	25
Dubois, William.....	50	Guy, Mary N.....	10
Powell, Mary.....	10	Guy, John M.....	10
Moore, Ellen.....	20	Brosnan, Timothy.....	50
Gorman, Elizabeth.....	10	Gantz, William.....	30
Harper, J. G.....	30	Nicholson, Mary E.....	20
Jones, Sophia.....	20	Nicholson, Albert B.....	10
Coomes, Sarah A.....	30	Nicholson, Edgar P.....	10
Redway, Loretta.....	25	Raff, Henry.....	25
Harper, Elizabeth A.....	20	Milstead, Frances E.....	20
Warwick, L. K.....	10	Powell, Mary.....	20
Kearney, Harry.....	10	Scott, Mary M.....	20
Greene, Marion V.....	20	Prather, R. O.....	50
Bull, J. McL.....	50	Broderick, T. M.....	25
Kenner, Margaret A.....	20	Kearney, Pleasance.....	20
Larrabee, E. H.....	50	Treadwell, Helen L.....	20
Cunningham, William.....	25	Blaisdell, Mary E.....	20
Ferguson, Mark E.....	10	Blaisdell, S. F.....	3
Nokes, Mary J.....	20	Blaisdell, Ernestine M.....	4
Nokes, R. A.....	10	Blaisdell, J. W.....	5
Nokes, Ethel A.....	10	Blaisdell, Edna A.....	6
Constantine, J. H.....	10	Blaisdell, C. W.....	10
Constantine, Mary L.....	10	McNeal, Fanny.....	20

The doleful situation which stares in the face those entitled to relief caused by the constant shrinkage of the fund has necessitated energetic measures on the part of the custodians and the officers of the department.

The police pension fund has become a prominent feature in the police institutions throughout the United States. No city, in fact, which has a well-regulated police organization, is without a fund of some kind from which to provide for the relief of its sick or disabled policemen, or their widows and orphans. These funds are maintained in various ways, that of our own department, just now so sadly deficient financially, being very illiberally conducted when compared with others.

While the great city of New York has a much larger metropolitan police force than the District, at the same time it has made ample provision for the class of dependents referred to. On the 1st day of January, 1891, the cash on hand to the credit of the New York police pension fund was \$70,314.05. During the year following the balance was swelled by receipts amounting to \$416,913.94, derived as follows: Payments from members of the force for lost time, \$29,244.77; payments for time lost by sickness, \$74,576.32; fines imposed on members, \$18,330.61; unexpended balance of salaries of members of the force, \$34,992.78;

ball permits, \$6,405; pistol permits, \$1,415; excise moneys from the comptroller, \$234,277.50; fines imposed for selling oleomargarine, \$50; sale of abandoned property, \$1,528.07; unclaimed cash, \$347.49; certificates of inspection of steam boilers, \$12,766; donations, \$1,223.97; part of rewards, \$48; premium for horse-show exhibition, \$300; back account, \$75; interest, \$1,333.43. This amount, \$487,227.99, was disbursed as follows: One inspector, 16 captains, 58 sergeants, 9 roundsmen, 511 patrolmen, 25 doormen, 7 detectives, 2 surgeons, 350 widows, and 58 orphans; in all, 1,037 persons, at an annual expense of \$480,653.40.

In Brooklyn last year the fund amounted to \$157,304.43, with receipts as follows: Cash balance January 1, 1892, \$63,856.40; fines and time lost, \$3,868.77; 20 per cent of excise fees, \$78,590; interest, \$3,462.61; 50 per cent of dog tax, \$7,511.65; rewards, \$1,500. Disbursed for pensions, \$99,961.55, leaving a balance of \$57,342.88.

The Cincinnati police relief fund is made up of receipts as follows: Bonds, \$37,000; cash on hand, \$663.46; dues, \$2,852; fines, \$609.80; returned sick benefits, \$462; impounding, \$202; rewards, \$2; donations, \$1,551; sale of unclaimed property, \$370.36; sundries, \$2.90; coupons, bonds, and cash, \$15,000; tax on foreign insurance companies, \$14,028.77. The disbursements for the year 1891 amounted to \$23,016.18, of which were paid out, in sick benefits, \$5,591.25; death benefits, \$1,200; funeral expenses, \$284.10; secretary's salary, \$100; premiums, \$627.50; sundries, \$6; interest, \$207.33; bonds, \$15,000.

A measure authorizing the payment of these pensions from the District revenues would throw but half the burden on the General Government, the balance on the taxpayers of the District, and the receipts from police-court fines or the excise tax would be far more than sufficient any year to offset the expenditures.

COOPERATIVE RELIEF.

The following sums were contributed by members and ex-members of the department, upon an assessment of \$1 each, to the heirs of those who were members of the Cooperative Relief Association, which is in no wise subject to the regulations of the District government:

To whom paid.	Date.	Amount.
	1893.	
Heirs of Washington S. Hurley.....	July 5	\$521
Heirs of Stephen L. Kearney.....	July 27	515
Heirs of J. S. Stettinius.....	Oct. 5	529
Heirs of George W. Barkley.....	Dec. 15	582
	1894.	
Heirs of Franklin Treadwell.....	Feb. 10	523
Heirs of Joseph Smith.....	Feb. 10	523
Heirs of J. W. Blaisdell.....	Mar. 8	511
Heirs of G. R. Herrick.....	Mar. 10	514
Heirs of W. H. Mickle.....	Mar. 27	500
Heirs of Wm. Eser.....	Apr. 18	497
Heirs of J. W. Campbell.....	Apr. 26	499
Heirs of Joshua McNeal.....	June 19	499
Total.....		6,213

Table of arrests.

UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Offenses.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds taken.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sentence suspended.	Sent to Reform School.	Sent to Colored Orphan Asylum.	Sent to House of the Good Shepherd.	Sent to orphan asylum.	Delivered to U. S. marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to Board of Guardians.	Delivered to Humane Society.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.
Arson.....	18	1	1	1	8	7	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Affray	63	6	2	22	10	15	7	7	1	1	6	14	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault	48	9	13	44	14	13	13	6	3	1	6	5	12	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault, intent to kill	4	1	2	4	14	13	13	6	3	1	6	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Concealed weapons	8	1	3	13	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contempt of court	15	1	3	13	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years	2	1	3	13	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cruelty to animals	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disorderly conduct	609	74	193	490	243	213	2	5	1	1	123	19	59	10	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Destroying private property	63	1	40	24	15	5	1	1	1	1	4	19	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Destroying public property	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Embezzlement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fast driving	10	1	2	8	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fugitives—	19	1	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Justice.....	19	1	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orphan asylum	24	4	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parents	24	4	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reform School	8	2	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand larceny.....	8	2	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Housebreaking—	10	1	2	8	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Day.....	8	3	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Night.....	15	3	5	10	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intoxication and disorderly	6	3	5	9	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Incorrigibility	37	15	8	44	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	11	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Indecent exposure	9	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intoxication	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insanity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larceny from person	7	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious mischief	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Petit larceny	240	23	42	221	33	45	45	39	39	1	23	18	49	1	1	51	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
Profanity	17	8	13	12	9	7	7	2	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	25	263	2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Table of arrests—Continued.

UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offenses.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds taken.	Not-prosessed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sentence suspended.	Sent to Reform School.	Sent to Colored Orphan Asylum.	Sent to House of the Good Shepherd.	Sent to orphan asylum.	Delivered to U. S. marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to Board of Guardians.	Delivered to Humane Society.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Total.
Rape.....	1			1						1		1													1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1			1																					1
Suspicion.....	121	10	14	117				21			17	5	76			10						1		1	131
Trespass.....	37		25	12	15	4	3				3	6	6												37
Threats.....	2		1	1																					2
Vagrancy.....	94	25	12	107				45			14	7	22	4		19			1			3	4		119
Violation of—																									
Fish law.....	2		2								2														2
Humane law.....	2		2																			8			2
Health ordinances.....	2			2	2																				2
Police regulations.....	135	5	43	97	64	29		2			23	4	17										1		140
Policy law.....	2		1	1			1				1														2
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	105	2	48	59	43	19					20	6	12	5								2			107
Witnesses held for the United States.....	1			1									1												1
Total.....	1 754	206	519	1,441	468	289	86	74	49	11	260	142	372	25	12	117	2	1	1	1	1	30	8	2	1,960

Table of arrests—Continued.

UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offenses.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds taken.	Placed under bonds.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sent to insane asylum.	Sent to Reform School.	Sent to House of the Good Shepherd.	Sentence suspended.	Delivered to naval authorities.	Delivered to U. S. marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to Board of Guardians.	Delivered to Illinois authorities.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Delivered to New York authorities.	Delivered to Pennsylvania authorities.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Escaped.	Total.
Intoxication.....	106	9	53	62	59	72					5		1	115	4															115
Intoxication and disorderly.....	120	24	52	92	13	10	1				3		1	3					1											144
Indecent exposure.....	30	1	10	21										3																31
Indecent assault.....	3		1	2			1			1			1	1																3
Insanity.....	1	3		4										1		3														4
Incorrigibility.....	2	8	3	7							1			3	1		5													10
Keeping bawdy house.....		3	1	2					1		2																			3
Keeping disorderly house.....	1	1	1	1							1			1																2
Larceny from person.....	19	3	1	21					1	16			3	2																22
Larceny from United States.....	2		1	1			1		1																					2
Murder.....	2			2						1																				2
Mayhem.....	1			1						1																				1
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses.....	5	1	2	4			1			5																				6
Perjury.....		2		2											2															2
Passing counterfeit money.....	3		3							3																				3
Petit larceny.....	307	59	82	284	20		92		121	3	24		33	64	2		4		2											368
Petit larceny, second offense.....	2			2						2																				2
Profanity.....	144	66	44	166	76	103					5		9	15	1				1											210
Receiving stolen goods.....	6			6					2				1	2	1															6
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	2		2											2																2
Rape.....	4			4						4																				4
Suspicion.....	330	36	86	280		1		84	1		30		13	235			2													366
Threats.....	18	12	7	23					4	1	9		8	8																30
Trespass.....	28	2	5	25	8	10		6			2		1	3																30
Vagrancy.....	313	149	137	325	2	10		274			97		12	59	3		4						1							462
Violation of—																														
Building regulations.....	1			1	1																									1
Dog law.....	2			2									1	1																2
Fish law.....	2		2		1									1																2
Game law.....	1			1	1																									1
Hack law.....	7		3	4	4						1			2																7
Health ordinances.....	6		3	3	3	1					1			1																6
Postal law.....		1		1						1																				1

Table of arrests—Continued.

OVER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

Offenses.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds taken.	Placed under bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sent to Insane asylum.	Sent to Washington Asylum.	Sentence suspended.	Delivered to military authorities.	Delivered to naval authorities.	Delivered to U. S. marshal.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to police court authorities.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Delivered to Nebraska authorities.	Delivered to New York authorities.	Delivered to Ohio authorities.	Delivered to Pennsylvania authorities.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Total.		
Affray.....	301	45	167	179	187	48	9	17	23	58	3	1																		346		
Adultery.....	5		2	3	4	1																								5		
Arson.....	3	1	1	3								1		1	2	1														4		
Assault.....	684	120	326	478	222	167	75	31	108	189	7	2																		804		
Assault and battery.....	833	134	406	561	305	8153	86	37	118	224	30	1																		967		
Assault, intent to kill.....	53	3	22	34		1	2	3	13	4	10																			56		
Assaulting officer.....	25		19	6	10	7	5	1						1	1															25		
Abandoning infant.....		1		1									1																		1	
Abduction.....	1	1		2									1	1																	2	
Attempt at larceny.....	2		1	1			1						1																		2	
Attempt at rape.....	3		1	2						2					1																3	
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia.....	2		1	1																											2	
Bigamy.....	3			3						1				2																	3	
Cohabiting with female child under 16 years.....	5		3	2						1				2																	5	
Concealed weapons.....	153	4	62	95	9	119	153	25	13	33	3																			157		
Conspiracy.....	5		3	2						3			2																		5	
Contempt of court.....	147	29	74	102	39	11	9	4	13	94	1																				176	
Cruelty to animals.....	269	8	176	101	191	13	1	19	15	32	3							2													277	
Cruelty to children.....		1		1			1																								1	
Creating nuisance.....	9		8	1				2	2	3	2																				9	
Disorderly conduct.....	2,499	653	1,134	2,018	1,511	908	9	231	102	268	17	16																			3,152	
Desertion.....	4		2	2										1																	4	
Destroying private property.....	121	19	60	80	26	49	1	4	26	24	7	2																			140	
Destroying public property.....	12		8	4	7				2	3																					12	
Embezzlement.....	39		26	13	1		1	14	13	6	1	2																			39	
Enticing prostitution.....		6		6	1			2	1																						6	
Enticing female child to house of prostitution.....		1		1																											1	
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	2		2							1				1																	2	
Fast driving.....	108	1	74	35	85	7		3	6	5	3																				109	
Forgery.....	17		9	8						9		1	4	1	2																17	
Forcible entry.....				1							1																					1

[illegible]

Table of arrests—Continued.

OVER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offenses.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds taken.	Placed under bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	Sent to Insane asylum.	Sent to Washington Asylum.	Sentence suspended.	Delivered to military authorities.	Delivered to naval authorities.	Delivered to U. S. marshals.	Delivered to parents or friends.	Delivered to police court authorities.	Delivered to Maryland authorities.	Delivered to Nebraska authorities.	Delivered to New York authorities.	Delivered to Ohio authorities.	Delivered to Pennsylvania authorities.	Delivered to Virginia authorities.	Total.	
Violation of—																															
Dental law.....	2		2								2																				2
Fish law.....	15		14	1	2						6			5	2																15
Game law.....	2		2								2																				2
Hack law.....	70	2	33	39	36	2					3		18	12	1																72
Health ordinances.....	41	7	33	15	28	1		1			5		4	3	5			1													48
Humane law.....	2	1	3							1			1	1																	3
Pawnbrokers' law.....	2		2		2																										2
Pension law.....	1		1							1																					1
Plumbing regulations.....	9		8	1	1						2		5	1																	9
Police regulations.....	514	17	345	186	276	57		8			86		27	55	11			11													531
Policy law.....	79	13	12	80			7		29	1	10	1	12	17	15																92
Postal law.....	1		1							1																					1
Shipping law.....	1		1						1																						1
United States statutes.....	2		2				1						1																		2
Water law.....	15	1	10	6	11						1			3	1																16
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	650	31	465	216	240	80	2	1	1		62	10	174	85	18			7			1										681
Witnesses held for United States.....	80	40	71	49					1					117	2																120
Total	14,897	2,560	9,096	8,361	4,467	2,126	593	1,247	540	322	1,234	37	1,213	5,220	251	76	2	70	2	1	1	19	5	1	17	1	1	1	4		7 17,457

REPORT OF THE CHIEF, ALSO PROPERTY CLERK.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, several statements bearing upon the financial and property transactions of the police department during the fiscal year 1894, the operations of the office, in this particular, exceeding by \$15,000 those of last year.

In 1894 the items of account were:

Pay roll of department.....	\$499,618.74
Police court fines deposited.....	28,317.25
Emergency expenditures.....	4,851.50
Fines and rewards collected and deposited.....	1,329.20
Property clerk's sale.....	523.11
Collection and payments for uniforms.....	11,774.94
Charity disbursements.....	15,850.12
Verification of department expenses.....	19,447.44
Police Relief Association payments.....	6,212.00
Property to property clerk.....	44,399.34
Total.....	632,323.64

RELIEF OF THE POOR DISBURSEMENTS.

Great destitution and want prevailed throughout the District of Columbia during the year 1893-94, and especially marked was this condition in the winter season. The call of distress was heard on all sides, and at times so many were the appeals that not only was the clerical force of the department compelled to devote the greater part of its time to the work, but the entire police force was called into requisition to receive and dispense charity. Aid was granted or refused in each instance after investigation as to the worthiness of the applicant by some member of the department. Many friends of the police institution placed donations in the hands of its superintendent. These consisted of money, clothing, fuel, and provisions. When money was given, the superintendent noted the date and amount, and issued a deposit ticket to the chief clerk; the tickets running in series, and operating as a check in connection with the vouchers for expenditures, when finally presented to the superintendent for settlement and approval.

Supplies contributed were delivered at the several station houses and distributed by the lieutenants thereof. This was but the beginning of a work which enlisted the sympathy and support of all good citizens, and the confidence placed in the department was further evidenced after an organization of the Citizens' Central Relief Committee was effected. The committee, it will be remembered, was the outgrowth of a mass meeting called for the emergency, and its purposes were defined in brief as follows:

"The unusual destitution prevailing in the city, the great number out of employment exceeding anything known in the history of the District, and the suffering for common necessities of life among those who ordinarily are not in want, call upon those in whose homes the blessings of prosperity, of employment, and of steady income are enjoyed to make some sacrifice in the name of common humanity to relieve the distress of the less fortunate. Those who can give, however much or little, should give promptly, for the need is urgent. The money and supplies contributed will be applied under the direction of the Central Relief Committee to the relief of residents of the District who are in need and deserving of help."

The officers chosen were Col. John Tracy, chairman; James W. Somerville, secretary; Beriah Wilkins, treasurer, and Justice C. C. Cole, Mrs. J. W. Babson, John F. Cook, L. S. Emery, Lawrence Gardner, J. Harrison Johnson, Miss Harriet B. Loring, Theodore W. Noyes, John G. Slater, Dr. L. W. Ritchie, B. H. Warner, and Simon Wolf.

The committee invited to its support a number of willing hands, who made a canvass of the District for donations of all kinds. With that generosity which has always characterized the residents of this community in times of distress, a bountiful harvest was reaped. This office not only had its own donations and charges to receive and dispose of at that time, but it was selected by the committee as its principal channel for affording relief.

Funds payable to the order of the superintendent of police were placed to the credit of the chief clerk, with the deposit check already referred to, and payments made by check drawn by him in favor of the merchants from whom provisions and fuel were purchased. In each case the standing and worthiness of the applicant was looked into by the officer on whose beat he or she may have resided, and on his report the lieutenant of the precinct would base the allowance, giving orders upon merchants nearest the applicant's residence. These orders were filled for substantial only, receipted by the recipient, and forwarded by the creditor to the chief clerk as subvoucher for his account. All cases reported to the police by members of the relief committee, ministers, physicians to the poor, and citizens generally were promptly looked into, there being no delay in relieving the deserving. In some instances shoes were purchased, but none of the money appropriated by the committee was expended for rent. In rare instances, where persons were in danger of being evicted and put upon the street, rent was advanced from the department's funds, provided they would change their residence. This was done to avoid the payment of rent in arrears to landlords.

The needy embraced all classes, there being a greater number of white persons among them than ever before known. Discharged Government employes, mechanics out of work, laborers in search of employment, and those who are dependent at all times being included. Many widows and children and aged and infirm persons were compelled to make their wants known, despite their inclination to avoid it.

The work was conducted harmoniously, and the thanks of the department are due for courtesies received at the hands of the general public, the department officials, and particularly the chairman of the relief committee, Col. John Tracey, Secretary James W. Somerville, Treasurer Beriah Wilkins, Lawrence Gardner, and Miss Harriet Loring. The charity concert, under the able management of Dr. Frank Howe and others, was a most enjoyable and profitable success, which contributed to the grand result.

I submit herewith a full statement of all amounts received and disbursed, as approved by yourself:

Amounts received through relief committee.

Date.	Received from—	Amount.
1894.		
Jan. 13	Concert fund	\$3,000.00
Jan. 20	do	944.12
Jan. 31	Relief committee	1,500.00
Feb. 1	do	1,500.00
Feb. 6	do	1,000.00
Feb. 9	do	1,000.00
Feb. 28	do	1,400.00
Mar. 12	do	700.00
Mar. 20	do	500.00
Mar. 30	do	350.00
June 26	do	799.24
	Total	12,693.36

Amount expended by police department for relief of the poor during 1894.

JANUARY.

Precinct.	Expended.	Shoes.	Fuel orders.	Food orders.	Total.
1	\$253.50		61	70	131
2	988.60		369	382	751
3	864.00		198	315	513
4	723.00	3	179	263	445
5	1,002.00	2	284	391	677
6	483.75		228	206	434
7	900.00		224	289	513
8	794.50		209	247	456
9	727.00		203	241	444
Total	6,736.35	5	1,955	2,404	4,364

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Amount expended by police department for relief of the poor during 1894—Continued.

FEBRUARY.

Precinct.	Expended.	Shoes.	Fuel or- ders.	Food or- ders.	Total.
1.....	\$272.00	.....	58	80	138
2.....	415.15	.....	159	159	318
3.....	464.00	.....	105	177	282
4.....	479.13	1	124	132	257
5.....	410.25	1	114	175	290
6.....	443.18	1	112	195	308
7.....	476.50	.....	110	169	279
8.....	398.50	.....	113	114	227
9.....	432.00	.....	128	138	266
Total	3,790.71	3	1,023	1,339	2,365

MARCH 1 TO APRIL 17.

All precincts.....	\$927	1	179	390	570
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APRIL 17 TO AUGUST 15.*

All precincts.....	\$440	1	43	101	145
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* Carried up to date of printing.

SUMMARY.

To amount received from committee.....	\$12,693.36
By amount expended by police.....	11,894.06
To balance on hand.....	799.30
Orders for food.....	4,234
Orders for fuel.....	3,200
Orders for shoes.....	10
Total orders.....	7,444
Estimated number of persons relieved.....	37,220

Contributions to the major and superintendent.

To amount received.....	\$1,848.91
By amount expended.....	1,848.91
By provisions furnished in orders.....	146
By fuel furnished in orders.....	211
By rent furnished in orders.....	252
Total.....	609
Estimated number of persons relieved thereby.....	3,045

Centennial inaugural interest fund.

1893. June 1. To balance received from Commissioners District of Columbia.....	\$457.41
1894. Jan. 3. To draft credit superintendent police from Commissioners.....	475.00
Jan. 5. To draft credit superintendent police from Commissioners.....	525.00
Jan. 27. To draft credit superintendent police from Commissioners.....	1,032.99
Total.....	2,490.40
Aug. 17. By amount expended.....	2,107.15
To balance.....	383.25
By provisions furnished in orders.....	506
By fuel furnished in orders.....	301
By rent furnished in cash.....	122
Total.....	929
Estimated number of persons relieved thereby.....	4,645

SUMMARY OF ALL.

To amount received from all sources.....	\$17,032.57
By amount expended.....	15,850.12
Balance.....	1,182.45
Total number of persons relieved.....	4,910

Many who were known to the department as chronic dependents, and a few professional tramps, endeavored to take advantage of the charitable extensions being made. In some instances the latter came to Washington from Baltimore, Richmond, and neighboring villages, expecting to realize on the charity being bestowed. Some of them were sent to institutions, others afforded meals and told to leave the city, but generally turned down. This action being decisive, operated to dissuade further implorings from those sources, leaving the police the deserving classes only, to provide for.

In addition to the expenditures enumerated in the foregoing statement there were lots of provisions, fuel, and clothing sent from the relief committee depot to the several precincts and there distributed by the lieutenants.

In the first precinct clothing was given out in 9 cases.

In the second precinct groceries, flour, clothing, coal, and meat were distributed to 130 heads of families.

In the Third precinct 529 families were the recipients of coke, coal, clothing, and a large quantity of bread.

In the Fourth precinct, South Washington, 612 families received bread, provisions, meat, clothing, and fuel, and 270 families were the recipients of an eighth of a cord of wood each from J. Harrison Johnson.

In the Fifth precinct 99 families were provided with shoes and clothing.

In the Sixth precinct there was a large issue of provisions, the aggregate not being furnished.

In the Seventh precinct 130 families were furnished with clothing and 400 with provisions.

In the Eighth precinct 83 families received the clothing donated by the relief committee.

In the Ninth precinct 94 families were given the clothing sent there for those deserving.

Collection and deposit of moneys received from fines, rewards, and lost time, during the year.

1893.	
June 30. To balance uncollected	\$51. 89
1894.	
June 30. To time lost	20. 31
To rewards received	266. 00
To fines imposed	1, 325. 00
To property sale	523. 11
To donation to Lieut. Amiss	100. 00
To balance, police ball	62. 50
Total	<u>2, 351. 81</u>
1894.	
June 30. By cash, time collected	20. 31
By cash, fines	1, 029. 89
By cash, rewards	121. 50
By cash, property sale	523. 11
By cash, balance, police ball	62. 50
By cash, donation to Lieut. Amiss	100. 00
Total	<u>1, 857. 31</u>
1894.	
June 30. By fines remitted	\$125. 00
By part rewards to officers	144. 50
By balance due	225. 00
	<u>494. 50</u>
Total	<u>2, 351. 81</u>

DEPOSITED.

By cash to collector District of Columbia:

1893.	
August 16	\$54. 89
September 16	70. 00
October 16	45. 00
November 9	100. 00
December 14	144. 67

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1894.

January 11.....	\$523. 11
January 12.....	131. 50
February 8.....	100. 00
February 24.....	100. 00
March 1.....	120. 64
April 11.....	80. 00
May 14.....	95. 00
June 11.....	120. 00
June 16.....	62. 50
July 21.....	105. 00
	<hr/>
Error, deposited October 15, 1894.....	1, 852. 31
	5. 00
	<hr/>
	1, 857. 31

Estimated value of money and property returned, and the disposition of same, for the fiscal year 1894.

July.....	\$2, 460. 90
August.....	1, 732. 05
September.....	3, 905. 85
October.....	3, 411. 65
November.....	3, 758. 99
December.....	2, 769. 68
January.....	2, 295. 34
February.....	2, 507. 48
March.....	13, 779. 10
April.....	4, 144. 62
May.....	2, 108. 44
June.....	1, 525. 24

Total.....	44, 399. 34
Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership.....	\$38, 417. 47
Delivered to claimants on bond.....	3, 355. 65
Sold.....	90. 59
	<hr/>
	41, 863. 71

Estimated value of remainder..... 2, 535. 63

Statistics bearing upon the workings of the force will be found in the department's report.

Respectfully,

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Chief, also Property Clerk, Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent of Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE, SANITARY OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1894.

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to transmit for your consideration my annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894. While the exhibits do not show the number of applications made to this office for various kinds of aid, yet the figures will nevertheless demonstrate a marked increase in the work of the office, which, however, quite naturally comes with the growth in population. The past year has demonstrated more than ever the ubiquitous class of impostors and tramps who seize upon the most trivial pretexts to urge their flimsy claims, that would not even bear a partial investigation, endeavoring to obtain through this office the relief intended to be afforded only to the deserving poor, the sick, and the indigent who might otherwise become a charge upon this District. It is only by the most thorough investigation of each individual case that we can satisfactorily and legally establish any sort of a claim upon the police department for granting public

charity. I have found it quite a task at times to separate the worthy from the unworthy; indeed, it frequently occurs that it is a matter of conjecture as to this; yet I feel that I have successfully and legally disposed of every appeal for assistance brought to my attention, whether for hospital treatment or for transportation. In disposing of the many cases that have come to me during the year, I have studiously investigated each application, and, with your approval, have disposed of such in accordance with my judgment of the merits in each case.

TRANSPORTATION.

I have earnestly endeavored to exercise all proper discretion in the disposition of the large number of appeals for aid brought to the attention of this office, and which involve the expenditure of public funds. The latitude of the law, in its specifications of persons liable to become a charge upon this District, is such as to call for the most thorough investigation of every case, in order to establish, conclusively and legally, a claim for assistance. In discriminating between the legitimate applications for assistance and the large class of "pretenders" who seek this aid, I have at times experienced no little difficulty. This part of the work of the office constitutes no inconsiderable portion of its operations. While the primary object of the fund for transportation is to provide for the worthy and destitute, who are liable to become a charge upon this community, yet so inviting is its beneficence that it is sought to be used by many who are able to pay their way, as well as by the alleged tramp and the impostor. The requests made for assistance by unworthy persons have been more frequent during the past year than ever before, and to guard against this class requires the most thorough investigation and vigilant discrimination. Rather, however, than that every impecunious individual who arrives in this city should become a charge upon the community, it is best to send the worthy ones back to their homes, or as near thereto as possible, where, if they are unable to earn a support, the States in which they live will be required to bear the burden of their care. Many deserving persons have been tided over their misfortunes by this charity.

During the past year the number of persons furnished with transportation to their homes, or as near thereto as practicable, was 912, at an expenditure of \$1,986.37, as against 770 persons for the preceding year, at a cost of \$1,794.94, showing an increase of 142 persons and \$191.43 more than for the previous year. In addition to this there was paid the sum of \$44.43 for the transportation of police escort for 6 dangerous or insane persons to their homes or institutions from which they had escaped, while for the year prior the amount paid in like manner for 9 persons was \$76.01, a decrease of 3 persons and \$31.58. Thus showing that the total amount expended for transportation for the year just closed was \$2,030.80, while for the year prior the cost for the same purpose was \$1,870.95, being an increase of \$159.85.

There has been a notable increase in the number of persons furnished transportation, viz, 142. Judging from previous records of the department this increase is more than should be expected from the natural growth in population. The number of those transported embraces 217 persons who came here seeking private work, while for the year prior 96 persons were sent whence they came, who visited the National Capitol for the same purpose, being an increase of 121 unfortunate individuals who came here with the hope of securing employment, but meeting with disappointment, and becoming destitute and helpless, finally found their way to this office appealing for aid, and in many cases before granting the transportation it has been necessary to furnish the applicant with food. In the number provided with transportation we find 97 ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, who came here to prosecute their claims for pensions. I am pleased to note that this is a decrease of 48 for the previous year, and let us hope our advice to the old soldiers in past reports, as to the uselessness of their coming to this city with the hope of advancing their claims, will be heeded, and thus save themselves much suffering and often humiliation by continued disappointments and delays until they finally become objects of public charity.

I am also glad to say that the "crank" has grown beautifully less. Within the year 14 persons of this character were sent to their friends, being a decrease of 7 for the preceding year. I fear it would be indulging in too strong a hope to wish that this decrease might continue from time to time. This class of persons are the most troublesome of any that come to the attention of this office. Many peculiar notions infest their brains, and frequently they come from remote distances to obtain some individual right, of which each deems he has been unjustly deprived, or correct some great public wrong. I am unable to account for the large increase in transportation, without it can be attributed to the number of unemployed coming here seeking work. It is a known fact that each year brings its increase in this class of unfortunates who visit the seat of the National Government in the hope of successfully prosecuting some claim, real or otherwise, and who, by reasons of continued delays and disappointments, become financially stranded in our midst, and

are obliged to appeal for means to return to their homes, often quite remote. A great many cases of this kind have been disposed of after a full examination as to their condition and liability to become a charge upon the local government, and it is pleasing to note that the disposition of each case has met with your approbation.

The sum of \$4,000 has been usually appropriated for the purpose of transportation of paupers and prisoners.

I respectfully recommend an appropriation of the same amount for the next fiscal year, with the suggestion that the fund be specifically divided, so that in its application to this office it will read, "For the transportation of paupers, \$2,000."

THE HOSPITALS.

It will be observed that there has been a proportional increase in the number of persons sent to the various hospitals in the city, and in this, as well as every other charity, I have found it an important duty to guard against "pretenders" or outsiders, who frequently appeal for this aid. I have, however, failed to discover any case that has been illegally disposed of through false representation or otherwise. Quite a number of impostors have sought admission to the several hospitals through this office, but when required to undergo a medical examination to establish their claim to the charity, they invariably fail to return with the necessary certificate. There were sent to the various hospitals during the year 3,075 persons, while for the year previous 2,906 were similarly provided for, showing an increase of 169. While our neighboring States of Maryland and Virginia contribute largely to those sent to the hospitals, yet I am pleased to say that during the year just closed there was a marked decrease in those from the States mentioned. As shown by my last report the number of sick and indigent from the State of Virginia was 210, and from the State of Maryland 151, and for the year just closed we provided for 165 from the former State and 135 from the latter, a decrease of 45 from Virginia and 16 from Maryland.

While I fully realize that it would be inhuman to refuse hospital treatment to those who come or are sent here from the adjoining States for the purpose of being admitted to the District institutions, yet I must insist that it is manifestly unjust to the hospitals and taxpayers of this District to be required to bear the expense of those who should be provided for by their respective States.

It was with great satisfaction that I referred in previous reports to the proposed establishment in the District of an institution for the treatment of contagious diseases, and I had hoped ere this that such a hospital would have been built and fully equipped for the reception of those suffering from maladies of an infectious nature. The meeting of this long-felt want seems to have taken some definite shape, and it is to be regretted that the erection of a hospital of this character has necessarily been postponed. It seems to me that the need of such an institution is self-urgent. Permit me to renew my former recommendation, if possible with stronger emphasis, that pending the building of the proposed hospital an isolated ward be set apart in the several hospitals for the reception and treatment of contagious and dangerous diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. To set apart a ward so completely isolated from all others as to preclude the possibility of contagion (I am informed it is done in other cities) appears to me to be absolutely necessary and wholly practicable. Such a course should be pursued, at least until a satisfactory location for the proposed hospital can be found. It is gratifying to again note our continued pleasant personal and official relations with those in charge of the several hospitals. In no case, that I am aware of, has any patient of these institutions had cause for complaint. In many instances, upon my application, unusual accommodations have been granted in case of emergency. It is, therefore, a great satisfaction to record this condition of affairs, and the hospital officials for their prompt and courteous action are entitled to the thanks of this department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This branch of the service is an important one. The work continues to increase, and to satisfactorily discharge the duties requires constant attention, intelligence, neatness, and civility on the part of the employés. To speedily and safely remove the sick or injured to their homes or hospitals calls for prompt and careful action on the part of the drivers. There are at present one driver and two assistant drivers, who have faithfully performed all and even more than should be required of them. I earnestly repeat the proposition to increase the pay of these men to \$50 per month. I would also suggest that the word "assistant" be dropped and that they be known as "ambulance drivers," the same as the patrol drivers are designated. In reference to the increase of the pay of these employés I can not speak too highly of their faithfulness, promptness, and general efficiency. Their present compensation (\$40 and \$25 per month respectively) is far too small for the service rendered, as well as their

personal necessities. As in all other departments, the calls upon the ambulance service show a perceptible increase. The number of calls responded to during the past year was 2,337, being 129 more runs made than during the year previous. Of this number 191 are returned as having rendered no service. I am well aware that these mistakes can not be absolutely overcome, but I am convinced that if more care was exercised on the part of those calling for the ambulance the number of unnecessary runs would be considerably less and the service materially improved, as it has frequently occurred that while the ambulances were out on their unnecessary and fruitless missions emergency cases were required to wait or be removed in open patrol wagons, much to the discomfort and disadvantage of the injured. And may I not repeat my request made in former reports that physicians, officers, patrolmen, and others making calls for this service fully satisfy themselves of the need of the ambulance at the time?

THE INSANE.

The number of insane persons who were properly tried and admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year is 207, while the number provided for at the same institution last year was 174—an increase of 33. I am unable to say if this is more than a proportional increase, or can I undertake to discuss the various causes that bring these unfortunate persons to our attention. I am free to say, however, that subjects of insanity call for and receive our especial and considerate care. There are cases of temporary insanity that frequently come to my attention not subjects for the ordinary hospital, or would scarcely admit of their admission immediately to the Government Hospital for the Insane. There should be for such cases a place of detention other than the station house, and, if I may be permitted, I would respectfully renew my former recommendations that a suitable place be provided for such persons at the Washington Asylum. Experience has taught me that this is a very important recommendation and one that should meet with favorable consideration. Dr. W. W. Godding, the efficient Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, has greatly aided me in the discharge of this part of my work, and I desire to gratefully acknowledge my appreciation of his kindness and assistance.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

It has been acknowledged by some authorities that inebriety is a disease, physical as well as mental and moral. I am not prepared to say if this is true, but I am convinced that there should be in this District a hospital for inebriates, where the treatment for inebriety should be compulsory. Indeed, I believe an institution of this character would be in the interest of good government and moral progress. The evils existing in any community more than keep pace with its growth in population, and doubtless this city is no exception to this rule. Be this as it may, it is a well known fact that we have in our community, and perhaps always will have, those who have become morally, mentally, and physically, and financially wrecked by the excessive use of alcohol, and to give the pledge of total abstinence to such inveterate drunkards without specific instructions what to do next, and expect them to keep it, is to look for a stupendous effort which only the man of sound mental energy and bodily vigor can perform. A hospital for inebriates, properly equipped and conducted, would exert a kindly and restraining influence potent for good, and which would, I am sure, afford the most salutary results. I have known a number of cases of insanity that have come to my attention, and the victims are now confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane, that the cause of their mental trouble can be traced directly to alcohol. I therefore say it is my belief that the treatment of these victims of drink should be made compulsory and their care considered quite as important as the treatment of any disease.

In concluding this report I desire to express my grateful acknowledgements for your generous approval of my work, as well as your judicious counsel, in the discharge of my duties as sanitary officer. I also wish to express my appreciation of the kindness and assistance afforded me by the officers at headquarters, as well as the lieutenants of the several precincts, all of whom have cooperated with me on many occasions. I am also under obligations to the police surgeons and physicians to the poor for information and assistance. Thanks are also due to the managers of the various charitable institutions and homes for temporarily providing for unfortunate persons awaiting definite disposition.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRANK,
Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SERVICE.

Drivers	8
Ambulances	3
Horses	6

DISPOSITION OF SICK AND DESTITUTE PERSONS.

Sent to—	
Freedmen's Hospital	969
Washington Asylum Hospital	320
Providence Hospital	745
Garfield Hospital	108
Columbia Hospital	62
Homeopathic Hospital	51
Children's Hospital	52
Emergency Hospital	67
Government Hospital for the Insane	207
Almshouse	193
Home for Incurables	3
Temporary Soldiers' Home	2
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	11
Washington City Orphan Asylum	3
Colored Infant Asylum	2
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	1
House of the Good Shepherd	1
Newsboys' Home	2
Soldiers' Home	1
Sent to—	
St. Rose Industrial School	1
Central Dispensary	17
Night Lodging House	2
Removed—	
To depots from hospitals or homes	67
To their homes	158
Insane to station houses	6
Destitute to station houses	3
Intoxicated to station houses	7
Destitute from police court	4
To police court under arrest	1
Destitute to headquarters	1
Sick to station houses	2
Sick to criminal court	2
Insane to U. S. marshal's office	4
Dead bodies to—	
Morgue	42
Their homes	6
Miscellaneous runs where service—	
Was rendered	2, 106
Was not rendered	191

Ages of sick and destitute.

Color and sex.	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 21 years.	Between 21 and 35 years.	Between 35 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Between 50 and 60 years.	Between 60 and 70 years.	Between 70 and 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Total.
White:										
Males	20	105	395	90	230	217	199	82	17	1, 373
Females	8	51	140	42	66	61	42	44	8	462
Colored:										
Males	20	114	178	47	96	72	63	39	16	645
Females	13	166	199	43	51	52	33	27	11	595
Total	61	436	912	231	452	402	337	192	52	3, 075

NATIVITY.

Arabia	2	Norway	2
Austria	2	Nova Scotia	3
Canada	12	New Zealand	1
China	1	Poland	8
Denmark	4	Russia	22
England	46	Scotland	21
France	4	Switzerland	8
Germany	128	Sweden	7
Greece	1	Spain	1
Holland	5	United States (white)	1,289
Ireland	259	United States (colored)	1,239
Italy	5	Wales	2
India	1	West Indies	1
Montenegro	1		
		Total	3,075

CALLINGS OF THE SICK AND DESTITUTE.

Actor	1	Messengers	5
Apprentices	2	Molders	9
Agents	13	Machinists	22
Brush-maker	1	Newsboys	2
Boiler-makers	4	Nurses	5
Bartenders	9	None	570
Butchers	10	Potter	1
Brakemen	11	Paper-hanger	1
Bricklayers	16	Photographer	1
Bakers	16	Plate-printer	1
Barbers	19	Pressmen	2
Blacksmiths	27	Puddlers	2
Contractor	1	Pavers	3
Coppersmith	1	Physicians	4
Civil engineers	3	Policemen	5
Coach-makers	5	Prostitutes	8
Coopers	5	Plumbers	12
Cabinetmakers	5	Plasterers	13
Cutlers	6	Peddlers	14
Conductors	7	Painters	43
Cigar-makers	15	Printers	43
Cooks	19	Riggers	2
Carpenters	60	Reporters	3
Clerks	128	Steel-worker	1
Dyer	1	Steam-fitter	1
Drummers	2	Storekeeper	1
Draughtsmen	2	Slaters	2
Druggists	5	Stone masons	2
Drivers	45	Students	4
Electrician	1	Stonecutters	9
Engravers	2	Seamstresses	21
Engineers	11	Soldiers	10
Florists	3	Sailors	35
Firemen	14	Schoolboys	51
Farmers	33	Schoolgirls	18
Gardeners	6	Shoemakers	32
Harness-makers	4	Servants	475
Hostlers	5	Telegraph operators	2
Hucksters	5	Teachers	3
Housekeepers	262	Tailors	19
Laundryman	1	Tinners	21
Liveryman	1	Upholsterer	1
Lawyers	11	Unknown	1
Laborers	745	Veterinarian	1
Millwright	1	Watchmaker	1
Merchant	1	Watchmen	6
Minister	1	Weavers	6
Musicians	2	Waiters	28
Miners	2		
Milliners	3	Total	3,075

RESIDENCE OF SICK AND DESTITUTE.

Connecticut.....	1	Maine.....	3
District of Columbia.....	2, 349	New York.....	91
Delaware.....	7	New Jersey.....	13
Florida.....	2	North Carolina.....	17
Georgia.....	9	New Hampshire.....	1
Illinois.....	16	Nevada.....	1
Indiana.....	8	Ohio.....	19
Iowa.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	98
Indian Territory.....	1	Rhode Island.....	7
Kentucky.....	6	South Carolina.....	12
Kansas.....	3	Tennessee.....	2
Louisiana.....	7	Texas.....	2
Massachusetts.....	11	Virginia.....	165
Maryland.....	135	West Virginia.....	5
Missouri.....	5	Wisconsin.....	3
Michigan.....	4	Nonresident.....	53
Mississippi.....	2	Unknown.....	11
Montana.....	1		
Minnesota.....	3	Total.....	3, 075

TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED TO—

Ashland, Ky.....	2	Harrisburg, Pa.....	40
Altoona, Pa.....	4	Hagerstown, Md.....	6
Atlanta, Ga.....	1	Huntington, W. Va.....	1
Alliance, Ohio.....	2	Jersey City, N. J.....	1
Asbury Park, N. J.....	1	Johnson City, Tenn.....	1
Alderson, W. Va.....	5	Keedysville, Md.....	1
Aberdeen, Md.....	1	Knoxville, Md.....	1
Alexandria, Va.....	1	Keyser, W. Va.....	2
Allegheny, Pa.....	1	Louisville, Ky.....	3
Atlantic City, N. J.....	2	Lewiston Junction, Pa.....	1
Akron, Ohio.....	1	Linden, Va.....	1
Albany, N. Y.....	1	Louisa, Va.....	2
Brandy Station, Va.....	2	Lancaster, Pa.....	2
Baltimore, Md.....	226	Lock Haven, Pa.....	1
Bealeton, Va.....	1	Laurel, Md.....	1
Brunswick, Md.....	1	Lexington, Ky.....	1
Bacons Wharf, Md.....	2	Leesburg, Va.....	2
Barnesville, Md.....	3	Lynchburg, Va.....	25
Clifton Forge, Va.....	6	Marshall, Va.....	1
Cumberland, Md.....	20	Manassas, Va.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	8	Martinsburg, W. Va.....	2
Charleston, W. Va.....	2	New Castle, Pa.....	1
Charlestown, W. Va.....	1	Nomini, Va.....	1
Charlottesville, Va.....	14	Newberry, S. C.....	2
Culpeper, Va.....	2	Norfolk, Va.....	32
Cherry Run, W. Va.....	1	Nuttall, W. Va.....	5
Chester, Pa.....	3	New York, N. Y.....	96
Canandaigua, N. Y.....	2	Newark, N. J.....	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	Orange, Va.....	5
Chicago, Ill.....	5	Oakland, Md.....	1
Connellsville, Pa.....	1	Princeton, N. J.....	1
Casanova, Va.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	132
Danville, Va.....	8	Pittsburg, Pa.....	41
Durham, N. C.....	1	Purcellville, Va.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	1
Ellicott City, Md.....	1	Piedmont, W. Va.....	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	4	Phoenixville, Pa.....	1
Frederick, Md.....	4	Quantico, Va.....	3
Fortress Monroe, Va.....	25	Richmond, Va.....	54
Fredericksburg, Va.....	14	Romney, W. Va.....	1
Grafton, W. Va.....	2	Riverton, Va.....	1
Gordonsville, Va.....	2	Rapidan Station, Va.....	1
Greensboro, N. C.....	1	Sandusky, Ohio.....	1
Hunters, Va.....	1	Spartansburg, S. C.....	2
Harpers Ferry, W. Va.....	4	Sterling, Va.....	1
Hunton, W. Va.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2

TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED TO—continued.

Shamokin, Pa	1	Woodstock, Va	1
Trenton, N. J	3	Wheeling, W. Va	1
Toledo, Ohio	3	West Chester, Pa	1
Williamsport, Pa	5	Winchester, Ky	1
Wilmington, Del	9	York, Pa	4
Winchester, Va	2		
Warrenton, Va	3	Total	912

INDIGENTS, WHERE SENT AND WHY.

Residents sent to friends	79
Residents sent to places of employment	32
Ex-soldiers to Hampton Home	15
Ex-soldiers to friends seeking admission to homes	40
Ex-sailors to Naval Asylum	1
Looking for pensions, to friends	97
Looking for Government employment, to friends	52
"Cranks" to friends	14
Convalescents, to friends	83
Seeking private employment, to friends	217
Assisted on their way home	215
Sent home, discharged by Government	5
Sent to friends, suspicious characters	34
Sent home, looking for friends	28
Total	912

REPORT OF BOARD OF SURGEONS.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
BOARD OF SURGEONS,
Washington, July 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith the report of the board of surgeons to the police department of their work in the eleven months from August 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

This report does not include the services rendered in the fourth district from August 1 to November 1, 1893, the present surgeon to that district not having been appointed until November. Neither does it include numerous visits made to prisoners at the station houses, no record having been kept of such services.

Very respectfully,

CLIFTON MAYFIELD, M. D.,
Secretary.

Maj. WM. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

Officers sick from August 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	947
Visits made from August 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	4, 122
Office consultations held from August 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	2, 746
Total	6, 868

Meetings of board for examination of applicants for police force	11
Applicants examined	386
Percentage of applicants rejected	70.1
Cases of supposed insanity examined at station houses	77

Disposed of as follows:

Nonresidents, etc., committed to Hospital for Insane	20
Residents tried before jury and committed to Hospital for Insane	37
Discharged as sane, sent to almshouse hospital, or given into custody of friends	20

POLICE PATROL BOAT.

HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, showing the operations of the patrol steamer *Joe Blackburn*:

1893.

- July 1. Used the Fish Commission launch *Blue Wing* in patrolling the river, the *Joe Blackburn* being under repair.
- July 4. Removed two vessels from the Washington Channel.
- July 5. A citizen named Adolph Price reported missing, supposed to have been drowned.
- July 10. Removed sunken barge from the steamer *Macalester's* wharf.
- July 12. Martha Harris, colored, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer *W. W. Coit*, opposite the naval magazine.
- July 13. Dragged all day for the body of Martha Harris.
- July 14. Dragged all day for the body of Martha Harris and recovered same about 5 o'clock p. m.
- July 15. Patrolled the river; was notified of the drowning of Howard Quander, colored; dragged for body without success.
- July 16. Recovered the body of Howard Quander.
- July 16. John Hammock and Robert Byron were arrested and fined \$5 each for bathing in river during unlawful hours.
- July 23. Dragged for the body of Frank Neumeyer, who fell from a sloop and was drowned.
- July 24. Failed to find Frank Neumeyer's body to-day.
- July 25. Recovered the remains of young Neumeyer.
- July 29. Arrested Moses Winston for attempt at suicide by drowning.
- July 30. Arrested George Lawson for assault and carrying concealed weapons.
- Aug. 6. Removed two vessels from the Washington channel.
- Aug. 7. Placed Mary Williams and Rebecca Israel under arrest for disorderly conduct on steamer *Coit*.
- Aug. 10. Recovered stolen boat valued at \$10, the property of Ernest Tyrell.
- Aug. 14. Removed a vessel from the Washington channel.
- Aug. 15. Assisted U. S. inspector of steam vessels.
- Aug. 17. Compelled six vessels to move out of the Washington channel.
- Aug. 18. Discovered a gill net being fished in violation of law, and confiscated same.
- Aug. 20. Two fyke nets were removed from the river for unlawful fishing.
- Aug. 21. John McKee was arrested for violating fish law and his nets confiscated.
- Aug. 29. With inspectors from the Health Office, we went to River View to intercept the lumber-laden schooner *Oliver Booth*, from Florida for this port, supposed to be infected with yellow fever.
- Aug. 30. Recovered the body of an unknown colored man who was drowned in the basin near the Washington Monument.
- Aug. 31. Went to River View to keep lookout for the schooner *Oliver Booth*.
- Sept. 7. Remained at River View from the 1st instant on the watch for schooner *Booth*.
- Sept. 8. It being rumored that the schooner *Booth* had been wrecked on the coast, the health officer closed the quarantine station.
- Sept. 9. Patrolled the river and kept the regatta course clear of boats during the afternoon.
- Sept. 12. Removed a vessel from the Washington Channel.
- Sept. 18. Ordered the moving of a vessel from the Washington Channel.
- Sept. 19. Measured depth of water near the bridges in Anacostia River.
- Sept. 25. Steamer *Blackburn* being repaired.
On the 26th, 27th, and 28th instants patrolled the river in a bateau.
- Sept. 29. Steamer *Blackburn* in commission.
- Sept. 30. Removed two vessels from Washington Channel.
- Oct. 2. Two vessels ordered out of the Washington Channel.
- Oct. 7. H. B. Jackson committed suicide by jumping from the ferry steamer *Columbia*; body not recovered.
- Oct. 8. Dragged for and recovered the remains of young Jackson about 5:45 p. m.
- Oct. 11. The Washington Channel cleared of two vessels obstructing same.
- Oct. 13. The harbor crew were actively engaged during the entire night saving from destruction during the gale the steamer *Petrel*, of the Fish Commission, and the tug *Fannie Gilbert*.

- Oct. 14. Two vessels removed from the Washington Channel.
 - Oct. 17. Two vessels obstructing the channel compelled to move.
 - Oct. 25. Recovered a boat valued at \$10, the property belonging to T. Ritter.
 - Nov. 1. Removed a sunken scow from the James Creek Canal.
 - Nov. 3. Steamer *Ella* was burned, and sunk shortly afterwards in the Washington Channel.
 - Nov. 4. One vessel removed from the Washington Channel.
 - Nov. 5. The steamer *W. W. Coit*, valued at about \$20,000, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this a. m.
 - Nov. 6. Removed two vessels from the Washington Channel.
 - Nov. 7. Two vessels removed from the Washington Channel.
 - Nov. 8. Two vessels obstructing the Washington Channel removed therefrom.
 - Nov. 12. Ordered the removal of three vessels from the Washington Channel.
 - Nov. 14. One vessel in the Washington Channel compelled to move.
 - Nov. 15. Two vessels obstructing navigation ordered to shift positions.
 - Nov. 18. Capt. Rainier reports the theft of a \$20-boat from his boathouse.
 - Nov. 19. Moved a sailing vessel out of the path of steamers.
 - Nov. 19. Recovered and returned the boat stolen from Capt. Rainier.
 - Nov. 21. A vessel moved from the Washington Channel.
 - Nov. 22. Removed from the Washington Channel two vessels.
 - Nov. 24. Two sailing vessels ordered out of the Washington Channel.
 - Nov. 24. Reported stolen by Capt. James Dingil, a skiff valued at \$20. Recovered and delivered to owner.
 - Nov. 25. Picked up adrift one of the lifeboats belonging to the burned steamer *Coit*, valued at \$40.
 - Nov. 27. Assisted in raising the hull of the burned steamer *Ella*.
 - Nov. 28. Still engaged on the hull of the *Ella*.
 - Nov. 29. Recovered the remains of an unknown colored man from the Anacostia River, foot of Third street southeast.
 - Nov. 29. Found adrift a yawl from the burned steamer *Ella*, valued at \$30.
 - Dec. 1. Cleared the Washington Channel of one vessel.
 - Dec. 2. Instructed to proceed to G street wharf and remove pile of wood deposited there by direction of J. M. Dove.
 - Dec. 4. Removed a vessel from the Washington Channel.
 - Dec. 5. Ordered removal of one vessel in Washington Channel.
 - Dec. 6. A vessel obstructing the Washington Channel compelled to move.
 - Dec. 7. Superintended the removal of trees obstructing James Creek Canal.
 - Dec. 8. Removed three vessels from the Washington Channel.
 - Dec. 10. One vessel in the Washington Channel removed.
 - Dec. 14. Discovered and picked up adrift one canvas canoe, valued at \$3.
 - Dec. 16. Compelled two vessels to move out of the way of navigation.
 - Dec. 19. Washington Channel obstructed by a vessel, which was removed.
 - Dec. 25. Two men arrested for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons.
 - Dec. 27. Removed a vessel from the Washington Channel.
 - Dec. 30. The Washington Channel cleared of two obstructing vessels.
- 1894.
- Jan. 2. By order of the Engineer Commissioner: Notified Washington Gaslight Company to remove fence foot of H street NW.; J. Maury Dove to vacate Twenty-seventh street NW.; John Cumberland to remove boathouse from foot of Twenty-seventh street NW.; John Maddon, president Analostan Boat Club, to remove boathouse; H. L. Crawford to remove buildings from New Hampshire avenue NW., and A. L. Barbour and Littlefield & Alvord to remove goods from Water street NW.
 - Jan. 4. Arrested George Miller and Robert Byron, charged with disorderly conduct.
 - Jan. 6. Arrested on suspicion William H. Johnson, and for the detective office James Richards.
 - Jan. 10. Arrested Andrew Gettings, Albert Flemming, and George May, all white, charged with the larceny of 2 shotguns from the tug *Fannie Gilbert*.
 - Jan. 11. Three vessels removed from the Washington Channel.
 - Jan. 14. Moved one vessel from the Washington Channel.
 - Jan. 15. Arrested John Norman, charged with larceny.
 - Jan. 17. Harbor master and Private Dean at police court as witnesses.
 - Jan. 18. Ordered removal of 3 vessels from the navigable channel.
 - Jan. 20. Harbor master pursued, without success, Joseph Grinder, charged with an attempt to kill an officer.
 - Jan. 22. Arrested William Booker, who was convicted and fined \$10 for disorderly conduct.
 - Jan. 23. Ordered 4 vessels to change berths at the oyster wharf.
 - Jan. 25. Five vessels at oyster wharf compelled to change position.

- Jan. 25. Removed 6 vessels from vicinity of oyster wharf.
- Jan. 26. W. A. Cumberland reports the disappearance of a skiff owned by him, valued at \$20.
- Jan. 27. Harbor master and Private Dean witnesses at police court, case of James Richardson.
- Jan. 30. Joseph Grinder arrested and fined \$150 for trying to shoot Private Baur.
- Jan. 30. Miss Elizabeth Bailey committed suicide by jumping from ferry steamer *Columbia* about 5:15 o'clock this p. m.
- Jan. 31. Failed to recover Miss Bailey's body after dragging for it all day.
- Feb. 1. Obligated to discontinue search for Miss Bailey's body owing to high wind.
- Feb. 2. Miss Bailey's remains were secured at 11:15 a. m. and delivered to William Lee, undertaker.
- Feb. 6. Recovered the body of an unknown colored man at 11:15 a. m. and delivered it to the morgue.
- Feb. 10. Cleared the Washington Channel of one vessel.
- Feb. 13. Private Lewis witness in policy case at police court yesterday and to-day.
- Feb. 15. Compelled 5 vessels to vacate their berths at the oyster wharf.
- Feb. 16. Removed 5 vessels from oyster wharf.
- Feb. 17. Harbor master at police court, case of James Richardson, which went to the grand jury.
- Feb. 19. Ordered the removal of 14 oyster boats from the wharf.
- Feb. 19. Capt. William Regan reports the loss of two side lights from his tugboat. Recovered lanterns, arrested and convicted George Regan of the larceny.
- Feb. 22. On demand of Maj. Charles E. B. Davis, the lifeboat from burned steamer *W. W. Coit* was delivered to him.
- Feb. 27. Cleared the Washington Channel of an obstructing vessel.
- Mar. 2. Towed Fish Commission launch to the navy-yard.
- Mar. 5. Ordered 4 vessels from oyster wharf.
- Mar. 6. Health officer, District of Columbia, used patrol steamer in inspecting shores of the Potomac as far as Broad Creek.
- Mar. 10. Pinarmio Gioaganretti committed suicide by leaping into the Potomac from the Aqueduct bridge.
- Mar. 17. Compelled two vessels vacate the Washington Channel.
- Mar. 29. Removed two vessels from oyster wharf.
- Mar. 31. Aided the chief clerk of the department in destroying a quantity of confiscated weapons.
- Mar. 31. The night consumed in hunting for violators of the fish law.
- Apr. 13. Recovered the body, J. D. Parker who met death by accidental drowning.
- Apr. 18. Removed five vessels from the Washington Channel.
- Apr. 19. Compelled ten vessels shift positions in the Washington Channel.
- Apr. 20. Ordered two vessels vacate the garbage wharf.
- Apr. 22. Arrested three men for disorderly conduct on board a vessel.
- Apr. 24. Carried inspectors from health office to view Patrick Mann's bone-boiling establishment.
- Apr. 30. Recovered the body of John Pearson, accidentally drowned.
- May 5. Found body of dead baby in Georgetown Channel.
- May 5. Recovered the body of a drowned boy and turned same over to his parents.
- May 8. Recovered and delivered to the morgue the body of Charles F. Bradley, drowned from a schooner.
- May 8. Arrested two disorderly characters, who were fined \$5 each.
- May 11. William Weisler, a "Coxeyite", was drowned. Body recovered and turned over to morgue.
- May 20. Moved four vessels from the Washington Channel.
- June 1. Removed a vessel from the Independent Ice Company's wharf.
- June 1. William Hoffman, a disorderly character, was arrested and fined \$5.
- June 2. Health department used boat in looking after disposition of garbage.
- June 2. Arrested William Stevenson on the charge of drunkenness.
- June 5. For illegal fishing George Shafer and William McCauley were arrested, and in addition to a fine of \$10 their boats and nets were confiscated.
- June 10. William Jones was drowned near bathing beach. Recovered body and sent it to the morgue.
- June 14. Arrested seven men for unlawful fishing.
- June 18. Three vessels removed from the Washington Channel.
- June 19. Ordered three vessels move from center of Washington Channel.
- June 21. On the charge of drunkenness, Charles Foster was arrested.
- June 28. Assisted Messrs. Cooper and White in the inspection of steam vessels.
- June 28. Removed three barges from Georgetown Channel.
- June 28. Recovered the remains of Abraham Briscoe, accidentally drowned, and turned them over to the morgue.

June 29. Thomas Jones rescued from drowning by Deck Hand Ferguson.

June 30. Disposed of, at auction 6 gill and 2 fyke nets and 1 bateau, confiscated effects of illegal fishermen.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

Maj. WILLIAM G. MOORE,
Superintendent of Police.

AGENTS OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE, *July 1, 1894.*

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith my annual report as agent for the Humane Society for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

In this connection it may be well to state that the duties of the office I occupy vary little from year to year. My time, however, when not occupied by legitimate work for the Humane Society is largely consumed in giving beneficial advice to those afflicted with trouble of a domestic nature.

In my last report to you I urged the passage of some law punishing bastardy and also a law requiring parents or guardians to send children under their supervision to school for six months in each year.

With reference to the first of these suggestions, any individual having the interests of illegitimate children at heart can readily see the importance and necessity of affording all the protection to this, as a rule, most helpless class of mortals. I can offer no better solution of the problem than to require the male parent to provide a certain amount, to be expended by some properly constituted board in maintaining the child or children until the age of 16 is reached, whereupon the responsibility may cease.

This law should be framed so that the evidence of the mother would be sufficient to compel support by the father.

The large saving of human life would amply compensate all persons aiding in the passage of such legislation as would remedy or abate this terrible evil.

In relation to the nonsupport of children or wards by parents or guardians, it certainly seems that a remedy should be provided, far-reaching in its nature, for these offenders.

As mentioned in a former report, a regulation governing the class above described is in effect in the States of New York and Massachusetts, and I have been reliably informed that the results are gratifying in the highest sense of the term.

Many States require minors to attend school for a specified time each year, but there is no system of compulsory education in force at the capital, strange as it may seem. This is altogether wrong, for, as experience shows, there is nothing so conducive to the production of criminals as lack of knowledge.

The beneficial influences of such institutions as the House of the Good Shepherd and House of Mercy are frequently of little consequence, owing to the fact that respectable parents control the stay of their daughters in the places above mentioned.

If it becomes necessary to restrain wayward females it should be compulsory on the part of parents or guardians to permit them to be detained during minority, or such length of time as may be agreed upon at the time of commitment.

The Reform School for Girls has been completed within the year just closed. This institution, doubtless, will in part fill a long-felt want, but I regret that the building is far too small to provide for the number of girls needing reformation.

I have learned that the above-named school is very much overcrowded already.

In addition to the cases disposed of, as furnished by the statistical table accompanying this communication, I petitioned the orphan's court and was appointed guardian to 13 white orphan boys, whom I shipped as apprentices in the U. S. Navy.

I also received from the same source the appointment of a guardian for 2 children in the Industrial Home School.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for your kindly aid and advice; also the officials of the many institutions with whom I have acted in matters pertaining to the society with which I am associated.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

S. WILSON,
Agent Humane Society.

Maj. WILLIAM G. MOORE,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 353

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Number of cases investigated	302
Number of persons prosecuted	7
Number of persons fined	1
Number of persons sent to jail	2
Number of cases nolle prosequi entered	4
Amicably adjusted	295
Total	302

	White.		Colored.		Total white.	Total colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Abandoned infants sent to St. Ann's Infant Asylum				1		1	1
Children taken from parent or guardian and committed to Board of Children's Guardians by order of police court....	14	10	23	12	24	35	59
Total	14	10	23	13	24	36	60
Children taken from parent or guardian by society's agent							103
Number of children committed to—							
Church Orphanage	4	2			6		6
House of the Good Shepherd		10			10		10
House of Mercy		5			5		5
Girls' Reform School				1		1	1
Industrial Home School	8	3			11		11
House Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md. Reform School	3			8	3	8	8
St. Ann's Infant Asylum	5	7		2	12	2	14
Newsboys' Home	6		2	1	6	3	9
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum		2			2		2
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	2				2		2
Washington Asylum	1				1		1
Washington City Orphan Asylum ..	9	6			15		15
Washington Hospital for Foundlings		2			2		2
Young Woman's Christian Home		1			1		1
Other homes		1	3	3	1	6	7
Christ Church Orphanage, Baltimore, Md.		2			2		2
Colored Infant Asylum			3	1		4	4
Total	38	41	8	16	79	24	103

HACK INSPECTOR.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 1, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the hackney service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Vehicles licensed	537
Vehicles inspected	534
Vehicles rejected	19
Vehicles reinspected and passed	17
Licenses transferred	13
Articles found in vehicles, reported, and returned to owners by drivers	47
Articles reported lost by passengers and recovered	29
Cases tried at police court	91
Cases amicably adjusted	23
Number of hack stands in the city	30
Number of visits to the various stands	411
Number of cases for charging excessive rates	7

The diminution in the number of licenses issued this year as compared with last year is explained by the absence of unusual public demonstrations in the city during the year. It is also noticeable that the number of violations of the hacklaws have been proportionately less.

You will observe that the number of vehicles rejected is greater than for a number of years past. This is owing to the hard times. There are still a few of them which are not in appearance all that I would have them; but, as I have stated in a former report, "that part regulates itself, as the finest appearing vehicles are always selected by patrons, and the owners quickly realize the fact." If a vehicle is substantial and safe, I can not under the law condemn it by reason of its outside appearance. On the other hand, outside appearances seemingly favorable may sometimes deceive.

There are few cities where so great a proportion of hackmen or drivers own their outfits, and where each one so feels the responsibility resting upon him.

During the year there was not one complaint which has not been satisfactorily adjusted, and this is the outcome of an excellent police system, whereby one department assists another; and I must in all candor say that your officers have nobly assisted me in every instance when required.

There were three new hack stands established during the year, namely:

One on the north side of Florida avenue, at intersection of H street NE., for 6 vehicles.

One on south side of B street, extending westwardly from Fifteenth street NW., for 8 vehicles.

One on the north side of B street, extending eastwardly from Eleventh street SW., for 8 vehicles.

These stands are a great convenience to the public, the last two being close to the Smithsonian Institution and to the Washington Monument.

In concluding this my third annual report permit me, sir, to tender to you and to all those members of your department, with whom I have been brought into official communication, my thanks for the cordial and useful cooperation which has always been tendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL A. GROFF,
Hack Inspector, District of Columbia.

Maj. WILLIAM G. MOORE,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TELEGRAPH AND
TELEPHONE SERVICE.OFFICE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1894.

SIRS: In presenting the thirtieth annual report of the telegraph and telephone service of the District of Columbia, covering the operations in detail of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, together with estimates (heretofore submitted) of the several sums required for the support of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, I have the honor to invite your attention to the urgent necessity for the more liberal appropriations recommended for next year. In the estimates submitted a year ago for the expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the sum of \$10,000 was recommended for special repairs, in addition to a like sum for current or running expenses of the department, exclusive of salaries.

The sum recommended for special repairs was and is necessary for the purpose of renewing as much as possible of the old rusty iron wire of the fire-alarm telegraph which has been in use nineteen years, and also for putting up new poles in place of the numerous decayed ones then in existence. The item mentioned was not, however, included in the appropriations made for the present fiscal year, and hence the necessity for referring to it at this time. It is true that during the year just closed a considerable number of old poles were taken down and new ones erected, thus improving the lines materially, but there is yet much need for many repairs. Much of the old wire ought to be taken down and new copper wire put up in its place. Many decayed poles will have to be replaced with new ones, and hence the \$15,000 recommended for general expenses, which includes repairs, is as low as it can safely be made.

I am not unmindful of the fact that for several years past, when extensive repairs have been recommended, the suggestion has been interposed that the entire wire system must soon be put underground, and hence it would be a waste of money to enter upon what would otherwise be a good scheme of improvement. I too have, to a limited extent, entertained the same view of the case; but the condition of the lines is such that considerable sums of money must be expended from year to year to keep the circuits in working order, even though an early effort should be made to put the wires underground.

For several years I have been an advocate of the feasibility of putting all municipal wires for telegraph and telephone purposes underground, within city limits. I have also urged, from time to time, in both annual and special reports, the necessity of greatly enlarging the fire-alarm telegraph so as to more fully protect both city and suburban property; and while it is true that I submit no estimate for such general enlargement for the ensuing year, it is only because I think that when such an enlargement of the plant is undertaken it should be made through an underground system of wires within city limits,

which would, of course, involve a large expenditure of money, and as there is no data as yet in sight upon which even an approximate estimate could be made of the cost, it does not appear necessary to do more at this time than call your attention to the fact that our fire-alarm telegraph covers only a portion of the city, and none of the many suburban localities. The several suburban extensions recommended in this report, and for which an appropriation is asked, can, if granted, be made a part and parcel of any new and extensive enlargement of the plant in the future; and for that reason, as well as for urgent present need, the appropriation ought to be made as soon as possible.

ESTIMATES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

To meet the expenses of the telegraph and telephone service of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, I respectfully submit the following estimates:

Salaries:

One superintendent	\$1,600
One electrician	1,200
Three telegraph operators, at \$1,000 each	3,000
Three telephone operators, at \$720 each	2,160
Two repairmen, at \$720 each	1,440
One expert repairman	960
Two laborers, at \$400 each	800
Total	11,160

Supplies of all kinds:

Batteries, supplies, purchase and rent of telephones, and general expenses of all kinds, including ordinary repairs	15,000
Extension of fire-alarm telegraph in city and to suburbs	10,000
Special repairs and renewal of police patrol system	5,000
Office rent, including light, heat, and janitor service	450
Total	30,450

RECAPITULATION.

Supplies, extension, repairs, and office rent	\$30,450
Salaries	11,160
Total for all purposes	41,610

In the estimates for salaries, it will be observed that a slight increase is recommended for each of the 3 telephone operators. I so recommend, because I honestly think it ought to be made. These young men have to work both day and night every day in the year, and earn all—even more—than I have asked for them.

The item for general expenses I estimate much higher than the same item for this year for two reasons: One reason is that the lines are constantly depreciating from age, and therefore require greater outlays each succeeding year for repairs. The second reason is that in consequence of the expiration of patents covering telephone instruments it will no doubt become advisable to provide that telephones may be purchased rather than rented. To purchase would undoubtedly cost more for that given year than to continue renting; but the purchasing would in the long run be so much better. I think it a full justification for so recommending. Therefore the amount named is not excessive, and ought to be provided. The sum named for extension of the fire-alarm telegraph to suburbs and within city limits I so recommend not only from my own knowledge of the urgent necessity, but

upon the fact that citizens of Anacostia, Eckington, Mount Pleasant, Le Droit Park, Trinidad, and Twining City have each urgently petitioned for the erection of fire-alarm boxes. These citizens say that as they are taxpayers they contribute their share toward paying the expenses of the fire telegraph and fire department, and hence are entitled to the protection of both. A recent destructive fire in Eckington emphasizes the force of their argument, and fully justifies their urgent appeal for protection. In my recommendations for suburban extension last year I said:

The destructive fire which occurred on the 23d instant at the Reform School for Boys furnishes a pleading and convincing argument in favor of providing better facilities throughout the entire suburban settlements for transmitting alarms of fire to the fire department.

The suburban localities most in need of protection of the fire-alarm telegraph are: Anacostia and St. Elizabeth Asylum; a subdivision just outside of the city to the northeast, with extension to the Reform School for Boys; Le Droit Park, with extension to Howard University; all that portion of the country north of Washington from Seventh to Twenty-first streets, as far north as the extreme limits of Mount Pleasant; Georgetown Heights, with extension to Tennallytown; Brightwood and Takoma Park; Brookland, the Catholic University, Soldiers' Home, and Ivy City.

The appropriation bill for the present year provides for a new fire company for Mount Pleasant and another to be located in northeast Washington, but makes no provision for connecting them, or either of them, with the fire-alarm telegraph. Each of the suburban places enumerated ought to be provided with a reasonable number of fire-alarm boxes. The two new fire companies when established must of necessity be connected with the fire-alarm system, and to do this and supply the suburban villages with even a meager number of alarm boxes would fully exhaust the \$10,000 recommended for fire-alarm extension.

The sum named for special repairs and renewal of the police patrol system will be needed. Much of the electro-mechanical portions of the system, while in fairly good condition now, will require extensive repairs, and in some cases renewal, by the time the appropriation for which this estimate is made can become available. These instruments are kept at work all the time, day and night; and to be useful must be kept in good repair. Considering the great number of instruments that will require repairing, the estimate is low.

TELEPHONE MESSAGES SENT AND RECEIVED AND RECORDED AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

There were sent and received on official business during the fiscal year 125,710 messages, which were recorded in the department books monthly, as follows:

July	8,705	February	12,274
August	10,267	March	11,629
September	8,978	April	10,809
October	10,458	May	9,689
November	8,748	June	10,326
December	11,277		
January	12,550	Total	125,710

In addition to the recorded messages, thousands of communications pass over the wires from and to the central office every week.

ALARMS FOR FIRE DURING THE YEAR.

There were 555 alarms for fire during the year. Of this number 250 came direct from the boxes, 2 of which were general alarms, 7 second alarms, and 1 special alarm. There were 305 local alarms recorded

and transmitted by telephone, making a total of 555 alarms for fire, an increase over previous year of 28 alarms.

The alarms occurred monthly, as follows:

	Regular.	Local.	General.	Second.	Special.
July	23	24			
August	24	24		1	
September	12	19			1
October	14	31			
November	21	27			
December	28	43	1	2	
January	21	31		1	
February	10	19		1	
March	30	21		1	
April	19	26			
May	15	20	1	1	
June	23	20			
Total	240	305	2	7	1

There was one alarm from each of the following boxes: 14, 15, 121, 136, 143, 148, 154, 24, 27, 213, 219, 239, 246, 249, 32, 35, 37, 327, 47, 425, 427, 428, 52, 53, 57, 513, 524, 531, 532, 534, 62, 612, 625, 628, 721, and 735; two each from 13, 16, 19, 123, 127, 153, 23, 26, 218, 247, 253, 324, 328, 431, 432, 58, 514, 518, 631, 72, and 73; three each from 125, 137, 21, 25, 215, 241, 254, 31, 38, 39, 319, 43, 54, 516, 68, and 71; four each from 17, 124, 129, 142, 212, 245, 312, 413, 423, 67, and 731; five each from 12, 132, 135, 146, 216, 45, 415, 416, and 634; six from 131, and eight from 214 and 426.

In response to alarms during the year, a portion of the department was absent from quarters 446 hours and 50 minutes (allowing 8 hours for a day's work, 55 days 6 hours and 50 minutes) per month, as follows:

	Hrs. Min.		Hrs. Min.
July	31 19	January	35 44
August	44 33	February	28 9
September	20 40	March	46 12
October	33 52	April	29 17
November	33 19	May	24 37
December	76 6	June	43 2

BETWEEN WHAT HOURS THE ALARMS WERE GIVEN.

	Alarms.
Between midnight and 6 o'clock a. m.	92
Between 6 a. m. and 12 o'clock m.	120
Between 12 o'clock m. and 6 p. m.	172
Between 6 p. m. and midnight	171

PATROL SERVICE.

The patrol telegraph and telephone service covering the city portions of the 9 police precincts has 126 street stations, from which reports are made hourly, or oftener, by each officer on patrol duty to his respective precinct station, day or night. The First precinct has 13 street stations; the Second, 16; the Third, 16; the Fourth, 16; the Fifth, 14; the Sixth, 13; the Seventh, 14; the Eighth, 10; the Ninth, 14; total, 126 street stations, from which reports are regularly made and assistance called for when needed both by officers and citizens.

POLICE TELEPHONE REPORTING STATIONS.

The substation at Anacostia has a telephone connected with the Fifth precinct station house. Tennallytown substation has connection

with the Seventh (Georgetown) precinct station house. In the Eighth precinct there are 5 telephone reporting stations in the county, all connected with the station house on U street between Ninth and Tenth streets NW. These reporting stations are located one each at Brookland, Takoma Park, Brightwood, Seventh street and Rock Creek Church road crossing, and Mount Pleasant. These reporting stations are a great convenience to the officers doing patrol duty in the county, but their usefulness might be increased by adding the telegraph, making it a part and parcel of the regular patrol service. Additional patrol boxes are needed in the Second, Fourth, and Ninth precincts, and ought to be provided for as soon as possible. In the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth precincts large extensions of the regular patrol telegraph should be made outside the city limits, so that all officers doing duty out of the city could make frequent reports or call for assistance when needed. This is becoming especially important with the introduction of electric railroads in every direction.

NEW FURNITURE MUCH NEEDED.

The furniture in connection with the patrol system in several of the precincts, especially at the first, fourth, sixth, and ninth, ought to be renewed, for the reason that it is very primitive in style, too cheap in appearance, and out of all harmony with the surroundings. With these exceptions the entire system is in good condition.

WHEN CONSTRUCTED.

The patrol telegraph was erected and put in operation in the several precincts as follows: In the first, October 1, 1884; in the sixth, March 16, 1885; in the fourth, November 1, 1886; in the second, October 26, 1887; in the third, November 1, 1888; in the ninth, May 1, 1889; in the seventh, October 1, 1890; in the fifth, June 24, 1891; in the eighth, June 24, 1891.

During the year both the patrol and fire-alarm telegraph plants sustained considerable damage from contact at various times with overhead trolley and electric-light wires; principally with the trolley. During the progress of a fire at Takoma Park the reporting-station box, with all its apparatus, was destroyed by fire, after which the reporting box at Ivy City was removed to Takoma Park to supply the loss and Ivy City left without a box, but owing to the fact that, by change of boundaries, Ivy City is now in the ninth precinct, the change of location of that box did not cripple the service.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

At the beginning of the fiscal year this department had in use on its own wires 200 sets of telephones. One set was burned during a fire at Takoma Park, leaving 199 sets in use during the last nine months of the year.

During the first nine months of the year the rate of telephone rent paid for instruments on District wires was \$15 a set per annum. Beginning April 1, 1894, the rent was reduced to \$10 per annum, resulting in a saving of \$248.75 for the last quarter of the fiscal year.

The District pays to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, by agreement, \$300 per annum for exchange service, and an annual rental of \$50 per set for each telephone on the wires of that

company. At the beginning of the year District officials were using 11 of these telephones, and during the year 4 additional sets were ordered, so that at the close of the year there were 15 sets in use. Including the sum paid for exchange service, the telephone rents for the year aggregated \$3,680.69.

The appropriations for the year were:

For salaries.....	\$10,800.00
For general expenses.....	10,000.00
Total.....	<u>20,800.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	10,800.00
Telephone rents.....	3,680.69
Battery supplies and new battery.....	2,076.05
New poles and line repairs.....	1,911.29
New wire for line and office use	526.47
New instruments and repairs of instruments.....	527.52
Office rent, including heat and light.....	450.00
Miscellaneous office supplies.....	219.03
Purchase of horse, harness, and blankets	188.76
Forage for two horses.....	218.15
Stationery.....	69.20
Blacksmithing.....	43.87
Ice	25.55
Washing.....	24.00
Repairing wagon.....	9.00
Total disbursements.....	<u>20,769.58</u>
Unexpended balance	30.42
Total.....	<u>20,800.00</u>

In conclusion, I return my sincere thanks to the Commissioners for their efforts and good advice in aiding the department in a struggle to improve the lines to the greatest extent possible, and to meet other necessary expenses without creating a deficiency, with the limited appropriation made for this branch of the public service of the District. Much has been accomplished for the small amount of money expended, and I feel pleasure in announcing that the plant, as a whole, is in much better condition than it was one year ago.

I feel under many obligations to the officers of the police and fire departments for prompt and intelligent reports of breaks and other accidents which have occurred on our lines from time to time, thus enabling the employes of this department to make speedy repairs.

The employes of this department have been efficient and diligent, each in their respective duties. I tender to each of them my thanks, and take pleasure in commending them for their efficiency to the Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY R. MILES,

Superintendent Telegraph and Telephone Service.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
Washington, November 27, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report covering the transactions of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, together with the estimates and recommendations for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Statement of permits issued from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Description.	Number.	Value.
Brick dwellings.....	571	\$1,864,292
Private stables.....	67	57,576
Livery stable.....	1	3,000
Workshops.....	7	14,400
Stores.....	13	14,300
Office buildings.....	3	2,300
Churches.....	7	305,248
Warehouses.....	7	28,460
Brewery.....	1	200,000
Car house.....	1	40,000
Hospital and school.....	1	10,000
Halls.....	2	35,700
Art gallery.....	1	200,000
Hotel.....	1	15,000
Laundry.....	1	2,500
Apartment houses.....	2	450,000
Brick repairs and alterations.....	587	526,784
Frame dwellings.....	212	212,675
Frame stables.....	7	4,950
Frame stores.....	6	2,675
Frame hotel.....	1	7,900
Frame churches.....	2	3,000
Frame repairs.....	509	84,740
Sheds.....	421	19,441
Boiler locations.....	15	.....
Wood and coal yard.....	1	.....
Awnings.....	124	.....
Railings, 5,159 cubic feet, at 10 cents.....	406	.....
Vaults, 7,855 cubic feet, at 15 cents.....	7	.....
Total.....		4,304,394

The above statement shows a heavy decrease in the building operation when compared with the report of the previous year. The comparison is as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the number of buildings erected is as follows:

1893. Buildings.....	2,742
1894. Buildings.....	914
Decrease.....	1,828
1893. Dwellings.....	2,530
1894. Dwellings.....	789
Decrease.....	1,741
1893. Valuation.....	\$9,205,832
1894. Valuation.....	4,304,941
Decrease.....	4,900,891

In addition to the permits above enumerated, miscellaneous permits were issued for which no fees were obtained, consisting of renewal of parking railings, laying pavements within parking spaces, rebuilding entrance porches and terrace steps, temporary structures for the use of builders in connection with new construction, and extra occupancy of public space for building materials.

It is needless for me to dwell upon the cause to which the above comparison is due. You as well as the community understand it perfectly, but I can advance the information that the records of this office show that since July last there has been a decided increase in the number of buildings over the corresponding period of 1893. It is meet, therefore, and proper also for me to refer to the recommendations made year after year by the late inspector of buildings for an increase in the number of assistants in this department. His requests were based on arguments both reasonable and consistent in every particular, and time and the growth of the District, emphasize without further amplification the necessity for this assistance.

In assuming the responsibilities of this office and appreciating fully the extent of the obligations expressed in the building laws which govern it, I do so without fear or apprehension of results, but I expect from you gentlemen, that official assistance, which the office demands, and the citizens of the District, by a proper inspection of buildings, are entitled to.

It was not intended that the office of building inspector should be a source of revenue. It was established for the safety and protection of the lives of our citizens by the avoidance and prevention of defective and unsafe construction of buildings. This result can only be achieved by a frequent and proper supervision—a matter not within my control with the present limited force. The late inspector of buildings, as I have just remarked, made yearly requests for additional assistance, but to no purpose, and frequently he had to contend with adverse criticism which on account of lack of proper support, the building department did not merit.

As his successor, I reiterate the arguments so forcibly used by him, and ask you gentlemen, not only as the representative of the building department, but in the name of the building community, to present to the law-making power, the claims and demands of this department for that assistance, necessary for the proper supervision of general construction.

This office is more than self-sustaining, its revenues are sufficient for all requirements, and it seems but a simple measure of justice to the community, and to this department, that all the revenue, derived from building permits, should be expended for inspection. An additional appropriation should be made for four more inspectors, and one more clerk for inside office work, as with constant application, and the most strenuous efforts, this latter has not been kept up as it should be.

The present corps of assistants has been faithful and painstaking in the discharge of the duties assigned them. Appended is a statement of the performance of the miscellaneous character of their assignments:

Condemnation of party walls.....	9
Locating party walls.....	7
Condemnation of frame buildings.....	48
Condemnation of brick buildings.....	15
Locating dangerous and condemned buildings.....	29
Correcting defective construction.....	78
Taking out permits to build.....	5
Making safe defective chimneys.....	24

Moving sheds and encroaching beyond the building line.....	73
Removing building materials from streets.....	25
Connecting down spouts with sewer.....	27
Correcting house numbers.....	355
Examined for the purpose of repairs to frame buildings.....	253
Written reports of examination of new buildings.....	501
Examination of new buildings in city and county.....	1,609

The annexed communication from the assistants express an existing condition which I have long been familiar with, and the request for transportation is a necessity to which I call your especial attention, and hope that the necessary appropriation be asked for to carry it into effect:

“NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

“We, the undersigned, respectfully report that during the fiscal years 1893 and 1894 the following described work has been done as coming immediately under our control.

“We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that with the present force in this office, whose duties require them to inspect all private work being done in the city and county, with the large territory to be reached, with no means of reaching the work except by street cars, it is beyond the power of any two men to give the work the inspection it should have and which the public are entitled to receive, and in view of the recent criticism by persons who do not understand the situation it is extremely annoying to us, and, as is known to you, all complaints have to be examined, numbers given to all new buildings, as well as the changing and correcting old numbers, which consumes nearly one-half of our time, and in order to properly give the public the oversight of buildings and repairs they are entitled to it will require the service of four additional inspectors.

“Respectfully submitted.

“B. C. KING,
“RICHARD M. EVANS,
“Assistant Inspectors of Buildings.

“JOHN B. BRADY, Esq.,
“Inspector of Buildings.”

NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a list of inspections made by me during the year ending June 30, 1894:

Elevators inspected	460
Elevators condemned for minor repairs	152
Miscellaneous inspections by assignment of the inspector of buildings	592
Inspections made at the request of United States officials	7
Premises examined for location of steam boilers	30
Premises examined for location of fire escapes	39

In submitting this report I desire to call your attention to the law governing fire escapes, which is considered to be defective. I earnestly urge you to have a law enacted that will be operative, and that boarding houses and office buildings be included.

Very respectfully,

E. F. VERMILLION,
Inspector of Elevators and Fire Escapes.

JOHN B. BRADY, Esq.,
Inspector of Buildings.

DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

The plans and specifications were prepared in this office for the several municipal buildings provided for in the annual appropriation bill. There were erected during the year two 8-room school buildings, one Reform School for Girls, and stable, wagon, and cow sheds for Reform School.

364 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The disbursement of each appropriation was made as follows:

PIERCE SCHOOL, THIRD DIVISION.

Appropriation		\$39,000.00
Site	\$10,000.00	
Contract	24,000.00	
Heating	2,152.00	
Draftsman	16.00	
Drawing materials	13.09	
Surveying	55.00	
Printing	19.05	
Superintendence	596.00	
Sidewalks	695.27	
Blackboarding	99.10	
Bell	50.98	
Permanent benches	123.20	
Gas fixtures	235.30	
Kalsomining	436.00	
Extra work	508.39	
		<hr/>
Total cost		38,949.38
		<hr/>
Balance		50.62

PATTERSON SCHOOL, EIGHTH DIVISION.

Appropriation		28,000.00
Contract	23,986.00	
Heating	2,152.00	
Extra closets	74.00	
Printing	17.14	
Superintendence	680.00	
Draftsman	40.00	
Drawing materials	13.09	
Grading and paving	494.66	
Iron railing	339.50	
Fencing	95.73	
Water pipe	27.50	
Blackboarding	120.10	
Gas fixtures	14.50	
		<hr/>
		28,054.22
Deduction for omission of work specified	64.00	
		<hr/>
Total cost		27,990.22
		<hr/>
Balance		9.78

IRON STAIRWAYS IN WALLACH SCHOOL.

Appropriation 1892-'93		2,000.00
Appropriation 1893-'94 (repairs)		1,100.00
		<hr/>
Total		3,100.00
Contract	2,788.22	
Kalsomining	279.00	
Specifications	10.88	
		<hr/>
Total cost		3,078.10
		<hr/>
Balance		21.90

GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL.

Appropriation		\$35,000.00
Contract	\$24,999.00	
Heating	2,650.00	
Steam and pumping	2,680.00	
Draftsman	112.00	
Drawing materials	14.85	
Printing	32.43	
Pump house	1,526.20	
Stable	1,493.61	
Grading and sodding	150.00	
Tank waste pipe	50.00	
Fire tools	5.75	
Skylight and miscellaneous	244.18	
Range	230.00	
Superintendence	780.00	
Total cost		34,968.02
Balance		31.98

Stable, wagon and cow sheds for Reform School were constructed under several contracts, aggregating \$5,262.90.

The Greenleaf and Potomac school buildings should, at the earliest practicable date, be replaced by new 8-room buildings of modern construction. These buildings are old and unsightly, have no conveniences, are not properly heated or ventilated, and are entirely unfit for the purposes to which they are devoted. Their occupation constitutes a continual menace to the health of the children taught there.

A recommendation of similar import has heretofore been made regarding these buildings, and the matter is of sufficient importance to justify me in reiterating it.

Your attention is again called to the situation of the Curtis Building. It is placed but 4 feet from the west line of the lot, and a dilapidated building having been condemned and removed from the adjoining lot, the ground is now vacant. If a building should be erected on the lot, it would destroy the light of the west windows, and to avoid this, the ground should be purchased, or Potomac street carried through the square, as was intended when the building was located near the west end of the lot. It is a matter of importance that some arrangement be made to prevent damage that would be caused to the building as stated.

I herewith append a statement of the number of school buildings, their location, number of rooms, how heated, and the cost of buildings and sites:

Name.	Location.	Style of building.	Size.	Description.	How heated.	When erected.	No. of rooms.	Value of site.	Value of building.	Total.
			Feet.					Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
High school	O st., between Sixth and Seventh sts. NW.	Brick...	197 by 75	Three stories and basement	Steam	1883	38	75,000.00	118,078.00	193,078.00
Abbot school	Corner New York ave. and Sixth st. NW.	...do....	102 by 42	.....do	Furnace	1876	9	5,158.00	20,000.00	25,158.00
Amidon	Corner Sixth and F sts. SW.	...do....	81 by 69	Two stories and basement .....	.....do	1882	8	5,949.00	18,232.00	24,181.00
Grant	G st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts. NW.	...do....	92 by 88	Three stories and basement	Steam	1882	12	8,000.00	40,428.00	48,428.00
Bowen	Corner Seventh and E sts. SW.	...do....	88 by 45	Two stories	Stoves	1867	8	1,672.00	5,000.00	6,672.00
Banneker	Third st., between K and L NW.	...do....	81 by 69	Two stories and basement	Furnace	1882	8	3,500.00	20,000.00	23,500.00
Brent	Corner Third and D sts. SE.	...do....	81 by 69	.....do .....	.....do	1883	8	2,135.00	22,065.00	24,200.00
Cranch	Corner Twelfth and G sts. SE.	...do....	79 by 36	Three stories and basement	Steam	1872	6	622.00	16,040.00	16,662.00
Curtis	Second st., between High and Market.	...do....	97 by 79	.....do .....	.....do	1875	8	1,998.00	60,000.00	61,998.00
Force	Massachusetts ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts. NW.	...do....	90 by 73	.....do .....	.....do	1879	12	(*)	36,215.00	36,215.00
Franklin	Corner Thirteenth and K sts. NW.	...do....	148 by 79	.....do .....	.....do	1869	16	17,564.00	188,000.00	205,564.00
Gales	Corner First and Massachusetts ave. NW.	...do....	90 by 66	.....do .....	.....do	1881	12	10,000.00	40,116.00	50,116.00
Garnet	Corner Tenth and U sts. NW.	...do....	90 by 73	.....do .....	.....do	1880	12	7,120.00	35,000.00	42,120.00
Greenleaf	Four-and-half st., between M and N sts. SW.	...do....	72 by 32	Two stories	Stoves	1869	4	1,500.00	8,000.00	9,500.00
Henry	P st., between Sixth and Seventh sts. NW.	...do....	89 by 73	Three stories and basement	Steam	1880	12	25,000.00	45,000.00	70,000.00
Jefferson	Corner Sixth and D sts. SW.	...do....	172 by 88	.....do .....	.....do	1872	20	18,895.00	50,000.00	68,895.00
Jno. F. Cook	O st., between Fourth and Fifth sts. NW.	...do....	96 by 58	.....do	Furnace	1868	11	2,160.00	18,000.00	20,160.00
Lincoln	Corner Second and C sts. SE.	...do....	75 by 68	.....do	Steam	1871	10	3,460.00	20,000.00	23,460.00
Lovejoy	Corner Twelfth and D sts. SE.	...do....	60 by 35	Two stories and basement	Stoves	1872	6	(*)	10,000.00	10,000.00
McCormick	Third st., between M and N sts. SE.	...do....	55 by 45	.....do	Furnace	1870	4	407.00	7,000.00	7,407.00
Morse	R st., between New Jersey ave. and Fifth st.	...do....	81 by 69	.....do .....	.....do	1883	8	4,578.00	23,670.00	28,248.00
Peabody	Corner Fifth and C sts. NE.	...do....	90 by 90	Three stories and basement	Steam	1879	12	2,500.00	38,150.00	40,650.00
Potomac	Twelfth st., between Maryland ave. and E st. SW.	...do....	72 by 32	Two stories	Stoves	1870	4	584.00	4,500.00	5,084.00
Randall	Corner First and I sts. SW.	...do....	90 by 72	Three stories	Furnace	1876	10	727.00	40,000.00	40,727.00
Seaton	I st., between Second and Third sts. NW.	...do....	94 by 67	Three stories and basement	Steam	1871	11	11,325.00	35,000.00	46,325.00
Stevens	Twenty-first st., between K and L sts. NW.	...do....	88 by 48	.....do .....	.....do	1868	10	4,944.00	38,321.00	43,265.00
Sumner	Corner Seventeenth and M sts. NW.	...do....	94 by 69	Three stories and basement .....	.....do	1871	11	18,875.00	70,000.00	88,875.00

Thompson.....	Twelfth st., between K and L sts., NW.	91 by 28	.....do.....	.....do.....	1877	Furnace ..	6	2,906.00	8,000.00	10,906.00
Twining.....	Third st., between N and O sts. NW.	81 by 69	.....do.....	Two stories and basement.....	1883	.....do.....	10	4,681.00	24,070.00	28,751.00
Wallach.....	Pennsylvania ave., between Seventh and Eighth sts. SE.	99 by 76	.....do.....	Three stories and basement.....	1864	Steam	12	14,517.00	40,000.00	54,517.00
Webster.....	Corner Tenth and H sts. NW.	107 by 64	.....do.....	.....do.....	1884	.....do.....	12	15,000.00	41,053.00	56,053.00
Odd Fellows' Hall.....	Corner Seventh and G sts. SE.	40 by 22	.....do.....	Two stories.....	1840	.....do.....	2	433.00	1,200.00	1,633.00
Do.....	High and Market (Georgetown).	58 by 30	Frame..	Two stories and basement.....	.....	.....do.....	2	584.00	3,000.00	3,584.00
Threlkeld.....	Corner Prospect and Leigan (Georgetown).	75 by 29	Brick...	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	4	670.00	5,000.00	5,670.00
Dennison.....	S st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts. NW.	92 by 89	.....do.....	Three stories and basement.....	1884	.....do.....	12	11,627.00	45,181.00	56,808.00
Blair.....	I st., between Sixth and Seventh sts. NE.	70 by 84	.....do.....	Two stories and basement.....	1884	Furnace ..	8	3,500.00	22,071.00	25,571.00
Wormley.....	Prospect ave., between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth sts. NW.	70 by 84	.....do.....	.....do.....	1884	.....do.....	8	3,750.00	23,495.00	27,245.00
Addison.....	P st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts. NW.	54 by 98	.....do.....	.....do.....	1885	.....do.....	8	(*)	29,313.00	29,313.00
Maury.....	B st., between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts. NE.	70 by 84	.....do.....	.....do.....	1886	.....do.....	8	3,382.00	25,798.00	29,180.00
Weightman.....	Twenty-third and M sts. NW.	76 by 83	.....do.....	.....do.....	1886	.....do.....	8	13,574.00	29,234.00	42,808.00
Towers.....	Corner Eighth and C sts. SE.	56 by 104	.....do.....	.....do.....	1887	.....do.....	8	(1)	24,999.00	24,999.00
Magruder.....	M st., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts. NW.	56 by 104	.....do.....	.....do.....	1887	.....do.....	8	(2)	25,973.00	25,973.00
Carberry.....	Fifth st., between D and E sts. NE.	70 by 84	.....do.....	.....do.....	1887	.....do.....	8	6,456.00	29,980.00	36,436.00
Phelps.....	Vermont ave., between T and U sts. NW.	70 by 84	.....do.....	.....do.....	1887	.....do.....	8	19,466.00	24,521.00	34,987.00
Giddings.....	G st., between Third and Fourth sts. SE.	70 by 84	.....do.....	.....do.....	1887	.....do.....	8	7,188.00	24,952.00	32,140.00
Blake.....	North Capitol, between K and L sts. NW.	70 by 84	.....do.....	.....do.....	1887	.....do.....	8	9,985.00	24,973.00	34,958.00
Bradley.....	Thirteen-and-a-half st., between C and D sts. SW.	70 by 84	.....do.....	.....do.....	1887	.....do.....	8	5,000.00	24,992.00	29,992.00
Smallwood.....	I st., between Third and Fourth-and-a-half sts. SW.	70 by 53	.....do.....	.....do.....	1888	.....do.....	8	8,519.00	26,652.00	35,171.00
Adams.....	R st., between Seventeenth st. and New Hampshire ave. NW.	70 by 83	.....do.....	.....do.....	1888	.....do.....	8	16,322.00	26,652.00	42,974.00
Jones.....	First and L sts. NW.	67 by 83	.....do.....	.....do.....	1899	.....do.....	8	10,500.00	25,396.00	35,896.00
Arthur.....	Arthur Place NW.	67 by 83	.....do.....	.....do.....	1889	.....do.....	8	10,605.00	27,652.00	38,257.00
Corcoran.....	Twenty-eighth st. near M NW	68 by 82	.....do.....	.....do.....	1889	.....do.....	8	7,100.00	25,952.00	33,052.00
Briggs.....	Twenty-second and E sts. NW	67 by 83	.....do.....	.....do.....	1889	.....do.....	8	8,500.00	24,619.00	33,119.00
Lenox.....	Fifth st., between G st. and Virginia ave.	70 by 83	.....do.....	.....do.....	1889	.....do.....	8	4,000.00	25,135.00	29,135.00

* Part of Curtis site.

† Part of Wallach site.

‡ Part of Summer site.

Name.	Location.	Style of building.	Size.	Description.	How heated.	When erected.	No. of rooms.	Value of site.	Value of building.	Total.
Berret	Corner Fourteenth and Q. sts. NW.	Brick	Feet. 50 by 100	Three stories and basement	Furnace ..	1889	9	Dollars. 15,000.00	Dollars. 25,049.00	Dollars. 40,049.00
Bell	First st., between B and C sts. SW.	...do	67 by 83	Two stories and basement .....	...do	1889	8	9,536.00	25,609.00	35,145.00
Madison	Tenth and G sts. NE .....	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1889	8	6,468.00	25,644.00	32,112.00
Jackson	Road st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts.	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1889	8	10,000.00	28,031.00	38,031.00
Garrison	Twelfth st., between R and S NW.	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1889	8	8,250.00	24,540.00	32,790.00
Ambush	L st., between Sixth and Seventh sts. SW.	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1889	8	11,750.00	23,885.00	33,635.00
Harrison	Thirteenth st., near V st. NW.	...do	75 by 101	...do .....	...do	1890	8	17,644.00	27,796.00	45,440.00
Tyler	Eleventh st., near G SE .....	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1890	8	8,691.00	25,972.00	34,663.00
Phillips	N st., near twenty-eighth NW.	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1890	8	11,400.00	26,066.00	36,466.00
Slater	P st., near North Capitol NW.	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1890	8	11,000.00	26,067.00	37,067.00
High school (colored)	M st., between New Jersey ave. and First st. NW.	...do	80 by 147	Three stories and basement	Steam	1890	24	24,592.00	82,317.00	106,909.00
Logan	Third and G sts. NE .....	...do	70 by 84	Two stories and basement	Furnace ..	1891	8	8,486.25	26,513.75	35,000.00
Po.k.	Corner Seventh and P sts. NW.	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1891	8	(*)	27,000.00	27,000.00
Taylor	Seventh, between F and G sts. NE.	...do	70 by 84	...do .....	...do	1891	8	8,475.50	26,524.50	35,000.00
Eastern high school	Seventh, between C and D sts. SE.	...do	86 by 164	Three stories and basement	Steam	1891	33	(†)	75,000.00	75,000.00
Filmore	Thirty-fifth, between U and V sts. NW.	...do	70 by 84	...do	Furnace ..	1892	8	9,925.00	27,046.46	37,001.46

† Part of Wallach site.

§ Part of high-school site.

Name.	Locality.	Description.	How heated.	When erected.	No. of rooms.	Value of site.	Value of building.	Total.
D C 94 24 Conduit road .....	.....	Frame, good condition.....	Stoves.....	1874	1	(*)	\$1,200	\$1,200
Ridge road.....	.....	Frame.....	do.....	1865	1	\$100	600	1,700
Tennallytown .....	.....	Brick.....	do.....	1882	4	500	4,000	4,500
Grant Road.....	.....	Frame, good condition.....	do.....	{ 1864 } { 1880 }	2	200	1,200	1,400
Brightwood.....	.....	do.....	do.....	1865	2	500	1,200	1,700
Do.....	.....	Frame, fair condition.....	do.....	1865	1	150	600	750
Mount Pleasant .....	.....	Frame, good condition.....	do.....	1871	3	3,000	9,300	12,300
Mott.....	Sixth and Trumbull streets ..	Frame.....	do.....	{ 1871 } { 1882 }	10	4,000	17,428	21,428
Near Soldiers' Home .....	.....	do.....	do.....	1868	2	400	1,600	2,000
Near Fort Slocum .....	.....	do.....	do.....	1867	1	150	500	600
Bunker Hill Road .....	.....	Brick, new.....	do.....	1883	1	300	2,700	3,000
Old Bladensburg Road .....	.....	Frame, fair condition.....	do.....	1867	1	100	500	600
Bladensburg Pike .....	.....	Brick, new	do.....	1881	4	500	4,000	4,500
Near Bennings Station .....	.....	Brick.....	do.....	1883	4	400	8,935	9,335
Anacostia Road .....	.....	Frame, fair condition	do.....	1864	1	200	600	800
Bennings Road .....	.....	Frame, good condition	do.....	1864	4	200	3,135	5,335
Uniontown .....	.....	Brick, new	do.....	1881	6	1,500	6,837	8,337
Hillsdale .....	.....	Frame, good condition	do.....	1871	6	1,000	5,000	6,000
Giesboro.....	.....	Frame	do.....	{ 1864 } { 1877 }	2	300	1,000	1,300
Hamilton Road .....	.....	do.....	do.....	{ 1865 } { 1887 }	4	200	3,760	3,960
Murdock Road .....	.....	Vacant lot.....	do.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
Colored Orphans' Home .....	.....	Brick	do.....	.....	.....	(†)	40,000	40,000
Burrville .....	.....	Frame	do.....	{ 1888 } { 1892 }	2	435	2,750	3,185
Brightwood.....	.....	Brick.....	do.....	1888	4	670	8,923	9,593
Monroe.....	Steuben, between Sixth and Seventh extended.	Brick, 70 by 84, two stories and basement.....	Furnace	1889	8	3,150	23,988	27,138
Birney.....	Hillsdale.....	Frame.....	Stoves.....	1889	4	1,200	6,926	8,126
Good Hope .....	.....	do.....	do.....	1889	2	750	4,462	5,212
Van Buren	Jefferson street, Anacostia.....	Brick	Furnace .....	.....	8	.....	24,864	24,864
Wilson	Central street, Meridian Hill	Brick, 70 by 84, two stories and basement	do.....	1891	8	9,000	26,000	35,000
Brookland	Tenth and U streets NW.....	Brick, 70 by 84, two stories and basement	do.....	1891	4	2,475	9,525	12,000
Patterson.....	Maryland avenue and Four- teenth street NE.	do.....	Furnace	1893	8	(*)	26,118	26,118
Pierce .....	.....	do.....	do.....	1894	8	10,000	26,152	36,152

* United States ground.

† Unoccupied.

‡ Orphan's Home.

SUMMARY.

Total number of school buildings.....	99
Total number of school rooms.....	772
Total value of sites.....	\$605,765.75
Total value of buildings.....	2,436,261.71
Aggregate value.....	3,042,027.46

The appropriation for repairs to the school buildings was expended in the several divisions as follows:

Appropriation	\$26,000.00
First division	\$2,580.34
Second division	4,724.70
Third division	3,259.58
Fourth division	2,058.41
Fifth division	3,245.21
Sixth division	3,974.13
Seventh division	4,198.66
Total.....	25,969.47
Balance	30.53

This is an appropriation which should be increased to at least \$33,000. Because of the lack of funds I will be compelled to omit many necessary repairs. The number of school buildings increases yearly, and the amount which sufficed for repairs to 50 or 75 buildings will not do for over 100 buildings. Like all other buildings, these deteriorate as time passes, and year by year a necessity exists for constant watchfulness and additional repairs.

There are 101 school buildings now occupied; of these, including the 3 large high schools, 20 are supplied with large and expensive steam-heating apparatus, and 42 fitted and provided with the Smead heating and ventilating apparatus.

The expenses each year on the heating apparatus are large, and on account of the limited appropriation (\$26,000) from which the buildings, grounds, outhouses, and fences are to be kept up, my predecessor found it only sufficient to repair the buildings to the extent of keeping them in a habitable condition. The roof and plumbing work require constant attention. The glazing also, each year, is a large item. All the recently constructed buildings have sand-finished walls and ceilings for kalsomining, but there are 40 that he had been unable, on account of the limited funds, to have a brush put on them. You can, therefore, see the necessity for the increase.

In this connection, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following letter, recently received by me from Mr. Paul T. Bowen, chairman of the committee on buildings and repairs, of the board of school trustees for the District. What Mr. Bowen says is absolutely true, and I most heartily indorse his letter. Nothing stronger could be said to indicate the inadequacy of the appropriation for school repairs. I respectfully urge that Congress be asked to make a special appropriation for the improvements to the grounds of the Henry, Polk, and Central high schools.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., November 23, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I invite your attention to the pressing need of improvements to the grounds of the Henry, Polk, and Central high schools.

The small rectangular space inclosed by them is the playground of the boys of 24 schools and the thoroughfare of the high school scholars. It is furrowed by the wash of the high-school yard proper, and being always shaded it is generally

wet and muddy in the winter. When dry, the dirt is ground to fine dust which is caught in the constant eddies of wind created by the three tall buildings and is blown through the windows to the great annoyance of the schools. The coal for the three buildings is drawn and dumped in this place, whence it is shoveled and wheeled to its destination, accompanied with noise and dirt. The high-school coal is often piled against the building awaiting convenient stowage. I can not adequately describe the evils in the shape of mud, dirt, loss of the use of the play ground, wet feet and exposure of the children to sickness, noise, expense of handling coal, etc., resulting from the condition of the grounds.

The remedy is to concrete the small rectangular space referred to, and to open a gate in the east wall of the high-school yard to admit coal carts from the alley, so that the coal can be dumped immediately at the coal vaults.

I also ask you to consider the great need of a water-tight roof to the engine and coal vault of the Henry School. It has an exposed, flat brick roof, from which the material designed to keep out the water has entirely disappeared. Rain and melting snow run through into the vault freely, spoiling the coal, rusting the boilers, and making the vault damp and unhealthy. The damage to coal and the boilers in a year is more than the cost of remedying the evil.

The roof of the vault should be covered with some strong, permanent material, properly sloped to shed rain.

The need of repairs has been admitted, but, though they have been frequently asked for, they could not be granted because the fund for repairs has been so inadequate that practically nothing can be done except such as would close a school if it were not done.

The Gales School stands at the intersection of First and G streets, Massachusetts and New Jersey avenues. The yard lies in front, and it is the thoroughfare of thousands of people converging on that point and making short cuts across it. Tramps and loafers camp on the front steps, and the ground is littered up, and worn to a desert aspect. For years a fence has been needed, and often promised, but the money had to be placed where it was needed worse yet.

I ask you to place these matters in front of your allotment of the repair fund next year, or, better still, that you do what you can to have them specifically provided for by separate appropriation in the next District bill.

Permit me also to add a word to the general subject of repairs. As chairman of the committee of buildings and repairs I have spent over thirty days the past year in a thorough examination of the school buildings. I find that the buildings which were erected during the past ten years have received next to no repairs. Well constructed originally they have been running on their first strength, while the repair fund has been spent on the older structures. Hence the appropriation for repairs has been able to keep us going after a fashion. Meanwhile the number of school-houses has not only increased but the buildings of latter years have reached a point where they need extensive repairs as a mere matter of economy. There is a very general giving out of the roofs; the walls and ceilings are cracked and discolored, needing a vast amount of kalsomining; the woodwork is shrunken; floors are worn and splintered; pavements of basements are worn out; the boilers and furnaces are unreliable; the water-closets need new plumbing and in many cases (notably at the Seaton) enlarging; the fences are breaking down; and the yards are worn down and washed out, needing to be filled up and graded.

In my opinion \$100,000 expended with the utmost care and economy would not put our schoolhouses in more than fair repair; and such an immediate expenditure would be the truest economy, because the deterioration of the buildings if present and impending breaks are not repaired will go on at a constantly increasing ratio, in the end forcing repairs at many times the cost of heading them off by judicious promptness. I believe if the Committee on Appropriations could personally see the need of this, as I have done, they would freely grant the necessary funds, but as they must depend on the District authorities for information, I urge you to do what you can to bring the matter to their attention. The Commissioners have asked for \$33,000. It ought to be at least \$50,000 this year, and the same next, to put the buildings in repair, and I do not see how less than that sum will answer from this time forward. We have, I should say, about \$2,000,000 worth of school property, and to neutralize the annual depreciation with \$50,000, or 2½ per cent of its value, will be doing extremely well.

Respectfully, yours,

PAUL T. BOWEN,

Trustee Second Division and Chairman Committee on Buildings and Repairs.

Mr. JOHN BRADY,

Inspector of Buildings, Washington, D. C.

372 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPAIRS TO PUBLIC SCALES.

Appropriation		\$200.00
No. 2 scales	\$24.14	
No. 3 scales	53.11	
No. 4 scales	20.72	
No. 5 scales	41.40	
No. 6 scales	32.45	
No. 7 scales	24.48	
Total		196.30
Balance		3.70

RENEWAL OF PLUMBING AND REPAIRS IN THE ALMSHOUSE, WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

Appropriation		\$3,000.00
Lead, gasoline, and putty	\$13.00	
Plumbers' supplies	2,181.66	
Cement	45.60	
Brick	15.12	
Steam bath heater	212.00	
Sand	1.05	
Labor	507.00	
Total		2,975.43
Balance		24.57

REPAIRS TO POLICE STATIONS.

Appropriation		\$2,000.00
No. 1 station	\$176.86	
No. 2 station	64.53	
No. 3 station	339.10	
No. 4 station	543.46	
No. 5 station	250.45	
No. 6 station	322.35	
No. 7 station	85.50	
No. 8 station	184.00	
No. 9 station	32.25	
Total		1,998.50
Balance		1.50

I renew the recommendation of late inspector of buildings, that the appropriation for repairs to stations be increased to \$3,000, as it is necessary to have this amount to keep the buildings in a good state of preservation and for the comfort of the officers and prisoners.

On account of the limited appropriation, \$2,000 for the current year, necessary repairs will be omitted.

We have 9 station houses, and attached to each are stables, and also a large stable for ambulances and horses attached to the department. The wear on these stable buildings consumes at least one-third of the annual expenses, and for that reason the sum of \$3,000 is not more than sufficient to keep the buildings in a fair state of repair and to prevent decay on the exterior and the comfort of the inhabitants.

REPAIRS TO POLICE COURT BUILDINGS.

Appropriation		\$800.00
Wire door and guard bars to windows, building water-closet, and hanging skylight	\$97.45	
Repairing, plastering, and whitewashing	18.00	
Plumbing	555.95	
Tin repairs	21.17	
Stone doorsill	9.00	
Relining steam boiler	25.37	
Repairing heating apparatus	40.05	
Carpentering	33.00	
Total		799.99
Balance .....		.01

REPAIRS TO ENGINE HOUSES.

Appropriation	\$3,000.00
No. 1 engine house	\$506.66
No. 2 engine house	91.65
No. 3 engine house	498.74
No. 5 engine house	133.32
No. 6 engine house	541.78
No. 7 engine house	36.34
No. 8 engine house	224.44
No. 9 engine house	240.63
Truck house A	471.84
Truck house B	99.91
Truck house C	149.78
Total	2,995.09
Balance	4.91

With the two new engine houses now in course of construction we have 11 engine houses and 3 truck houses, and they are in a fair state of repair, except houses Nos. 2 and 4, which are old and unsuitable buildings. As the wear on those houses is more than that on any other class of buildings, to keep them up, including the present appliances, I must urge that the appropriation be made \$3,500.

I would also urge that an appropriation be made to erect a building in place of No. 2, as, on account of its situation, limited space, and unsanitary condition, it should be abandoned.

REPAIRS TO MARKET HOUSES.

Appropriation	\$800.00
Western Market	\$427.78
Eastern Market	356.04
Georgetown Market	15.85
Total	799.67
Balance .....	.33

My predecessor urged repeatedly, and I renew that recommendation, that the appropriation for market houses should be increased to at least \$1,500, as the \$800 usually or annually allowed does not and will not keep them in repair, or in a presentable appearance. But next year I want an appropriation of \$4,000.

The necessity for the increased appropriation asked for repairs to market houses is occasioned by the worn-out and unsanitary condition of the Western Market, which should be repaired and put into decent condition at once.

The brick floors are worn out in many places and in an uneven condition, presenting a surface which obstructs free drainage of water to the traps.

The woodwork inside and outside needs repairs and painting, and the doors, large and too heavy to handle, should be replaced; the windows have solid frames and stationary sash, and therefore admit no air for the free circulation to create that ventilation which the dealers and patrons are entitled to.

These must be altered and the sash adjusted to move vertically. The open-slat ventilator, extending the whole length of the roof, admits driving snow and rain. To prevent this condition to exist, the slatwork must be closed tight, and for the purpose of ventilation, cowls must be introduced in the roof.

The fish stands, as now located, cause a disagreeable odor through the north section of the building. To cure this evil, they should be placed outside of the building.

The yard, which is paved with brick, is simply in a terrible condition, and should be repaved.

The gas pipes, as placed in this building when constructed, are too small; they have caused constant annoyance and expense to this department, and should be renewed with proper size pipes. The estimated cost to place this building in that condition it should be, to make it a credit to the District instead of a disgrace, as it is now, will cost the sum of \$3,200.

I earnestly hope that you gentlemen will demand of Congress that this appropriation be made.

The following are the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1896, for the expenses of this office, the care of the District office building, and repairs of various buildings under the supervision of this office:

Salary of—

Inspector of buildings	\$2,400.00
Chief clerk and architect	1,600.00
Six assistant inspectors of buildings, at \$1,200 each (four additional) ..	7,200.00
Assistant inspector on elevators and fire escapes	1,200.00
One clerk	900.00
One clerk (additional)	1,200.00
Messenger	480.00
Contingent expenses, books, blanks, stationery, and livery of horse	600.00
Total	15,580.00

Care of District office building:

One steam engineer	900.00
One janitor	700.00
Three laborers, at \$1.50 per day, in all 939 days	1,408.50
Total for District office	3,008.50

Repairs to buildings:

Public-school buildings	33,000.00
Police stations	3,000.00
Fire-engine houses	3,500.00
Market-houses	4,600.00
Hay scales	200.00
Police-court building	700.00
Interior of District office building	500.00
Total for buildings	44,900.00

In submitting the above estimates I desire to express the hope that the increased assistance for general inspection therein provided for, will not be denied. As before stated, its necessity is and has been urgent, and will become more and more so in the future, and the consequence of a failure on the part of Congress, to give this recommendation favorable consideration, should not be visited on this office. Manifestly the building inspector has but little opportunity to give this branch of the work his personal attention; office work and the care and supervision of so many municipal buildings engrosses his whole time, and entire reliance, for the proper inspection of general construction, must be placed in his assistants. To divide the whole territory embraced within the District between two men, renders it physically impossible, to produce those results which the community at large insists upon.

The recommendation, made by my predecessor regarding the salaries of the employes, is one that I most heartily indorse. Their fidelity and

willingness, the character of their work, and the multiplicity of their duties, merit a compensation in excess of that which they now receive.

It is but recently that this office has been called upon to mourn the loss of its chief, the late Mr. Thomas B. Entwisle. For eighteen years as inspector of buildings he directed its affairs, proving himself the model official, and endearing himself to all by his noble qualities of heart and head. His devotion to duty, his untiring zeal, his wise counsel, and his firmness in time of trial, has set for us, an example ever worthy of emulation.

In conclusion, I beg to extend to you, the acknowledgments of my obligations, for the uniform kindness and courtesy which you always manifested toward me in the past, as assistant and inspector in charge of this office.

Very respectfully,

JNO. B. BRADY,
Inspector of Buildings.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the coroner for the year ended June 30, 1894.

The year was marked by the resignation, on July 25, 1893, on account of ill health, of my predecessor, Dr. D. C. Patterson, who had held the office continuously since 1873. His death occurred December 20, 1893. Under the present conduct of the office this change necessitated a change in the location of the coroner's office from Dr. Patterson's residence, No. 919 I Street NW., to my own, No. 125 New York Avenue NW.

The form of the report has been varied in some places from that previously followed. Such changes have been made with the view of showing more clearly the work done and of putting upon record in an easily accessible form certain statistics which are of interest from a sociological standpoint. These are shown in the appended tables. The entire number of cases investigated was 530, of which 115 were stillbirths. This is somewhat less than investigated last year. The diminution is due to the carrying out to a greater extent than was formerly done of section 7 of the regulations with regard to vital statistics, which imposes upon the health officer the investigation of certain cases. The section is as follows:

7. That whenever a permit for burial is applied for, in case of death without attendance of a physician, or if it be impossible to obtain a physician's certificate it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate the cause and circumstances of such death, to make and sign the certificate required by section 4 of these regulations, and if not satisfied as to the cause and circumstances of such death he shall so report to the board of health, who shall refer the case to the coroner of the District for investigation and report, and said coroner is hereby required to make such investigation and report.

While the work under this law was formerly done by the medical sanitary inspector of the health office, it has more recently (health office order, February 23, 1893) been assigned to the physicians to the poor. When I assumed control of the office the regulation was seemingly a dead letter, many of the cases embraced under the section referred to being reported directly to the coroner. On account of the amount of work so thrown upon him, it had become the practice to issue, in some cases, death certificates at the office without viewing the body. Believing that this method might afford means of covering crime, I have refused to issue a certificate in any case in which I had not seen the corpse, and have endeavored to have the proper cases treated by the health office. I would suggest that arrangements should be made to relieve the physicians to the poor of this work. They are already overburdened with their regular duties. Moreover, from my own experience, I believe that some of the cases die *without* physicians because of their inability to pay for medical attendance, and because these physicians refuse or neglect to attend them. That this refusal or neglect is without excuse I am not prepared to say, but I do believe that such cases should come to the attention of some officer, who could investigate all of them with reference to the neglect or refusal of these physicians to render medical aid, without the ill feeling engendered by a formal complaint by the coroner.

Owing to the necessity of devising my own system of work in the office, some statistics are omitted that might with advantage be inserted, which I hope to be able to insert in my next report. Minor importance is attached to cases of death from natural causes without the attendance of a physician. These cases should hereafter be classified as follows:

I. Sudden deaths.

II. Deaths of those dependent on others for medical assistance; (a) new-born children in care of midwives; (b) all others under 1 year of age; (c) aged persons.

III. Deaths where physicians had ceased treatment on account of hopeless nature of the disease, or for other reason.

IV. All other cases.

Of stillbirths, quite a number of bodies have been picked up on the street; some were found in sewers, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the James Creek Canal, in the Potomac River, and in Rock Creek. The ease with which these bodies can be carried from place to place and dropped renders it almost impossible to discover whence they came. That many of these bodies are the product of criminal abortions there is no doubt, but there is no evidence to prove this to be so.

The change in the form of the report has rendered impracticable comparison between the work of the past year and that of previous years. The accompanying tables are therefore submitted without such comparison. It is much to be regretted, too, that their value is impaired, because some violent deaths are not reported to the coroner. This is more particularly the case when death does not immediately follow the injury, and when public attention is not attracted to it, certificates being issued by the attending physicians even when death was the result of injuries from railroads, etc. Of the entire number of cases investigated, 48 per cent were due to natural causes, 29 per cent to violence; in 1 per cent the cause of death was unknown, and 22 per cent were stillbirths.

DEATHS DUE TO VIOLENCE.

Of the deaths due to violence which occurred in this District, 64 per cent were due to accidents, 8 per cent to homicides, and 28 per cent to suicides.

Accidental deaths.—There were no deaths due to railroad collisions during the year. Of the 6 cases recorded as due to steam railroads 2 were those of railroad employes killed while at work. While both of these were in some measure due to the negligence of the employe, one would probably not have occurred had the railroad company had its switches properly blocked. Of the remaining deaths but 1 occurred within the city limits. This one was due to the grade crossing and the failure of the railroad company to supply engines with proper headlights. The latter condition has since been remedied, but the grade crossing still furnishes an inviting field of labor for the reformer.

It is to be noted that not one death is charged against the horse cars in this city, while the cable road has claimed 3 victims and the electric cars 4. Comparisons between the dangers of these two latter motor powers can not be drawn from these figures, as the deaths were due, with one exception, to the carelessness of the deceased, and as there are no figures as to the number of miles traveled daily by each kind of car. Any comparison which does not take into consideration this lat-

ter element must be misleading. In one case death resulted from the carelessness of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company in switching cars. This condition has since been remedied. It serves, however, to indicate the desirability of avoiding switching cars on the streets wherever possible, if motor power other than horses is used. Some of the deaths might have been avoided had the cars been provided with proper fenders, but in this respect all the roads err alike. This city has escaped any deaths from the electric current as applied to either street lighting or motor purposes.

Five bodies have been found drowned which have not been identified. All were colored males, and bore no evidences of violence. On account of this fact, together with their color and apparent station in life, all of which were against homicide or suicide, these deaths have been regarded as accidental.

Suicides.—Of the suicides there were more white males than any other class. Next comes white females, and then follows colored males and females, each having an equal number. Sixteen were single, 22 married, 1 was a widow, and 1 a widower. The rates of suicides per 100,000 of population (estimated at 295,000) was 13,—18 for the whites (estimated at 200,000) and 4 for the colored (estimated at 95,000). The average age of the suicides was 42.77 years, the youngest being 18 years and the oldest 76 years. A statement of the causes of suicides is almost a matter of guesswork, as it is in most cases unknown.

Homicides.—Of the thirteen homicides but one was justifiable. This one was committed by a police officer in the discharge of his duty. It is worthy of notice that, even including this one, but two were due to gunshots and none of the others were due to what are ordinarily regarded as dangerous weapons. The occurrence of homicidal drowning (as in one case here recorded) is unusual. In only one case has infanticide been positively proven, and in this case it was impossible to find the murderess, although the crime was done in the mother's own bedroom and while but two other persons were present.

INQUESTS.

Forty-three inquests were held during the year and ten persons held for the grand jury. In one case the charge was ignored by the grand jury and in one a nolle prosequi was entered by the district attorney. Two persons were convicted of murder, three of manslaughter, and one was acquitted. The others are awaiting trial.

There has formerly been no system of numbering inquests, so that it is difficult to determine how complete the records of the office are. I have, however, adopted such a system so that the files of the office may be more easily referred to and any loss or omission of these records may be detected. I have also arranged to have the testimony at inquests taken by a stenographer so as to insure the completeness of the same.

I would respectfully recommend that steps be taken to number all inquisitions now on file and to jacket each with the testimony in the case so as to prevent them getting further astray than at present. That these records are not without value is shown by the fact that once I have been called upon for information relating to a case occurring in 1870 and once for a copy of the inquisition and evidence in a case occurring in 1872.

Steps should be taken to provide the coroner's office with a suitable home, instead of having it transferred from place to place with each change of coroner. I would suggest that the records be kept at police

headquarters and an allowance of \$400 a year be made to a stenographer connected with that department, who should, in addition to his duties for the police department, perform the clerical work of the coroner's office, including taking testimony at inquests.

A similar arrangement is employed satisfactorily at the morgue, the janitor being allowed \$200 a year for his duties in connection with the morgue in addition to his salary as janitor of the station house.

AUTOPSIES.

There have been performed, by order of the coroner, 54 autopsies at the public expense. Others have been done by physicians as a matter of courtesy. Twenty-five have been paid for by the coroner's office, at the rate of \$10 each, and 29 by the U. S. marshal for this District, at the rate of \$25 each. The U. S. marshal pays for such autopsies as are necessary in view of possible criminal proceedings—that, is when the death is known to be or there is reasonable ground for believing that it was due to crime. Those autopsies made in cases where no crime is suspected, but merely to determine the cause of death, are paid for by the District of Columbia.

I would call your attention to the absence of any facilities at the disposal of the District government for the prompt and accurate chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the necessary substances and viscera in cases of suspected poisoning. I regard this as the weakest point in the coroner's work in this District, and a weakness that almost invites homicide, and especially infanticide, by the most cowardly of all methods, poisoning. The fact of such facilities being within easy reach of the coroner would in itself exercise a deterrent influence over such crimes. I most earnestly recommend that steps be taken at once to secure such facilities.

MORGUE.

The city is urgently in need of a suitable building for a morgue. The present building adjoins the stable in the rear of the Sixth precinct police station. It is a one-story brick structure, poorly lighted and ventilated, overheated in the summer by the force of the direct rays of the sun upon the roof, and with difficulty kept warm in winter by a small stove. But one body can be kept on ice at one time, as there is but one ice box. During the year there have been taken to this morgue 71 bodies.

At the Seventh precinct police station (Georgetown) is a room in which bodies from that precinct which need such accommodations are kept. The room is fairly well suited for the purpose, but is a part of the station house itself and has no ice box. I have not encouraged its use for morgue purposes for these reasons and because the coroner's office is without an assistant at that station. During the past year it has contained 8 bodies.

I strongly recommend that steps be taken to provide this city with a conveniently located modern morgue.

INSURANCE CERTIFICATES.

In a large number of cases of death investigated by the coroner application is made for certificates for life-insurance companies. It has been customary to charge for issuing them, but in view of the fact that these certificates are issued by the coroner in his official capacity

and would not be issued by him otherwise, and that there is no provision in law for charging a fee for any such act, I have discontinued the practice.

REPLEVIN SUITS.

There have been during the past year four writs of replevin served by me, the fees amounting to \$54.94.

EXPENSES.

The total expense of the coroner's office for the past year was \$3,578.53, of which \$2,853.53 was paid by the District of Columbia and \$725 by the U. S. marshal.

The average cost of each case was \$6.75, taking the entire number of cases. The average cost of each case in which an inquest was held was \$24.95, and of cases without inquests, \$5.14. The cost would have been greater had the practice of having the testimony at inquests taken by a stenographer been inaugurated earlier in the year, and had not the stenographer been furnished without cost in some cases by the district attorney and by railroad companies interested in the inquest.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

A bill is now before Congress authorizing the Commissioners to appoint a deputy coroner. Since the discovery of the fact that the Commissioners had no such right it has been impossible for the coroner to leave the city even for a day, and a very embarrassing condition would arise in case he was sick or otherwise disabled. It is hoped that this bill will become a law.

The law with reference to the coroner's office itself was brought before the public once during the past year by the introduction of a bill in Congress requiring the coroner to be an attorney at law and appointing a physician as medical examiner to do the medical work of the office. Upon this bill I made an adverse report to you, and am still opposed to the enactment of any such measure. The Massachusetts system abolishes the office of coroner altogether, creates the office of medical examiner, and provides for the holding of inquests before any trial justice. It is in my opinion superior to the measure proposed, and a modification of it might be adopted here with advantage.

I would suggest that the office of coroner be abolished and in its stead be created the office of medical examiner, whose duty it shall be to investigate, from a medical standpoint, such cases as are now investigated by the health officer and the coroner. Such deaths as are found by the medical examiner to be due to other than natural causes should be certified at once to the chief of police for investigation and reported to the district attorney. Should the district attorney find as the result of the police investigation that the circumstances required it, he should present the case to the grand jury at once and they should return the indictment upon which the accused is tried. Much needless expense and delay would thus be avoided.

The absurd requirement that the jury shall view the body of the deceased should be abolished. It serves no good purpose at the present date, being a relic of a time when the jury viewed the body where it had been found dead, and when such view aided them in determining the cause of death. The custom is repulsive to public sentiment and often necessitates holding an inquest at some out-of-the-way place. It

often renders it necessary to hold and complete an inquest before all the witnesses in the case can be found, or requires an adjournment from time to time with results equally disastrous to the ends of justice. It may necessitate an inquest at a time when it is important that it should not be known that suspicion has even been aroused. This requirement is at the present day absolutely unnecessary, and I can not too strongly urge that steps be taken to secure its immediate abolition.

In the plan outlined by me it is suggested that the coroner's jury be abolished. I do not believe that this jury serves any good purpose. A better plan would be to have the evidence given before the judge of the police court without any charge being entered, as it is at present given before the coroner's jury. The judge could then hold for the grand jury any one who might be implicated by the evidence. The crimes involved in these investigations, however, being of such extreme importance, and the early conviction and punishment of the criminals being of such vital interest to the community, I believe that the case warrants the immediate investigation by the grand jury, summoning a special grand jury with special powers, if necessary, as suggested above.

My report would not be complete without placing on record a note of the uniformly courteous and efficient assistance received from the police department, the health office, and the U. S. district attorney's office, nor unless I acknowledged the many favors received from physicians and undertakers, and from the steam railroad and street railway companies and from the hospitals.

The janitor at the morgue has rendered most excellent service, for which thanks alone are not sufficient compensation, even in addition to his present salary. I take pleasure in asking for him a more liberal compensation for future work.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. C. WOODWARD,
Coroner.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary of deaths from all causes investigated by the coroner.

Cause of death.	Sex and color.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
Order 1.—Miasmatic:					
Cholera infantum			7	3	10
Cholera morbus			1		1
Croup				1	1
Diarrhea	1		1	2	4
Dysentery		1		4	5
Typhoid fever				1	1
	1	1	9	11	22
Order 2.—Enthetic:					
Syphilis, congenital			1	1	2
Order 3.—Dietic:					
Alcoholism, acute	3		2	2	7
Improper feeding			3	2	5
	3		5	4	12
Order 4.—Parasitic:					
Ascaris lumbricoides				1	1
Thrush				1	1
				2	2
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.					
Order 1.—Diathetic:					
Cancer of face	1				1
Cancer of stomach	1		1		2
	2		1		3
Order 2.—Tubercular:					
Marasmus			2	2	4
Pulmonary tuberculosis			10	9	19
Tuberculosis of peritoneum			1		1
			13	11	24
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.					
Order 1.—Nervous system:					
Cerebral apoplexy	3	2	1	2	8
Congestion of brain	1		1		2
Convulsions			2	6	8
Epilepsy	1				1
Meningitis				1	1
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal			1		1
Oedema of brain	1				1
	6	2	5	9	22
Order 2.—Circulatory system:					
Aneurism of arch of aorta	1		1		2
Disease of heart	8	11	3	4	18
Disease of heart, valvular	7	2	8	4	21
Fatty degeneration of heart	5	1	2	1	9
Gumma of heart			1		1
Hypertrophy of heart	1		1	2	4
Pericarditis	1				1
	23	6	16	11	56
Order 3.—Respiratory system:					
Abscess of lung			1		1
Asthma				1	1
Bronchitis	1		3	5	9
Congestion of lungs		1	4	4	9
Oedema of lungs	1	1		2	4
Pleurisy			1		1
Pneumonia, acute lobar	2	2	6	5	15
Pneumonia, lobular			4		4
Pulmonary hemorrhage			1		1
	4	4	20	17	45

Summary of deaths from all causes investigated by the coroner—Continued.

Cause of death.	Sex and color.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.					
Order 4.—Digestive system:					
Abscess of spleen.....				1	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	3				3
Enteritis.....		1	3	6	10
Entero-colitis.....		1	2	3	6
Gastritis.....	1		2		3
Hemorrhage from liver.....			1		1
Hemorrhage from stomach.....		1			1
Obstruction of bowel.....				1	1
Peritonitis.....				1	1
	4	3	8	12	27
Order 5.—Urinary system:					
Acute nephritis.....			1		1
Chronic nephritis.....	2			1	3
	2		1	1	4
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					
Order 1.—Children:					
Congenital debility.....	1		4	2	7
Difficult labor.....			2		2
Hemorrhage from umbilical cord.....				2	2
Premature birth.....	1		6	4	11
Ulceration of umbilicus.....			1		1
	2		13	8	23
Order 2.—Women:					
Placenta prævia.....				1	1
Tubal pregnancy.....				1	1
				2	2
Order 3.—Old age:					
Senile debility.....	3	2	3	4	12
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.					
Order 1.—Accidents:					
Asphyxia from illuminating gas.....	3				3
Burns.....	2			3	7
Drowning.....	10		16		26
Exposure.....	1		1		2
Falls.....	4	3	5	1	13
Gunshot wounds.....	2		1		3
Hanging.....	1				1
Kick by a horse.....			1		1
Poison.....	6	2	1		9
Strangulation.....			1	1	2
Suffocation.....	4	1	1	1	7
Vehicles, carts, etc.....	3	1	1		5
cable cars.....	1	2			3
electric cars.....	2	1	1		4
steam cars.....	5	2	3		10
	44	12	34	6	96
Order 3.—Homicides:					
Abortion.....	1	1		1	3
Blows.....	2		2		4
Drowning.....			1		1
Gunshot wounds.....			2		2
Stab wounds.....			2		2
Suffocation.....			1		1
	3	1	8	1	13
Order 4.—Suicides:					
Asphyxiation by illuminating gas.....	1	1			2
Cut throat.....	1				1
Drowning.....	5	1		1	7
Fall from a height.....		1			1
Gunshot wounds.....	14	2	1		17
Hanging.....	3				3
Poisoning.....	6	1	1	1	9
	30	6	2	2	40
Cause of death unknown (new born).....			2	3	5

Summary of deaths from all causes investigated by the coroner—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Zymotic:		
Miasmatic	22	
Enthetic	2	
Dietic	12	
Parasitic	2	
	—	33
Constitutional:		
Diathetic	3	
Tubercular	24	
	—	27
Local:		
Nervous system	22	
Circulatory system	56	
Respiratory system	45	
Digestive system	27	
Urinary system	4	
	—	154
Developmental:		
Children	23	
Women	2	
Old age	12	
	—	37
Violence:		
Accidents	96	
Homicides	13	
Suicides	40	
	—	149
Unknown		5
Total		410

STILLBIRTHS.

Parents known	31
Parents unknown (found in streets)	84
Total	115
Deaths occurring outside of the District of Columbia investigated by the coroner for this District.	5

Accidental deaths.

Cause of death.	Date.	Age.	Color and sex.				Social condition.			Occupation.	Nativity.	Remarks.
			White.		Colored.		S.	M.	W.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.						
Asphyxiation by illuminating gas.	Nov. 4, 1893	55 years	1				1		Soldier	Germany		
Do.	Jan. 28, 1894	40 years	1				1		Clerk	Pennsylvania		
Do.	Mar. 18, 1894	62 years	1					1	Stone mason	Ireland	Due to explosion of benzine while cleaning bed at night.	
Burns of entire body	Aug. 17, 1893	8 years				1	1		Schoolgirl	District of Columbia	Shanty caught fire from candle. Shanty caught fire from stove. Fell against stove. Clothing caught fire from stove. Do.	
Do.	Nov. 20, 1893	98 years						1	Laborer	Maryland	Clothing caught fire while playing circus.	
Do.	Dec. 2, 1893	65 years			1		1		do	District of Columbia		
Burns of hand.	Mar. 23, 1894	1 year	1				1		None	Italy		
Burns of entire body.	Apr. 3, 1894	84 years				1		1	do	Maryland		
Do.	Apr. 11, 1894	70 years				1		1	do	United States		
Burns of lower extremities	May 16, 1894	9 years	1				1		Schoolboy	District of Columbia		
Drowning, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.	May 1, 1894	12 years			1		1		None	do	Jumped into canal to escape arrest.	
Do.	May 14, 1894	35 years			1			1	Laborer	Virginia		
Drowning, Eastern Branch.	Nov. 29, 1893	29 years			1		1		do	do	Not identified.	
Do.	Mar. 25, 1894	40 years			1		(?)				Drowned while in swimming.	
Do.	May 10, 1894	22 years			1		1		Laborer	Maryland	Do.	
Do.	June 17, 1894	18 years	1				1		Butcher	District of Columbia	Not identified.	
Drowning, James Creek Canal	Aug. 16, 1893	25 years			1		(?)				Do.	
Do.	do	20 years			1		(?)					
Do.	Oct. 24, 1893	32 years	1				1		Bar tender	Ireland	Drowned while in swimming.	
Do.	Jan. 17, 1894	25 years	1				1		Soldier	Quebec	Fell off a sailboat.	
Drowning, Potomac River	July 15, 1893	14 years		1			1		None	Virginia	Fell off gang plank at night.	
Do.	July 23, 1893	25 years	1				1		Clerk	District of Columbia	Drowned while in swimming.	
Do.	Aug. 5, 1893	44 years	1				1		Sailor	Sweden		
Do.	Aug. 13, 1893	10 years			1		1		None	Virginia		
Do.	Aug. 30, 1893	18 years			1		1		Laborer	do	Not identified by name.	
Do.	Feb. 6, 1894	30 years			1		1		do		Boat capsized while out rowing.	
Do.	Apr. 12, 1894	21 years	1				1		Salesman	District of Columbia	Boat capsized while at work—row boat.	
Do.	Apr. 30, 1894	24 years	1					1	Laborer	Virginia	Fell overboard while fishing.	
Do.	May 5, 1894	7 years	1				1		Schoolboy	District of Columbia	Do.	
Do.	May 16, 1894	37 years	1				1		Printer	do	Drowned while in swimming.	
Do.	May 30, 1894	9 years	1				1		Schoolboy	do	Do.	
Do.	June 11, 1894	18 years			1		1		None		Not identified.	
Do.	June 22, 1894	38 years			1		(?)				Drowned while in swimming.	
Do.	June 24, 1894	25 years	1				1		Butcher	District of Columbia	Do.	
Drowning, Rock Creek	July 15, 1893	16 years			1		1		None	Virginia	Drowned while in swimming.	
Do.	May 14, 1894	7 years			1		1		do	District of Columbia	Fell into the water.	

[illegible]

Accidental deaths—Continued.

Cause of death.	Date.	Age.	Color and sex.				Social condition.			Occupation.	Nativity.	Remarks.
			White.		Colored.		S.	M.	W.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.						
Vehicle accidents—Continued.												
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	Sept. 6, 1893	75 years.			1					1	Maryland	Accident occurred in Maryland.
Baltimore and Potomac R. R.	Sept. 17, 1893	50 years.	1				1				do	Accident occurred in Virginia.
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	Sept. 29, 1893	52 years.			1						Virginia	
Baltimore and Potomac R. R.	Oct. 30, 1893	63 years.	1						1		do	
Baltimore and Potomac R. R.	Dec. 9, 1893	18 years.		1			1				District of Columbia	
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	June 5, 1894	15 years.		1			1				do	
Baltimore and Potomac R. R.	June 20, 1894	37 years.	1						1		Virginia	Killed in tunnel while at work.
Do.	Sept. 3, 1893	82 years.	1							1	Tennessee	
Washington and Georgetown Rwy.	Sept. 6, 1893	19 years.	1					1			District of Columbia	
Georgetown and Tennallytown Rwy.	Dec. 19, 1893	53 years.		1					1		Maryland	
Washington and Georgetown Rwy.	Mar. 17, 1894	3 years.			1			1			District of Columbia	
Rock Creek Rwy.	Mar. 18, 1894	10 years.	1					1			Virginia	
Eckington and Soldiers' Home Rwy.	Apr. 19, 1894	2 years.		1					1		Maryland	
Washington and Georgetown Rwy.	May 9, 1894	4 years.		1					1		Ireland	
Brightwood Rwy.												
Total (96)			45	14	31	6		69	15	12		

BODIES, DEAD FROM VIOLENCE, BROUGHT INTO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WITHOUT PERMITS OR DEATH CERTIFICATES.

Cause of death.	Date.	Age.	Color and sex.				Social condition.			Occupation.	Nativity.	Remarks.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	S.			
Drowning	July 16, 1893	20 years	1							1	District of Columbia	Quantico, Va.
Railroad injuries, Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	Aug. 29, 1893	22 years	1						1		do	Hyattsville, Md.
Railroad injuries	Sept. 19, 1893	17 years	1						1		Missouri	Halethorp, Md.
Railroad injuries: Baltimore and Potomac R. R.	Oct. 15, 1893	25 years	1						(?)		Switzerland	Magruder's Curve, Maryland.
do.	do	28 years	1						(b)		do	Do.
Total			5						4			

Deaths due to steam and street railroads.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Name.	Date.	Age.	Color and sex.				Social condition.			Occupation.	Place of accident.	Time.	Road.	Verdict.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	S.	M.	W.					
O'Hara, Patrick ¹	Aug. 26, 1893	Yrs. 33	1					1		Flagman.....	New Jersey-avenue yards	9:10 p. m.	Baltimore and Poto- mac R. R.	Accidental.
Sprague, Isaac ²	Sept. 30, 1893	52			1		1				Near Stotts.....	9 p. m.	Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	Do.
Wilson, Charles H. ³	Oct. 30, 1893	63	1					1			South end of Pennsylvania- avenue bridge over Eastern Branch.	7:30 a. m.	Baltimore and Poto- mac R. R.	Do.
Curtis, Ethel C. ⁴	Dec. 9, 1893	18		1			1			None	Carroll-avenue crossing, Tako- ma.	5 p. m.	Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	Do. ⁵
Robey, Hattie ⁴	June 5, 1894	15		1			1				Intersection of Sixth and C streets SW.	8:45 p. m.	Baltimore and Poto- mac R. R.	Do. ⁶
Garrison, George ⁷	June 20, 1894	37	1					1		Track-walker.	Washington tunnel	1:20 p. m.	.....do	Do.
Total (6).....			3	2	1		3	3						

STREET RAILWAYS.

Gilmore, Gladys ⁸	May 9, 1894	4		1			1			None	Brightwood avenue, near power house.	11 a. m.	Brightwood Rwy.....	Accidental.
DeJarnette, William B. M. ⁸	Mar. 19, 1894	10	1				1			Schoolboy	Fourth street, near U street NE.	11:30 a. m.	Eckington and Sol- diers' Home Rwy.	Do.
Tyler, Percy A. ⁸	Mar. 17, 1894	3			1		1			None	Intersection of Seventeenth and U streets NW.	1 p. m.	Rock Creek Rwy	Do.
King, Harry W. ⁹	Sept. 15, 1893	19	1				1			Driver.....	South of Pierce-mill road.....	4 p. m.	Tennallytown Rwy...	Do.
Wharton, Robert S. ¹⁰	Sept. 3, 1893	82	1						1	Capitalist.....	Intersection of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.	4 p. m.	Washington and Georgetown Rwy.	Do.
Ferguson, Jane B. ¹¹	Dec. 18, 1893	53		1				1		None	C street, near New Jersey ave- nue NW.	10 a. m.	.....do	Do. ¹²
Fraber, Rose R. ¹³	Apr. 18, 1894	2		1			1			.....do	Seventh street, south of S street NW.	2 p. m.	.....do	Do.
Total (7).....			3	3	1		5	1	1					

¹ Caught his foot in a frog while coupling cars.² Sitting or kneeling on track. Had a whisky bottle in his pocket.³ Confused by passing trains.⁴ Confused by passing trains. Gates closed.⁵ Recommendations made as to lighting and alternation of safety gates at the scene of the accident.⁶ Recommendations as to need of a regulation governing lighting of trains while in motion.⁷ Sitting on track in the tunnel.⁸ Confused by passing cars.⁹ Drove out of a yard and on to track as car approached, his view of track being cut off by a porch.¹⁰ Attempted to cross in front of the cable-car train.¹¹ Run over by a train that was being switched from one track to the other.¹² Recommendations made as to need of an extra man to assist in switching cars at this point.¹³ Run over while playing in street.

Willful homicides.

Cause of death.	Date.	Age.	Color and sex.				Social condition.			Occupation.	Nativity.	Remarks.
			White.		Colored.		S.	M.	W.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.						
Abortion, criminal.....	Aug. 18, 1893	17 years.				1	1		Domestic	Virginia.....	See table of inquests.	
Do.....	Oct. 31, 1893	6 hours.	1				1		None	District of Columbia..	Do.	
Do.....	June 15, 1894	24 years.		1				1	None	do.....	Do.	
Blow on abdomen.....	Mar. 11, 1894	31 years.			1		1		Laborer	Virginia.....	Do.	
Blow on head.....	Oct. 2, 1894	8 years.	1				1		None	District of Columbia..	Do.	
Do.....	Jan. 5, 1894	44 years.			1			1	Bartender	Virginia.....	Do.	
Do.....	Feb. 6, 1894	67 years.	1					1	Laborer	do.....	Do.	
Drowning.....	June 28, 1894	17 years.			1		1		Huckster	District of Columbia..	Do.	
Gunshot wound of head.....	Oct. 1, 1893	19 years.			1		1		do	Virginia.....	See table of inquests; justifiable.	
Gunshot wound of thigh.....	Sept. 30, 1893	20 years.			1		1		Laborer	District of Columbia..	See table of inquests.	
Stab wound of abdomen.....	Jan. 28, 1894	30 years.			1			1	do	West Virginia.....	Do.	
Stab wound of thigh.....	Apr. 14, 1894	21 years.			1			1	Cook	Virginia.....	Do.	
Suffocation.....	Nov. 23, 1893	2 hours.			1		1		None	District of Columbia..	Do.	
Total (13).....			3	1	8	1	5	5				

Suicides.

Cause of death.	Date.	Age.	Color and sex.				Social condition.			Occupation.	Nativity.	Cause.
			White.		Colored.		S.	M.	W.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.						
Asphyxiation by illuminating gas.	Jan. 12, 1894	Yrs. 36	1					1		Keeper of eating house.....	Virginia.....	Business depression and alcoholism.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1894	40		1					1	Dressmaker	District of Columbia..	Insanity.
Cut throat.....	Sept.15, 1893	51	1						1	Laborer	do	Depression due to furlough from work.
Drowning.....	Oct. 7, 1893	18	1					1		Clerk	do	Unknown.
Do.....	Oct. 31, 1893	55	1					1		Laborer, inmate of Soldiers' Home.....	England	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 9, 1894	27	1						1	Storekeeper	Italy	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 18, 1894	66	1					1		Inmate of Soldiers' Home.....	Germany	Do.
Do.....	June 25, 1894	57	1						1	do.....	England	Do.
Do.....	July 10, 1893	30				1		1		Domestic.....	District of Columbia..	Do.
Do.....	Jan. 30, 1894	30		1				1		None	Virginia.....	Do.
Fall from a height.....	Sept. 16, 1893	38		1				1		do.....	Pennsylvania.....	Insanity.
Gunshot wound of abdomen.....	Mar. 7, 1894	63		1				1		do.....	District of Columbia..	Do.
Gunshot wound of chest.....	Aug.29, 1893	41	1						1	Cashier.....	do	Depression following alcoholism.
Do.....	Sept. 11, 1893	22	1					1		Student	Nebraska	Depression following failure to pass examinations.
Do.....	Oct. 27, 1893	23		1				1		None	Arkansas.....	Unknown.
Do.....	May 12, 1894	51	1						1	Agent	New York.....	Do.
Do.....	May 25, 1894	19	1					1		Baker	Maryland	Do.
Gunshot wound of head.....	July 29, 1893	50	1						1	Butcher	Germany	Business depression.
Do.....	Sept. 26, 1893	28	1					1		Restaurant keeper.....	do	Probably a love affair.
Do.....	Nov. 30, 1893	65	1						1	do.....	Ireland.....	Unknown.
Do.....	Mar. 26, 1894	53	1						1	Civil engineer	Massachusetts.....	Alcoholism and domestic unhappiness.
Do.....	Mar. 27, 1894	47	1						1	Restaurant keeper	Ireland.....	Alcoholism.
Do.....	Mar. 30, 1894	54	1						1	Butter merchant.....	Massachusetts.....	Ill health of wife.
Do.....	Apr. 1, 1894	57	1						1	Clerk	New York	Fear of imaginary impending disgrace.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1894	42	1						1	Agent	Virginia	Business failure.
Do.....	Apr. 26, 1894	31			1			1		Messenger and editor	North Carolina.....	Unknown.
Do.....	June 16, 1894	58	1						1	Capitalist	Pennsylvania.....	Ill health.
Do.....	June 19, 1894	56	1					1		Inmate of Soldiers' Home.....	United States.....	Unknown.
Do.....	Oct. 28, 1894	43	1						1	Baker	Germany	Do.
Hanging.....	Dec. 7, 1894	40	1						1	None	Maryland.....	Insanity.
Do.....	Jan. 19, 1894	65	1					1		Inmate of Soldiers' Home.....	Denmark	Unknown.

Suicides—Continued.

Cause of death.	Date.	Age.	Color and sex.				Social con- dition.			Occupation.	Nativity.	Cause.
			White.		Colored.		S	M.	W.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.						
Poisoning by—		Yrs.										
Rough on rats	July 13, 1893	50	1					1		Bartender	Unknown.	Unknown.
Morphia sulphate	Aug. 7, 1893	21	1				1			Clerk	District of Columbia.	Ill health.
Laudanum	Sept. 21, 1893	76	1						1	Storekeeper	Germany	Depression following the death of wife.
Do	Oct. 8, 1893	45	1					1		Stable boss	Ireland	Depression following dis-charge from work.
Morphia sulphate	Oct. 31, 1893	20	1				1			None	Maryland.	Remorse.
Opium	do	44	1					1		Clerk	District of Columbia.	Domestic unhappiness.
Arsenic	Nov. 17, 1893	40		1				1		None	do	Insanity.
Corrosive sublimate	May 23, 1894	35			1			1		Laborer	Maryland.	Domestic unhappiness.
Rough on rats	June 13, 1894	24				1		1		Washerwoman	Virginia	Do.
Total. (40)			30	6	2	2	16	22	2			

Death rate per 100,000 per annum:

White	18
Colored	4
Both white and colored	13

Inquests held from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

No.	Date.	Name of deceased.	Cause of death.	Where held.	Verdict.	Remarks.
0	July 14, 1893	Harris, Martha	Drowning	No. 6 police station	Suicide	Supposed to have been pushed off a river steamer.
1	July 21, 1893	Collins, James H.	Fall from baby carriage.	No. 8 police station	Accidental	
2	July 25, 1893	Holmes, Nannie	Alcoholism, chronic	No. 1 police station	Death from natural causes.	Death said to have resulted from an assault.
3	Aug. 14, 1893	Headley, Matthews	Drowning	No. 6 police station	Accidental	Said to have been held under water while in bathing.
4	Aug. 19, 1893	Castor, Laura	Abortion, criminal	.....do	Manslaughter	Emma Winslow held for the grand jury; nolle prosequi entered Feb. 26, 1894.
5	Aug. 21, 1893	Milner, Alfred	Fall from a building	No. 1 police station	Accidental	
6	Aug. 28, 1893	O'Hara, Patrick	Railroad injuries	Lee's undertaking establishment.	.....do	
7	Sept. 4, 1893	Wharton, Robert S.	Cable-car injuries	Emergency Hospital	.....do	
8	Sept. 6, 1893	King, Harry W.	Electric-car injuries	No. 7 police station	.....do	
9	Sept. 7, 1893	Gordon, John	Kicked by a horse	Emergency Hospital	.....do	Knocked under the horse while skylarking.
10	Sept. 19, 1893	Costello, Mary	Burn of abdomen	No. 8 police station	Manslaughter	Jury unable to locate responsibility.
11	Sept. 22, 1893	Ruhl, James	Laudanum poisoning	No. 2 police station	Suicide	
12	Sept. 30, 1893	Sprague, Isaac	Railroad injuries	No. 6 police station	Accidental	
13	Oct. 2, 1893	Reid, Elwood	Gunshot wound	Emergency Hospital	Justifiable homicide.	Shot by Police Sergeant J. M. Kenny in discharge of duty.
14	.....do	Matthews, Thomas E.	.....do	No. 7 police station	Murder	John E. Shoemaker held for the grand jury; convicted of manslaughter and sentenced Mar. 14, 1894, to ten years at Albany, N. Y.
15	Oct. 4, 1893	Grinder, Joseph C.	Thrown against floor.	No. 4 police station	Manslaughter	Joseph B. Grinder held for the grand jury; ignored by grand jury Oct. 27, 1893.
16	Oct. 30, 1893	Wilson, Charles H.	Railroad injuries	No. 6 police station	Accidental	
17	Nov. 1, 1893	Child of Estelle E. Beach.	Abortion criminal	No. 4 police station	Murder	Edward Leon held for the grand jury; convicted of manslaughter June 23, 1894. Motion for a new trial pending.
18	Nov. 13, 1893	Young, John	Disease of heart	No. 5 police station	Death from natural causes.	Death said to have resulted from an assault.
19	Nov. 15, 1893	Stephens, Moses A. H.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	No. 2 police station	.....do	Do.
20	Nov. 27, 1893	Child of Mary E. Coley	Suffocation	No. 6 police station	Murder	Infanticide by some party unknown.
21	Dec. 11, 1893	Curtis, Ethel C.	Railroad injuries	Baltimore and Ohio station, Takoma.	Accidental	
22	Dec. 20, 1893	Ferguson, Jane B.	Cable-car injuries	No. 2 police station	.....do	
1	Jan. 4, 1894	Gordon, Adam	A blow on the head	No. 6 police station	Murder	Charles Hopkins held for grand jury; convicted of murder; sentenced July 5, 1894, to death.
2	Jan. 29, 1894	Shepherd, Benjamin M.	Stab wound	Emergency Hospital	.....do	Augustus Jenkins and Frederick Hawkins held for grand jury; Augustus Jenkins convicted of murder, sentenced July 5, 1894, to death; Frederick Hawkins, acquitted April 26, 1894.
3	Jan. 31, 1894	Tills, Rebecca	Convulsions	No. 6 police station	Death due to convulsions from unknown cause.	Died suddenly with impending abortion, in house of irregular doctor.

Inquests held from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of deceased.	Cause of death.	Where held.	Verdict.	Remarks.
4	Feb. 1, 1894	Unknown infant.....	Congestion of brain...	No. 6 police station...	Death from natural causes.	
5	Feb. 7, 1894	Jones, Thomas T.....	A blow on head.....	.....do.....	Murder.....	Murder by parties unknown.
6	Feb. 20, 1894	Passeno, Elizabeth M.....	Chloroform poisoning.....	No. 7 police station.....	Accidental.....	Chloroform self-administered.
7	Mar. 12, 1894	Patterson, Thomas.....	Blow upon abdomen.....	Emergency Hospital.....	Murder.....	Henry Dasher, Casey Brooks, and George Jones held for grand jury; Henry Dasher and Casey Brooks, indicted June 14, 1894, awaiting trial; George Jones, indicted June 14, 1894, escaped from this city before arrest.
8	Mar. 17, 1894	Tyler, Percy A.....	Electric-car injuries.....	No. 8 police station.....	Accidental.....	
9	Mar. 19, 1894	DeJarnette, William B.....	.....do.....	Eekington and Soldiers' Home Rwy. power house.	.....do.....	
10	Mar. 30, 1894	Waugh, Ann Maria.....	Run over by carriage.....	No. 8 police station.....	.....do.....	
11	Apr. 16, 1894	Smith, Howard.....	Stab wound.....	No. 6 police station.....	Murder.....	Johnnie Morgan held for grand jury; convicted of manslaughter; sentenced June 14, 1894, to three years at Albany, N. Y.
12	Apr. 19, 1894	Fraber, Rose R.....	Cable-car injuries.....	No. 8 police station.....	Accidental.....	
13	May 9, 1894	Gilmore, Gladys.....	Electric-car injuries.....	Bright wood Rwy. power house.	.....do.....	
14	May 13, 1894	Fret, Karel M.....	Gunshot wound.....	Lee's undertaking establishment.	.....do.....	Shot by Dominic V. Sullivan.
15	June 6, 1894	Robey, Hattie.....	Railroad injuries.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
16	June 9, 1894	Wilson, George.....	A fall against wall.....	District jail.....	.....do.....	Deceased a prisoner at jail; fell while skylarking.
17	June 14, 1894	Palm, John.....	Injured in a scuffle.....	No. 6 police station.....	.....do.....	
18	June 16, 1894	Shiplor, Isabelle.....	Abortion, criminal.....	No. 8 police station.....	Manslaughter.....	Manslaughter by parties unknown.
19	June 21, 1894	Garrison, George.....	Railroad injuries.....	Lee's undertaking establishment.	Accidental.....	
20	June 29, 1894	Briscoe, Abraham.....	Drowning.....	No. 4 police station.....	Murder.....	George Robinson held for grand jury; awaiting action of grand jury.

Total number of inquests, 43.

REPORT OF MARKET MASTERS.

EASTERN MARKET,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Salary of market master	\$1,200.00
Wages of one laborer	100.00
Coal, \$16.50; brooms, \$10.56; tapers, \$2; stationery, \$3; street brooms, \$2.50	34.56
Miscellaneous expenses	5.00
Total	1,339.56

In addition to the estimate furnished you for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, showing the operations of the market for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894:

I have received as follows:

From 4 fish stalls, at \$3 per month	\$144
From 4 miscellaneous stalls, at \$4 per month	192
From 7 butter stalls, at \$4 per month	336
From 18 butcher stalls, at \$4.50 for 10 months and \$4 for 2 months	954
From 39 huckster stalls, at \$3 per month	1,404
From 1 huckster stall, at \$3 for 9 months and \$4 for 3 months	39
From 6 bacon stalls, at \$4 per month	288
From 1 baker stall, at \$4 for 10 months and \$3 for 2 months	46
From 1 café, at \$6 for 10 months	60
From gas charged extra, at \$3.50 per month	42
Total	3,605

Very respectfully,

B. F. GRAHAM,
Market Master.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: The following is a statement of the business of the Western Market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Receipts as follows:

July, 1893	\$503.00	March, 1894	\$432.00
August, 1893	494.00	April, 1894	428.00
September, 1893	520.00	May, 1894	411.75
October, 1893	539.00	June, 1894	428.00
November, 1893	512.00		
December, 1893	512.00	Total receipts	5,719.25
January, 1894	517.00		
February, 1894	422.50	Total expenditures	2,133.52

The amount required to properly conduct the market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, will be: Salary of market master, \$1,200. I

would respectfully request that the amount for labor be increased from \$100 to \$480 per year; also that at least \$100 per year be allowed for contingent expenses. These items make a total of \$1,780, if allowed. The market needs many repairs to put it in proper condition, but with the amount just appropriated by the Senate District bill expended on it will give the dealers and patrons of the market the long-desired comforts.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ELDRIDGE BURNS,
Market Master Western Market.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN, *July 26, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the operations of the Georgetown Market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and the amount required for the conduct and support of the market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Number stands in the market, 60, as follows: Produce stands, 24; butcher stalls, 18; bacon stands, 4; bread stands, 6; butter stands, 6; tea and coffee, 2. Number stands rented, 42; number stands vacant, 18. Monthly rent of each stand, \$2.16. There are also 4 fish stands that are sold yearly to the highest bidder.

RECEIPTS.

Rent of stands.....	\$1, 099. 44	
Extra gas.....	7. 20	
Sale of fish stands	40. 00	
		<u>\$1, 146. 64</u>

EXPENSES.

Salary of market master	900. 00	
Salary of laborer at market	100. 00	
Amount paid for gas	90. 00	
		<u>1, 090. 00</u>
Balance.....		56. 64

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Salary of market master.....	\$900. 00	
Salary of laborer at market	100. 00	
Fuel, gas, and brooms.....	100. 00	
		<u>1, 100. 00</u>

Very respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS,
Market Master.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF FIREWOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 2, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: Please find inclosed statement of wood inspected and measured in Anacostia district from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, inclusive.

Very respectfully,

A. W. EATON,
Inspector and Measurer of Wood.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of wood inspected and measured in Anacostia district from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Date.	Pine.	Oak.	Total.	Amount received.*
1893.	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	<i>Cords.</i>	
July	956½	77½	1,033½	\$93.02
August	835½	86½	921½	82.96
September	529½	243½	772½	69.54
October	501½	215	716½	64.48
November	606½	60½	667½	60.05
December	315	31	346	31.14
1894.				
February	107½	9	116½	10.49
March	393	135	528	47.52
April	489½	67½	556½	50.11
May	552½	35½	588	52.92
June	563½	6½	569½	51.25
	5,850½	966½	6,816½	613.48

* Nine cents per cord.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully report that I have inspected and measured in the Potomac district for the year ending June 30, 1894, 19,404 cords of wood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. O'MEARA,
Inspector and Measurer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of your office, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of wood measured and inspected, and the amount of fees derived therefrom, for the Rock Creek district for the year ending June 30, 1894:

Wood measured and inspected cords... 8,356½
Fees derived therefrom, at 9 cents per cord \$752.52

Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. GOODACRE,
Inspector and Measurer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November 14, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the amount of coal and wood inspected by me since my appointment, February 2, 1894, as fuel inspector for the District of Columbia:

February, 1,061 tons and 370 pounds coal, at 20 cents per ton	\$212.20
42 cords wood, at 9 cents per cord	3.78
March, 828 tons and 560 pounds coal, at 20 cents	165.65
39½ cords wood, at 9 cents.	3.29
April, 377 tons coal, at 20 cents	75.40
32 cords wood, at 9 cents	2.88
May, 136 tons coal, at 20 cents	27.40
8 cords wood, at 9 cents .....	.72
June, 132 tons coal, at 20 cents	26.40
8½ cords wood, at 9 cents .....	.76
	<hr/>
	518.16
Less expenses	100.00

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. T. HOWARD,
Inspector of Fuel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Amount of coal and wood inspected by Mr. William M. Dove from July, 1893, to February, 1894, the predecessor of Mr. George T. Howard.

July, 580 tons of coal, at 20 cents per ton	\$116.02
50 cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord	4.50
October, 533 tons of coal, at 20 cents per ton	160.60
25 cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord	2.20
November, 200 tons of coal, at 20 cents per ton	40.05
25 cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord	2.20
December, 825 tons of coal, at 20 cents per ton	165.05
25 cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord	2.20
January, 1894, 1,002 tons of coal, at 20 cents per ton	200.45
28 cords of wood, at 9 cents per cord	2.50
Less expenses	100.00

REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF FLOUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully inclose my report showing the amount of fees collected by me, together with the amount of expense incurred for the following months:

Month.	Fees.	Expenses.	Month.	Fees.	Expenses.
October	\$142. 00	\$51. 00	March	\$160. 66	\$53. 00
November	189. 00	59. 00	April	137. 00	51. 00
December	193. 41	57. 30	May	156. 00	56. 10
1894.			June	171. 00	59. 00
January	162. 70	53. 20	July	147. 30	54. 00
February	98. 90	50. 30	August	107. 00	53. 00
			September	96. 00	53. 80

Total number of barrels inspected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 107,342.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WELCH.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *July 27, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected during the last twelve months, ending June 30, 1894, 51,344 barrels family flour and 3,404 "extra," making a total of 54,748 barrels.

I have the honor of being your obedient servant,

F. D. SHOEMAKER,
Inspector of Flour.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *August 1, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: In answer to a request for a detailed statement of our office for the year ending June 30, 1894, we would report that we have not been called upon to transact any business, and have no recommendations to make.

Yours, truly,

G. W. CISSEL,
W. H. GASKINS.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF CLERK OF WORKS AND REVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22, 1904

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of 15th instant I have the honor to report that the total amount of fees collected by this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 amounted to \$2,500.00, and the only expenses, consisting of pay of an assistant & recover the rent of an office in central part of the city, the maintenance of a horse and wagon, stationery, and books, amounted to \$1,000.00 leaving for salary of the clerk the sum of \$1,500.00. A more detailed statement will be found in the monthly reports.

I respectfully request that aid of the Commissioners in having some amendments to the present law. The need of authority to inspect and control "water works" at proper intervals is much felt, and authority to punish the violators very much needed. An exceptional use of force is also greatly needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FRANK A. BOND.

Clerk of Works and Revenue.

W. T. TIBBELL.

Secretary to the Commissioners District of Columbia.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT MARKET CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request to transmit a detailed statement of my duties as assistant market clerk I have the honor to report that I have no information on the subject. I presented myself at the Center Market and made official demand to know something of the management of affairs, but was informed that my duties were purely honorary, and that it was not expected I should take any active part in market affairs. I am willing and anxious to perform any duty desired by the Commissioners and hold myself in readiness to obey any instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. BOND,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

W. TINDALL,
Secretary to Commissioners District of Columbia.

D C 94—26

REPORT OF SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 28, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of 25th instant, I have the honor to report that the total amount of fees collected by this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$3,566.87, and the total expenses, consisting of pay of an assistant, a laborer, the rent of an office in central part of the city, the maintenance of a horse and wagon, stationery, and tools, amounted to \$1,680, leaving for salary of the sealer the sum of \$1,886.87. A more detailed statement will be found in the monthly reports.

I especially request the aid of the Commissioners in having some amendments to the present law. The need of authority to inspect and correct "counter scales" at proper intervals is much felt, and authority to punish the hucksters who, with scarcely an exception, use false measures is also greatly needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. BOND,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

W. TINDALL,
Secretary to the Commissioners District of Columbia.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT MARKET CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request to transmit a detailed statement of my duties as assistant market clerk I have the honor to report that I have no information on the subject. I presented myself at the Center Market and made official demand to know something of the management of affairs, but was informed that my duties were purely honorary, and that it was not expected I should take any active part in market affairs. I am willing and anxious to perform any duty desired by the Commissioners and hold myself in readiness to obey any instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. BOND,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

W. TINDALL,
Secretary to Commissioners District of Columbia.

D C 94—26

REPORT OF INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully report the following as the amount of lumber measured by me for the year ending June 30, 1894:

	Feet.
Merchantable lumber.....	1,437,466
Condemned lumber.....	89,290
Fees, \$458.03.	

GEO. Z. COLISON.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 21, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, I inspected and measured 592,413 feet of lumber.

E. L. HARBAUGH.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., *June 30, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report having inspected and measured for the year ending June 30, 1894:

	Lumber inspected.	Cost of inspection.		Ex- penses.	Net cost of in- spection.
		Per M.	Total.		
1893. *					
July.....	228,941	<i>Cents.</i> 30	\$68. 68	\$7. 50	\$61. 18
August	215,904	30	64. 79	7. 25	57. 54
October	164,786	30	49. 43	5. 50	43. 93
November.....	211,921	30	63. 57	7. 00	56. 53
1894. *					
February	59,508	30	17. 85	2. 00	15. 85
April.....	584,862	30	175. 45	23. 00	125. 45
May.....	540,521	30	162. 15	21. 50	140. 65
June.....	468,872	30	140. 66	20. 00	120. 66
Total.....	2,475,315	.....	742. 58	93. 75	621. 79

* No lumber inspected September and December, 1893, and January and March, 1894.

EDW. J. DAW,
Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1894.*

SIRS: I have the honor herewith to present to you my annual report. I have measured and inspected since my appointment 703,128 feet of merchantable lumber and 38,827 feet of condemned lumber.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. T. BALLARD,
Lumber Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that I have measured and inspected during the year ending June 30, 1894, as follows:

	Feet.	Fee.
1893.		
August	21,058	\$6.32
September		
October		
November	34,390	10.32
December		
1894.		
January	56,251	16.88
February		
March		
April	122,809	36.84
May	248,119	74.44
June	71,534	21.46

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. CHAMPLIN,
Inspector.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of July, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

CHARLES A. RIDDLE,
Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

OFFICE OF THE HARBOR MASTER.

Washington, November 9, 1894.

SIR: The following report of the operations of this office and its expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, together with the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is respectfully submitted:

Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.....	\$2,600.00
For salaries.....	1,380.00
Fuel.....	212.48
Repairs to hull.....	247.75
Repairs to boiler.....	112.48
Repairs to engine.....	52.75
Grate bars.....	16.00
Repairs to office.....	96.38
New awnings.....	17.00
Insurance on boat and house.....	39.25
New pump and steam heater.....	101.44
Miscellaneous, paints, oils, etc.....	324.47
Total.....	2,600.00

Estimates of appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

New boat.....	25,000.00
One engineer.....	780.00
Deck hand.....	480.00
Watchman.....	480.00
Repairs to boat, office, wharf, insurance on boat and house, fuel, oils, paints, and miscellaneous, etc.....	1,260.00
Total.....	28,000.00

As will be seen in my report to the major and superintendent of the metropolitan police, the boat and its crew have rendered much valuable service during the past fiscal year. The demands for its use are yearly increasing, and to such an extent that I am compelled by a sense of duty to renew the recommendations of my former reports, that a boat suitable for all purposes be promptly purchased and equipped. A suitable iron boat, with all the modern fire and police appliances, could be purchased for about \$25,000. When the present boat was purchased it met the purposes for which it was intended, but with each year the duties have increased to such an extent that to properly perform the duties of the office a new boat is indispensable. In submitting these facts I would earnestly suggest for them a careful consideration, as this long-felt want should be supplied as soon as possible. In concluding this report I desire to thank the Commissioners for the support they have given this department. The employes of this department have each done well his share of work. I commend each of them to your most favorable consideration, and to each one I convey my sincere thanks. The following is a list of steam and tug boats plying upon the Potomac; also a tabulated statement showing, by months, the arrival and departure of boats, together with specifications of cargoes carried.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,

Harbor Master, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 405

Statement showing, by months, the arrivals of boats in harbor of Washington, together with specifications of cargoes carried, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Cargoes.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Asphalt.....	3		2	1		1				1	1	1	10
Coal, hard.....	25	16	31	28	19	7	1	4	2	5	9	33	180
Balusters.....					1								1
Cement.....		1		1							1	1	4
Coal, soft.....	276	265	247	225	239	104	12	27	48	188	88	13	1,732
Fire brick.....	1												1
Guano.....	1	1											2
Canned fruit.....			3	2	3								8
Ice.....	21	12	19	4	7			2	1	6	16	20	108
Laths.....		1	2	1	2	1				1	1	1	10
Lumber.....	33	16	8	9	9	6	5	5	10	17	26	13	157
Marble dust.....		1											1
Cedar posts.....	1									1			2
Plaster.....		2										1	3
Potash.....												1	1
Railroad ties.....								1	1	1		1	4
Shingles.....	2			1	1			1	1		1	2	9
Stone, building.....	2	1	1	1	1					1	1	3	11
Barrel staves.....	1	1										1	3
Phosphate.....	1	1											2
Sand, white.....				1						1	2		4
Wheat.....	5		2										7
Iron water pipe.....						1	2	1			1		5
Oysters.....			40	120	178	190	184	115	105	64			996
Melons.....	22	67	36										125
Wood.....	121	133	152	79	67	83	21	32	23	136	131	78	1,056

List of steam vessels plying upon the Potomac.

Name of boat.	Service.	Name of boat.	Service.
Washington.....	Washington to Norfolk.	Virginia Earman.....	Towing on the river.
Norfolk.....	do	Peerless.....	Do.
Lady of the Lake.....	do	Kate Conner.....	Do.
Sue.....	Washington to Baltimore.	Americus.....	Do.
Potomac.....	do	Curfew.....	Do.
Tygart.....	do	Triton.....	Do.
Wakefield.....	River landings	J. B. Alexander.....	Do.
Harry Randall.....	do	John I. Brady.....	Do.
Mattano.....	do	Chesapeake.....	Do.
T. V. Arrowsmith.....	do	Goldsmith Maid.....	Do.
Charles Macalester.....	Mount Vernon.....	A. P. Gorman.....	Do.
River Queen.....	Excursions	George W. Pride.....	Do.
Samuel J. Pentz.....	do	Volunteer.....	Do.
George Leary.....	do	Dandy.....	Do.
W. W. Coit.....	do	Wm. Orison.....	Do.
George Law.....	do	Robert Turner.....	Do.
Mary Washington.....	do	Debos Lenox.....	Do.
Bartholdi.....	do	Sampson.....	Do.
Little Nell.....	do	Emma.....	Do.
Carrie X.....	do	Vulcan.....	Do.
Lovie Randall.....	do	Templer.....	Do.
Columbia.....	Ferry to Alexandria.	Harlow.....	Do.
Bell Haven.....	do	Winfield Cahill.....	Do.
Defiance.....	Washington to Philadelphia.	Venus.....	Do.
Major W. Allen.....	Excursions	C. W. Ridley.....	Do.
Florence.....	do	Dixie.....	Do.
Occoquan.....	Washington to Occoquan.	Joe Zane.....	Do.
Santa Barba.....	Washington to Indian Head.	James Richards.....	Do.
Petrel.....	Fish Commission.....	General Hunt.....	Do.
Neva.....	Engineer department.....	Potomac.....	Do.
Blue Wing.....	Fish Commission.....	James Jackson.....	Do.
C. Holbrook.....	Excursions	Valley Forge.....	Do.
Dennis Simmons.....	North Carolina and Washington.	Minerva.....	Do.
Susie Hitch.....	do	Wm. H. Mohler.....	Do.
Commodore Dupont.....	Towing on the river	Palermo.....	Do.
Gilmore Meredith.....	do	Eva Bell Cain.....	Do.
		D. M. Key.....	Do.
		Ella Pierce.....	Do.
		Fannie Gilbert.....	Do.
		Baby.....	Do.
		Jupiter.....	Do.
		Joe Blackburn.....	Police and harbor boat.

406 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement showing by months the departure of vessels from the harbor of Washington, with specifications of cargoes carried, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Month.	Stone.		Soft coal.		Compost.		Vessels removed to keep docks and channel cleared.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
July	5	2,300	24	23,022	12	1,430	4
August	4	800	23	25,273	10	1,232	2
September	2	600	19	20,224	11	891	3
October			15	14,572			6
November			13	12,309			14
December			3	1,405			8
January							4
February							18
March	1	300					36
April	1	260	13	9,013			8
May			2	1,792			20
June							6
Total	13	4,260	112	107,610	33	3,553	143

Statement showing by months the material which composed cargoes of sailing vessels landing in the harbor of Washington during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Cargoes.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Asphalt.....tons	1,280		1,350	900		750
Coal, hard.....do	7,377	6,051	8,558	8,455	7,999	1,830
Ballisters.....number					6,000	
Cement.....barrels	200			800		
Coal, soft.....tons	31,733	26,890	27,733	26,004	28,159	12,028
Fire brick.....number	15,000					
Guano.....tons	800	200				
Canned fruit.....cases			7,200	4,200	7,744	
Ice.....tons	23,117	15,430	23,016	4,800	8,615	
Laths.....number		1,500,000	1,950,000	300,000	1,877,700	1,690,000
Lumber.....feet	2,455,000	1,527,500	708,000	878,000	1,236,000	570,000
Marble dust.....barrels		500				
Cedar posts.....number	125					
Plaster.....tons		3,300				
Potash.....do						
Railroad ties.....number						
Shingles.....do	800,000			600,000	218,000	
Stone, building.....tons	897	240	500	1,700	450	
Barrel staves.....number	1,600		8,000			
Phosphate.....tons	400	1,022				
Sand, white.....bushels				800		
Wheat.....do	5,300		3,000			
Iron water pipe.....tons						300
Oysters.....bushels			14,918	48,700	79,300	86,100
Melons.....number	13,320	57,612	28,330			
Wood.....cords	3,900	5,800	5,262	4,480	2,300	3,500

Cargoes.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Asphalt.....tons				840	800	1,000	6,920
Coal, hard.....do	250	2,790	1,100	1,210	2,794	9,900	58,334
Ballisters.....number							6,000
Cement.....barrels					156	750	1,906
Coal, soft.....tons	1,254	2,838	5,133	21,677	10,034	1,360	194,843
Fire brick.....number							15,000
Guano.....tons							1,000
Canned fruit.....cases							19,144
Ice.....tons		3,678	1,600	6,800	18,597	24,633	130,286
Laths.....number				511,000	250,000	100,000	8,178,700
Lumber.....feet	925,000	598,800	1,104,000	1,768,000	2,598,000	1,125,000	15,493,300
Marble dust.....barrels							500
Cedar posts.....number				100			225
Plaster.....tons				2,500			5,800
Potash.....do							101
Railroad ties.....number		500	600	600		101	2,200
Shingles.....do		3,250,000	50,000		190,000	180,000	5,288,000
Stone, building.....tons				230	460	887	5,364
Barrel staves.....number						1,500	11,100
Phosphate.....tons							1,422
Sand, white.....bushels				500	1,200		2,500
Wheat.....do							8,300
Iron water pipe.....tons	648	330			360		1,638
Oysters.....bushels	85,200	50,400	46,100	17,400			428,118
Melons.....number							99,262
Wood.....cords	600	1,120	2,300	1,820	4,200	4,020	39,302

REPORT OF STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith submit the annual report of the operations and expenses of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, and an estimate of the cost of operating it for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, with recommendations and suggestions which I deem of importance to our citizens and for the best interests of the District service.

PAVED STREETS AND AVENUES.

The area of paved streets and avenues swept and cleaned by contract, the number of cubic yards of débris removed, with cost of same, during fiscal year 1894, are as follows:

TABLE I.

Date.	Area.	Cost (24½ cents per 1,000 square yards).	Débris removed.
1893.	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		<i>Cu. yds.</i>
July	21,899,640	\$5,310.64	6,912
August	29,103,161	7,057.49	8,029½
September	23,174,437	5,619.80	6,283½
October	26,013,607	6,308.27	7,024½
November	18,804,320	4,560.04	5,878½
December	16,691,562	4,047.72	4,971
1894.			
January	15,384,309	3,730.69	4,618½
February	7,519,224	1,823.41	2,247
March	18,348,523	4,449.52	6,141
April	20,643,358	5,006.02	6,142½
May	22,105,642	5,360.62	7,213
June	28,406,642	6,888.60	7,245
Total	248,094,425	60,162.82	73,306

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

As far as the work of the scraper gang on this magnificent avenue, in which all residents take commendable pride, is concerned, it needs no special approval from me, having been so unusually good the past year as to call out favorable comments from citizen and stranger alike. The following table shows the total area cleaned, the force engaged, and cost:

TABLE II.

[Work done by District from July 1, 1893, to January 31, 1894.]

	Cubic yards.	Square yards.	Days worked.	Daily pay.	Cost.
Débris removed	4,591				
Area cleaned		28,037,946			
Force employed:					
Laborers			3,349½	\$1.50	\$5,523.88
Carts			661	2.00	1,322.00
Inspector (Aug. 1 to Jan. 31)			158	3.50	553.00
Inspector (July 1 to July 31)			25½	3.00	76.50
Assistant foremen (2)			328½	2.50	821.87
Total	4,591	28,037,946			7,797.25

[Work done by contract from February 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894.]

	Square yards.	Days worked.	Daily pay.	Cost.
Area cleaned	20,179,485			
Force: 20 laborers 4 carts		1194	\$24.50	\$2,918.55
Inspector (Feb. 1 1894 to June 30, 1894)		129	3.50	451.50
Assistant foreman 2		231	2.50	577.50
Total	20,179,485			3,947.55
Total for year 1893-94	48,217,431			11,744.80

During the past year the area cleaned has been extended on Pennsylvania avenue from Washington Circle to Rock Creek, and also by the addition of New York avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street, making a total area of 167,881 square yards.

IMPROVED ALLEYS.

The following table gives the area and cost of cleaning the improved alleys, together with the number of cubic yards of débris removed:

TABLE III.

Date.	Area.	Cost, District of Columbia labor gang.	Débris removed.
1893.	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		<i>Cu. yds.</i>
July	2,241,487	\$1,368.00	974
August	2,518,996	1,493.94	1,098
September (1 to 5, inclusive)	286,560	171.00	122
Total	5,047,043	3,032.94	2,194

Date.	Area.	Cost contract, 53½ cents per 1,000 square yards.	Débris removed.
1893.	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		<i>Cu. yds.</i>
September (6 to 30)	1,740,574	\$931.20	866
October	2,145,966	1,148.10	1,062
November	2,390,934	1,279.15	999
December	1,632,334	873.30	636
1894.			
January	1,538,677	823.23	642
February	700,580	374.80	346
March	2,313,651	1,237.80	1,181
April	2,224,606	1,190.16	961
May	2,734,190	1,462.77	969
June	2,544,004	1,361.03	1,009
Total	19,965,516	10,681.54	8,671
Total for year	25,012,559	13,714.48	10,865
Deduct amount repaid by contractor		332.77	
Net cost		13,381.71	

UNIMPROVED ALLEYS.

The following table gives the number of square yards of unimproved alleys cleaned, the amount of débris removed, and the number of working days the men were employed. From July 1, 1893, to March 31, 1894, the work was done by a gang of men employed and paid by the

District, which cost is included in Table VIII. From April 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894, the work was done by contract at the rate of \$71 per day for both the unimproved alleys and streets. This cost is given in Table VI.

TABLE IV.

Date.	Area.	Débris removed.	Days worked.
	<i>Sq. yards.</i>	<i>Cu. yards.</i>	
1893.			
July.....	716, 224	756 $\frac{3}{8}$	25
August.....	676, 301	571 $\frac{1}{8}$	25
September.....	637, 162	457	22
October.....	686, 265	484	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	763, 419	527	25
December.....	688, 445	402 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1894.			
January.....	324, 979	752 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	126, 980	376	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	523, 445	1, 081	25
April.....	678, 315	374	22
May.....	603, 546	493 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	703, 701	430 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	7, 128, 782	6, 705	258 $\frac{1}{2}$

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

These too frequently neglected streets have been well taken care of the year past by the faithful employés of this department selected to look after them. The following table shows in detail the work performed upon them:

TABLE V.—Unimproved streets.

	Days worked.	Removed.	Cleaned.		Days worked.	Removed.	Cleaned.
NORTHWEST SECTION.		<i>Cu. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	SOUTHEAST SECTION—continued.		<i>Cu. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>
July.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	792	250, 813	April.....	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	573	201, 300
August.....	26	834	312, 255	May.....	24	481	196, 300
September.....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	772	278, 459	June.....	25	462	288, 500
October.....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	884	367, 606	Total.....	175	5, 342	1, 689, 298
November.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	375	228, 953	NORTHEAST SECTION.			
April.....	21	888	269, 643	July.....	25	824	278, 256
May.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 005	328, 353	August.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	741	258, 882
June.....	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	767	441, 950	September.....	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	555	193, 063
Total.....	176	6, 317	2, 478, 032	October.....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	685	225, 289
SOUTHWEST SECTION.				November.....	12	348	114, 128
July.....	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	903	217, 400	April.....	22	755	267, 082
August.....	25	822	253, 400	May.....	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	603	262, 242
September.....	21	740	274, 898	June.....	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	478	275, 114
October.....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	704	280, 350	Total.....	178	4, 989	1, 874, 056
November.....	10	458	118, 200	TOTAL.			
April.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 002	259, 500	July.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	3, 325	918, 769
May.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	745	318, 350	August.....	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	3, 331	1, 047, 137
June.....	25	537	307, 300	September.....	85	2, 865	960, 318
Total.....	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	5, 911	2, 029, 398	October.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	3, 256	1, 112, 945
SOUTHEAST SECTION.				November.....	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 486	615, 981
July.....	25	806	172, 300	April.....	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	3, 218	997, 525
August.....	26	934	222, 600	May.....	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	2, 834	1, 105, 245
September.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	798	213, 898	June.....	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	2, 244	1, 312, 864
October.....	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	983	239, 700	Total.....	701 $\frac{1}{2}$	22, 559	8, 070, 784
November.....	10	305	154, 700				

From July 1, 1893, to November 15, 1893, each section was cleaned by a gang of men employed and paid by the District. The cost of this work is included in Table VIII. When work was resumed on April 1, 1894, the cleaning of the unimproved streets, together with the unimproved alleys, was performed under contract at \$71 per day for 40 laborers and 11 carts. The cost was as follows:

TABLE VI.

Date.	Gross amount allowed.	Deduct for lost time.	Net cash.
1894.			
April.....	\$1,741.37	\$57.56	\$1,683.81
May.....	1,917.00	212.32	1,704.68
June.....	1,846.00	77.59	1,768.41
Total.....			5,156.90

COMPLAINTS.

Never in the history of this department have so few complaints as to streets and alleys been received, although the summer of 1893 must long be remembered as one of unsparing criticism of all public officials having to do with the sanitary condition of the city, on account of the cholera scare. But 65 complaints as to streets and 45 as to alleys were received—a total of 110—of which but 53 needed attention. To attend to these the following force was used, as is shown in the table. The cost is included in Table VIII.

TABLE VII.

	Square yards.	Cubic yards.	Number of days.	Daily pay.	Cost.
Area cleaned.....	52,835				
Debris removed.....		320			
Force:					
Laborers.....			71½	\$1.50	\$107.25
Carts.....			22½	2.00	45.50
Assistant foremen.....			11½	2.50	28.13
Foremen.....			9½	3.00	29.25
Total.....					210.13

REMOVING SNOW AND ICE.

As compared with the severe winter of 1892-'93, that of 1893-'94 was like continuous autumn weather. During the former period the contractor was paid \$4,333.48 for removing snow and ice. During the latter, however, only three days' work in February was done, involving the expenditure of \$592.59. The unimproved-alley gang was also employed two days in December, three days in February, and two days in March in removing snow and ice from the street crossings, entrances to alleys, and sidewalks in front of schoolhouses.

LABOR ROLL FOR 1893-'94.

The following table shows force of men, carts, water-boys, foremen, and assistant foremen that were employed in cleaning the unimproved alleys (Table IV) and streets (Table V), and attending to complaints (Table VIII).

TABLE VIII.

Nature of force.	Period of employment.	Number of days.	Daily pay.	Cost.
Foremen.....	July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	1,404	\$3.00	\$4,212.00
Assistant foremen.....	do.....	696 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	1,741.88
Carts.....	July 1, 1893, to March 31, 1894.....	1,426	2.00	2,852.00
Laborers.....	do.....	5,332 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.50	7,999.12
Graders (public dump).....	July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	1,555	1.50	2,332.50
Water boys.....	July 1, 1893, to September 30, 1893.....	351 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	351.75
Timekeeper.....	July 1, 1893, to September 7, 1893.....	60	2.50	150.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	19,639.25

The following table shows the period of employment and amounts paid to superintendent, assistant superintendent, inspectors, etc. The inspector of the work on Pennsylvania avenue is not included in this statement. (See Table II.)

TABLE IX.

	From—	To—	Number of days.	Daily pay.	Cost.
Superintendent.....	July 1, 1893	June 30, 1894	365	\$5.00	\$1,825.00
Assistant superintendent.....	do.....	do.....	365	4.50	1,642.50
Inspector (alley).....	do.....	do.....	365	3.50	1,277.50
Do.....	do.....	July 7, 1893	7	3.50	24.50
Do.....	July 8, 1893	July 11, 1893	4	3.50	14.00
Do.....	July 12, 1893	June 30, 1894	354	3.50	1,239.00
Do.....	Aug. 26, 1893	do.....	309	3.50	1,081.50
Inspector (street).....	July 1, 1893	do.....	365	3.50	1,277.50
Do.....	do.....	do.....	365	3.50	1,277.50
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1893	153	3.50	535.50
Do.....	Dec. 1, 1893	June 30, 1894	212	3.50	742.00
Horse and buggy.....	July 1, 1893	do.....	312	1.00	312.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	312	1.00	312.00
Do.....	Aug. 1, 1893	Nov. 30, 1893	105	1.00	105.00
Do.....	Dec. 12, 1893	June 30, 1894	173	1.00	173.00
Do.....	Aug. 1, 1893	do.....	287	1.00	287.00
Messenger.....	July 1, 1893	do.....	365	1.50	547.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,673.00

Recapitulation of expenses for fiscal year 1894.

Cost of sweeping and cleaning improved streets and avenues, 248,094,425 square yards, at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000 square yards.....	\$60,162.82
Cost of cleaning Pennsylvania avenue.....	11,744.80
Cost of cleaning improved alleys, 25,012,559 square yards, at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000 square yards.....	13,381.71
Amount paid for labor on unimproved streets and alleys, gutters, sidewalks, cutting weeds, removing washings, and attending to complaints of citizens.....	19,639.25
Cost of cleaning unimproved streets and alleys by contract during April, May, and June.....	5,156.90
Cost of removing snow and ice.....	592.59
Amount paid superintendent, assistant superintendent, inspectors, messenger, etc.....	12,673.00
Amount turned over to superintendent of county roads for sprinkling...	501.23
Amount paid for horse keeping and shoeing, car tickets, tools, and repairing same.....	738.61
Total.....	124,590.91
Amount paid out on account of contingent expenses for stationery, printing, office furniture, and supplies, etc.....	211.54
Total.....	124,802.45

Statement of account for fiscal year 1894.

Amount appropriated for fiscal year 1894	\$125, 000. 00
Allotted portion of general District of Columbia contingent fund	100. 00
Total	125, 100. 00
Expended as per foregoing recapitulation	124, 802. 45
Balance on hand and unexpended	297. 55

SWEEPING AND CLEANING—FORCE EMPLOYED.

Taking it as a whole, if there is a system of sweeping and cleaning the streets and alleys of a city superior to that in operation in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, or one that gives better results for money expended. I can obtain no evidence of it, after correspondence on the subject with superintendents of street-cleaning departments of all the principal cities in this country. Certainly the work is nowhere done more economically. So far as the sweeping of our paved streets is concerned, however, it must be admitted that the contract price, 24½ cents per 1,000 square yards, is unquestionably too low, and that when the term of the present contract expires, as it will on June 30, 1897, the Commissioners will probably have to allow from 25 to 30 per cent more. When it was entered upon the contractor had in view a machine which he believed would sweep and take up the dirt at one and the same time. Had this proved true he would to-day be saving about 33 per cent over the old method and making something handsome out of the operation.

The contract price for the preceding five years' sweeping was 35 cents per 1,000 square yards. But aside from this, the small comparative expense attending the work incidental to this department may also be largely accounted for from the fact that political bargainings and promises have no existence here as a controlling factor; consequently, when a man proposes to perform specified work he is not compelled to make his bids large enough to cover political assessments and other incidental campaign expenses, but places his figures at the lowest price. Further, the District government being nonpartisan in its construction, no salary assessments are made, and employes are not given places at the behest of political bosses, who expect favors in return. Thus labor and service of all degrees, entering into the general make-up of departmental expenses, are reduced to the minimum quantity. In other words, there are no subsidizing influences here to contend with, and, as a result, our citizens get as nearly as possible an equivalent for every dollar expended. But residents of our two cities are indebted not so much to Congress as to the contractor for the exceptionally clean condition of their streets and avenues during the past year, as under the old régime not more than two-thirds of the sweeping and cleaning that was done could possibly have been done. At the old price, 35 cents, the sweeping of last year, 248,094,425 square yards, would have cost \$86,833.05, or \$26,670.13 more than was paid, and just that much more than the appropriation of \$125,000 for the total expenses of this department for that period would have warranted.

NUMBER AND AREA OF ROUTES SWEEPED.

The sweeping area of the paved streets of the two cities is divided into six routes, as follows:

Route No. 1 includes all the streets from First west to and including Ninth west, and from Florida avenue to B north. Also, H north,

from Thirteenth west to Fifteenth east; I north, from Fourteenth west to Twenty-third west; Rhode Island avenue, from Iowa Circle to Ninth west; East Capitol, from First east to Eleventh east; Pennsylvania avenue, from Second east to Eleventh east; Maryland avenue, from First east to Fifteenth east; Brightwood avenue, from Florida avenue to Wallach; B north, from First west to First east; B south, from New Jersey avenue to Second east; M north, from First west to Fourteenth west, and from Twenty-sixth west to Thirty-sixth west; First east, from B north to B south; Seventh east, from East Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue; Eighth east, from B south to M south; Eleventh east, from East Capitol to River street. Number of streets, 86. Number of square yards, 1,217,363.

Route No. 2 includes streets from Ninth west to and including Eighteenth street; and from Florida avenue and end of asphalt on Fourteenth and intervening streets to B north. Also, Seventh west, from B north to Water; Fourteenth west, from B north to Maryland avenue; Pennsylvania avenue, from First west to Rock Creek bridge; Third west, from Pennsylvania avenue to F south; Four-and-a-half west, from Missouri avenue to P south. Number of streets, 90. Number of square yards, 1,287,020.

Route No. 3 includes all the streets west of Eighteenth west, including Georgetown, and south of Pennsylvania avenue, west of Seventeenth west; also Pennsylvania avenue, from Rock Creek bridge to Twenty-ninth west; Florida avenue, from Fourth west to Ninth west; Mount Vernon Square; Opera Square; H north, from Thirteenth west to Fifteenth east; I north, from Fourteenth west to Twenty-third west; Sixth west, from G north to Florida avenue; Seventh west, from Mount Vernon Square to Florida avenue; Ninth west, from Mount Vernon Square to Florida avenue; M north, from First west to Fourteenth west, and from Twenty-sixth west to Thirty-sixth west; Little B north, from Tenth west to Twelfth west; Connecticut avenue, from Dupont Circle to Florida avenue; Indiana avenue, from First west to Fifth west; Eighth west, from Mount Vernon Square to Florida avenue. Number of streets, 92. Number of square yards, 1,133,107.

Route No. 4 comprises all streets in south Washington; also Iowa Circle; Scott Square; Thomas Circle; Connecticut avenue, from K north to Dupont Circle; Massachusetts avenue, from Ninth west to Dupont Circle; New York avenue, from Ninth west to Thirteenth west; Rhode Island avenue, from New Jersey avenue to Connecticut avenue; Vermont avenue, from Thomas Circle to north side of R; K north, Ninth west to Washington Circle; Seventh west, from B north to Water; Fourteenth west, from Thomas Circle to end of asphalt, and from B north to Maryland avenue; Sixteenth west, from K north to Florida avenue; New York avenue, from Seventh west to Florida avenue; C north, from Opera Square to Fifteenth west. Number of streets, 84. Number of square yards, 1,203,728.

Route No. 5 is composed of all the streets on Capitol Hill, also H north, from Thirteenth west to Fifteenth east; Opera Square, Second west, from D north to New Jersey avenue; Tenth west, from New York avenue to T north; Eleventh west, New York avenue to Florida avenue; Twelfth west, from New York avenue to Florida avenue; Thirteenth west, from New York avenue to Florida avenue; Fifteenth west, from K north to U north; New Jersey avenue, from D north to H north; Massachusetts avenue, from Delaware avenue to Seventh west; Nichols avenue, Anacostia, from north end of bridge to end of granite block. Number of streets, 87; number of square yards, 1,249,540.

Route No. 6. This is also called the central route, being made up of streets and avenues that need one more sweeping than they receive through the week, as follows: I north, from Twenty-third west to North Capitol; K north, from Third west to Seventh west and from Ninth west to Washington Circle; M north, from Fourteenth west to Thirty-sixth west; Mount Vernon Square; Iowa Circle; Thomas Circle; Scott Square; Connecticut avenue, from K north to Florida avenue; Dupont Circle; Florida avenue, from Fourth west to Ninth west; Massachusetts avenue, from Ninth west to Dupont Circle; New York avenue, from Ninth west to Thirteenth west; Pennsylvania avenue, from First west to Twenty-ninth west; Rhode Island avenue, from Connecticut avenue to New Jersey avenue; Vermont avenue, from Thomas Circle to R north; Sixth west, from G north to Florida avenue; Seventh, from Mount Vernon Square to Florida avenue and from B north to Water; Ninth west, from Mount Vernon Square to Florida avenue; Eighth west, from G north to Florida avenue; Fourteenth west, from Thomas Circle to end of asphalt; Sixteenth west, from K north to Florida avenue; Twenty-sixth west, from Pennsylvania avenue to M north; Fifth west, from G north to Florida avenue; Eighteenth west, from D north to K north; Nineteenth west, from E north to K north; Twentieth west, from E north to K north; Twenty-first west, from E north to K north; Twenty-second west, from Virginia avenue to Pennsylvania avenue; Thirty-second west, from Grace to U north; Executive avenue, from Pennsylvania avenue to Pennsylvania avenue; Brightwood avenue, from Florida avenue to Irving; Indiana avenue, from First west to Fifth west; Chapin street, from Fourteenth west to Fifteenth west; Clifton street, from Thirteenth and Fourteenth west to Florida avenue and Roanoke; De Sales, from Seventeenth west to Connecticut avenue; Jefferson, from Nineteenth to Connecticut avenue; Stoughton, from Fourteenth west to Fifteenth west; B north, from First to Third west and from Seventh west to Twelfth west; Little B, from Tenth west to Twelfth west; F north, from Seventeenth west to Twenty-third west; P north, from Fourteenth west to Fifteenth west; Q north, from Fourteenth west to Twenty-second west; R north, from Fourteenth west to Twentieth west; S north, from Fourteenth west to Connecticut avenue. Number of streets, 83; number of square yards, 1,281,658.

THE DAILY STREETS.

The thirty-two streets and avenues swept every day (Sundays excepted) and whose surface is included in the total square yards of each route as above, are: New York avenue, from Thirteenth west to Fifteenth west; Vermont avenue, from H north to Thomas Circle; C north, from New Jersey avenue to Eighth west; D north, from Fifth west to Tenth west; E north, from Fifth west to Pennsylvania avenue; F north, from Fifth west to Fifteenth west; G north, from Fifth west to Fifteenth west, and from Seventeenth west to Twenty-second west; H north, from Thirteenth west to Nineteenth west; B north, from Sixth west to Seventh west; hack stand at intersection of Seventh and C; First west, from B south to F north; Second west, from Pennsylvania avenue to D north; Third west, from Pennsylvania avenue to D north; Four-and-a-half west, from Missouri avenue to D north; Fifth west, from D north to G north; Sixth west, from Missouri avenue to G north; Seventh west, from B north to Mount Vernon Square; Eighth west, from C north to F north; Ninth west, from B north to Mount Vernon Square;

Tenth west, from B north to New York avenue; Eleventh west, from Little B to New York avenue; Twelfth west, from B north to New York avenue; Thirteenth west, from B north to New York avenue; Fourteenth west, from B north to Thomas Circle; Fifteenth west, from B north to K north; Fifteen-and-a-half and Sixteen-and-a-half, from Pennsylvania avenue to H north; Sixteenth west, from H north to K north; Seventeenth west, from E north to K north; Louisiana avenue, from D north to Tenth west; New Jersey avenue, from B north to D north; Connecticut avenue, from H north to I north. Number of daily streets, 32. Number of square yards, 387,662.

The grand total shows that 522 streets and avenues, aggregating 7,372,425 square yards, were scheduled to be swept every week. That is, 387,662 square yards of streets, six times a week; 506,731 square yards, three times; 868,003 square yards, twice, and 1,774,487 square yards but once a week. Or, of the 3,425,860 square yards of paved streets in the two cities, over half were swept but once a week. I will name some of the more prominent of these, as follows: D north, from New Jersey avenue to Fifth west; E north, from Fourth west to North Capitol; I north, from Fourteenth west to First east; K north, from Seventh west to First east; L north, from Ninth west to Eighteenth west; N north, from New York avenue to Thirty-sixth west; O north, from New Jersey avenue to Thirty-seventh west; P north, from North Capitol to Thirty-fifth west; O north, from Third west to Ninth west, and from Twenty-eighth west to Thirty-fifth west; R north, from Lincoln avenue to Twentieth west; S north, from Florida avenue to Connecticut avenue; T north, from Ninth west to Fourteenth west; U north, from Ninth west to Sixteenth west; First west, from F north to K north; Third west, from D north to R north; Fourth west, from D north to Florida avenue; Seventeenth west, from K north to T north; Eighteenth west, from D north to Florida avenue; all the streets in Georgetown, except M and Thirty-second; all the streets in South Washington, except Fourteenth, from B to Maryland avenue; Seventh, from B to Water; Four-and-a-half, from Missouri avenue to P; Third, from Pennsylvania avenue to F, and all in the northeast and southwest sections except East Capitol, from First to Eleventh; Eleventh, from East Capitol to River; Eighth, from B to M; Pennsylvania avenue, from Second east to Eleventh east; Maryland avenue, from First east to Fifteenth east, and H, from First west to Fifteenth east.

OUR METHOD OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

In several cities contractors are required to report to the superintendent of street cleaning, within four hours after their work has been done, the streets or parts of streets swept. The superintendent or a deputy then makes examination of the streets reported swept, and if satisfied with the manner in which the work was performed the superintendent enters in a book kept for that purpose the names of the streets and parts of streets, with the linear feet in measurement of the work so accepted. Whatever portion of the work is not satisfactory the contractor is given no credit for.

Under our system, the contractor has nothing to do with informing the superintendent of the amount of work done. That duty devolves upon the three inspectors employed by this department, who follow the machines and carts from the time they commence the route until it is finished, when they make a written report, on blanks prepared for

the purpose, to the superintendent, designating the streets not swept and those not properly swept and cleaned. As soon as possible after sweeping, the superintendent rides over the route himself. If he concurs with the inspectors, the contractor's account is made out in triplicate, on blanks containing the names of the streets, with number of square yards swept. After making the necessary reductions for streets "not swept," "not properly swept, one-half off," "dirt not properly taken up," etc., these vouchers show the amount due the contractor. After being signed by the three inspectors and approved by the superintendent, two are placed on file, one for the office and one for the auditor, and the third is sent to the contractor.

At the close of each month an account is made out giving the number of square yards swept during each day of the month, with total amount due the contractor. This account, approved and certified by the superintendent, accompanied by one of the above vouchers for each route swept, then goes to the District auditor, who pays the contractor the amount found to be due him. If the contractor believes he has been unjustly dealt with by the superintendent he may appeal to the Commissioners. I believe that this prompt method of determining the quantity and quality of work performed is the best. It can hardly be disputed that the most fitting time to intelligently inspect work is when it is in progress, and the most proper persons to fix compensation for inferior work are those who saw it done; and everybody must admit that the system is less liable to error and comparatively free from opportunities for wrongdoing. In this way it is virtually impossible for the contractor to receive pay for work not performed.

SWEEPING THE PAVED ALLEYS.

Next in importance to sweeping and cleaning our paved streets comes the work of taking care of the paved alleys, whose surface aggregates some 600,000 square yards. The work has been done by contract for a series of years—for the year ended June 30, 1892, for 29 cents per 1,000 square yards; for year ended June 30, 1893, for 33 cents, and for fiscal year just ended, 53½ cents. The cause of the jump from 33 cents to 53½ cents may be called one of the anomalies of the contract system. The 53½-cent bid was the lowest, and that is all there was of it. Some disgruntled contractors claimed that it was because this department specified the number of men, horses, and carts that it required to do the work. But if any system of proposals can be less objectionable or more just to contractor and the District, I wish some person would name it. When the number or strength of the force required is given the contractor is not asked to make a leap in the dark. He knows what will be required of him and can bid intelligently. Certainly no person should know better than the superintendent what force is necessary to properly do certain work. Further than this, persons desirous of making proposals have a right, under any circumstances, to know what will be required of them, and any person in charge of a department under which the proposed work is to be done who either can not or will not impart all necessary information should be and would be, I take it, pronounced unfit for such supervisory prominence.

Experience has taught me just about what force is required to perform certain work. Then why not specify it in the proposals? It strikes me that by so doing much time ordinarily wasted in asking questions

is saved to both the bidder and the Department, and there is no chance for a misunderstanding on either side. So much in defense of a system on account of which I have been unpleasantly criticised in some quarters. But by way of proof against the theory that to specify just what you want, when advertising for proposals, is wrong, because of its causing high bidding, let me add that the contract for sweeping and cleaning the paved alleys, under precisely similar specifications and requirements to those which resulted in the 53½ cents contract, has just been made for 42 $\frac{2}{5}$ cents per 1,000 square yards for the year ending June 30, 1895.

Our system of cleaning these improved by-places which, in many instances, are used for concealing matter that ordinarily decent folk would shrink from placing in more exposed places, is unequalled in point of excellence and for the dispatch and regularity with which the work is done. The territory is divided into eighteen routes, under the immediate supervision of three inspectors, each cleaning one route, averaging more than 33,000 square yards a day, thus going over the whole paved alley surface of the city once every week. The force required consists of 18 men, 9 carts, and 3 1-horse sprinklers, or 6 men, 3 carts, and 1 sprinkler to each gang furnished by the contractor, 1 inspector for each gang being provided by the city. The route to be swept each day designates, in printed form, the alleys to be visited, together with the number of square yards each one contains. At the close of each day's work the inspectors certify to the superintendent the exact number of square yards that have been swept, which certificate, after the superintendent's approval, entitles the contractor to pay for total number of yards represented. As in the street-sweeping branch of the service, so in this, if for any reason the contractor fails to sweep any portion of that route, the inspectors note the exceptions and the contractor receives no allowance for it.

No other city in the country has so many of these places as ours, while many larger cities have none; and the majority that do have them require them to be cleaned by abutting property-holders. Thus this department suffers an expense that most of the street-cleaning departments of the country are not subjected to. These alleys, it is true, are great conveniences, but in many instances great nuisances as well, and I sometimes think it were better, in a sanitary point of view, if no more should be opened, and that many now open should be closed. To properly look after and constantly keep them in a condition beyond unfavorable criticism, requires careful, intelligent inspection, which I am happy to say they receive. Unlike streets, they are not subject to universal comment because of their seclusion.

ADDITIONAL WORK UNDER THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Until last February all work pertaining to this department, with the exception of sweeping and cleaning the paved streets and paved alleys, was done by the city by day's work. In December, 1893, Mr. H. Clay Jones wrote to the Commissioners relative to taking up and carting away the horse droppings on Pennsylvania avenue after they had been swept into piles along the gutters, offering to furnish the same number of horses and carts and shovelers then employed, and do the work as well as it was then being done, for \$3 per day, the scrapings to become his property. That portion of the service consisted of 4 horses and carts, and 4 shovelers or loaders, costing \$8 a day when employed. The

Commissioners referred the letter to me, and I returned it with the following indorsement:

Although the change will deprive 4 worthy people and their dependents of their principal means of livelihood, I suppose no discretion can be exercised in the matter when the saving of \$5 a day enters into the account, and I would therefore recommend that it be made.

The question involving the authority of the Commissioners to enter into contract with Mr. Jones to do the work without first advertising for proposals, was submitted to District Attorney Thomas, who very promptly rendered an opinion that they had such right, as an act of Congress rendered it unnecessary for them to advertise for proposals for public works where the total cost does not exceed the sum of \$1,000. Referring to the duties of the Commissioners in the premises, Mr. Thomas said:

The cost of the present mode of doing the work appears to be \$8 a day. If Mr. Jones' proposition is accepted by the District it will result in a saving of \$5 a day. It is of course the duty of the Commissioners to have this work done at the lowest figure, and whilst it may be a hardship upon the owners of the carts now engaged in hauling the material away, I am of the opinion that the Commissioners have a right to make a contract with Mr. Jones or anyone else who will do the work in a proper manner for less money than it is now being done.

Before the Commissioners, however, had opportunity to enter into contract arrangements with Mr. Jones, a proposition was received from Albert Daggett, in substance that he would do the scraping and cleaning of Pennsylvania avenue, etc., including the removal of the horse droppings therefrom, for \$35.50 a day, guarantying to do the whole work as well, if not better, than it was then being done. This proposition also was referred to me, and on December 25, 1893, I returned it to the Commissioners with the following indorsement:

The present force is constituted and compensated, as follows:

1 inspector, at \$3.50 per day	\$3.50
2 assistant inspectors, at \$2.50 per day	5.00
21 laborers, at \$1.50 per day	31.50
4 carts, at \$2 per day	8.00
Cost of tools40

Total cost per day	48.40
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Mr. Daggett proposes to do this work for \$35.50 per day. To this must be added the cost of inspection, making total cost of doing the work under his proposition \$44 per day.

Mr. Jones proposes to furnish four carts and take up and remove the scrapings for \$3 a day, he to become the sole owner of said scrapings. This is \$5 a day less than the four carts now used cost, making the total daily cost \$43.40, or 60 cents a day less than it would cost under Mr. Daggett's proposition.

Taking 275 as the average number of days this force works during the year, it would cost as follows per annum:

Under present system	\$13,310
As proposed by Mr. Daggett	12,100
As proposed by Mr. Jones	11,935

In view of the fact that this work involves the expenditure of so large a sum, it is unnecessary for me to advise that it becomes the duty of the Commissioners to advertise for proposals.

Proposals were accordingly advertised for, which resulted in awarding the contract to H. V. Rusk for \$24.50 per day for every day engaged, from February 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894, he agreeing to furnish all materials and do the work as well as it was being done. Add to this the cost of inspection, \$8.50 a day, and we have \$33 as the total cost per day of the work up to July 1, 1894, as against \$48.40 under the old system, a saving of \$15.40 per day, or \$4,235 for 275 days, in favor of

the contract system. Of course the value of the horse droppings as a fertilizer was an inducement for low bidding, and helped make up part of the difference between what the contractor received and what was paid out for the same work by the city.

The work of cleaning the unpaved streets and unpaved alleys closed November 15, 1893, as usual, on account of cold weather. It was to be resumed on the 1st day of April, 1894. Basing the estimate on the same number of men, horses, and carts now employed the work had been costing, by day's work, \$99.50 a day when full force was engaged. Suggestions had been frequently made to me by different parties that by advertising for proposals this class of work also could be done for a price far below what it had been costing. I would have been charged with almost criminal neglect of duty had I not reminded the Commissioners of their duty in the premises in view of the decision of the district attorney that it was "the duty of the Commissioners to have the work done at the lowest figure." As a result, proposals were advertised for this class of work, and a contract was made with Ralph Wormley to clean the unpaved streets and unpaved alleys of our two cities during the months of April, May, and June, 1894, for \$71 for every day engaged. Add to this \$17.50 a day for inspection by five foremen and one assistant foreman, and we have \$88.50 as the daily cost of this work under the contract system, against \$99.50 under the old, a saving of \$11 per day. Of course, this difference in cost comes chiefly from the fact that the city pays more for labor than the contractor does.

Here let me say I have always been opposed to the contract system, believing that the exceptions are rare when any class of Government work can not be done more satisfactorily, if not more cheaply, by the day's work, but when confronted by a law requiring that all public work costing over \$1,000 per annum must be let to the lowest responsible bidder, there is no alternative. The law must be obeyed. No public official should attempt, nor could afford, to evade it.

The results under the contract system, as applied to both classes of work in question, were so eminently satisfactory in all essentials that the Commissioners again advertised for proposals, and entered into contract with parties to do the same work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, at much lower figures even than the previous contractors did it for, when the full force shall be engaged, viz, for scraping and cleaning Pennsylvania avenue, etc., \$19; for cleaning unpaved streets, and alleys, \$58.85 a day.

WORK DONE BY THE LABOR AND DUMP GANGS.

I wish to call special attention to the work done by labor and dump gangs, because our people who are fortunate enough to live in localities where their services are not needed have little conception of its magnitude and importance, and perhaps wonder why so large a proportion of the Congressional appropriation for this department finds its way into the maintenance of such a force. These gangs consist of 5 foremen, 1 assistant foreman, 40 laborers, and 10 horses and carts with drivers, divided into five gangs, as follows: Four with a foreman, 8 laborers and 2 horses and carts, each; and one, the unimproved alley gang, with foreman, assistant foreman, 8 laborers, and 2 horses and carts. The first four are designated as the northwest, northeast, southwest, and southeast gangs, respectively, and they work systematically and regularly, cleaning the unpaved streets and attending to special complaints

in the geographical sections of the city to which they have been assigned, keeping in good condition 185 unpaved streets and parts of streets during the season from July 1 to about November 15, and from April 1 to June 31 of each fiscal year, cleaning the large majority of them on an average of once every week, besides attending to special complaints of filthy alleys, and cleaning dirt from a number of paved streets, whenever requested to do so, that are too rough to be properly swept by machine brooms.

The number of square yards of unpaved streets in the city will approximate 1,700,000. To give a fairly comprehensive idea of the space these figures represent, and to show more definitely the territory these faithful employes cover, imagine eleven streets the width and length of Pennsylvania avenue from First street west to the east end of Rock Creek bridge. The combination would fall short by more than 75,000 square yards of representing the surface of unpaved streets these four gangs clean every week, in addition to their other duties referred to.

The work done by the unpaved alley gang is also as little understood by the general public, but it is of incomparable value in a sanitary point of view. This gang does more to prevent the spread of contagious disease by keeping the hundreds of pestilential spots of our city in comparatively good condition than any agency of twice its size and expense that I know of. They clean 405 of these alleys on the average once every eight days the year round, unless prevented by inclement weather. When I further add that these alleys are not contiguous, but scattered promiscuously throughout our two cities, and that they aggregate a surface of nearly 275,000 square yards, the magnitude of the work performed becomes apparent.

The dump gang consists of a foreman and 5 laborers, whose duty it is to carefully watch the five public dumping grounds of the city, leveling them off, and allowing no objectionable material to be deposited upon them. The total expense of this service, nearly \$3,500 per annum, is borne by this department. Its work is of great value to the District government and the public generally.

OBSTACLES TO STREET CLEANLINESS.

We have in this capital city natural obstacles to street cleanliness that have no such universal existence in any other city on this continent, and yet we would not consent to part with them, for they constitute a prominent feature of the beauty for which Washington is so justly celebrated and our citizens are naturally proud. I refer to the hundreds of shade trees fringing both borders of almost every residence street in the city. Many thoroughfares are skirted by a variety of tree that begins its work of littering almost as soon as its first bud shoots out and continues it almost without cessation until the dry parching weather of midsummer or the frosts of autumn cause the leaves to fall, keeping our streets almost continually filthy until the last leaf and broken twig are scraped up and carted away. These hindrances to street cleanliness are unavoidable, but this department has to confront others that should not exist, and to a large degree could not, if all persons interested should discharge their individual duties in the premises.

Perhaps the most annoying obstacle comes from the almost constant violation of police regulations in the persistency with which too many of our householders, storekeepers, and marketmen sweep or throw

refuse matter of all kinds, such as orange and banana peelings, scraps of paper, paper bags, etc., into the streets. As the great majority of our streets and avenues are swept but once and twice a week, it is evident that many of them are disfigured and made filthy largely by this pernicious practice.

Many citizens have the erroneous belief that when cleaning their front and back yards they have a right to pile up in the street any refuse material collected therefrom, such as bushes, ashes, tin cans, bottles, etc.

Such violations of law are by no means exceptional, and the inspectors of street sweeping frequently complain that this objectionable practice is increasing. Singular as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that most of those who indulge in this form of nuisance claim no intention to violate law. When asked who they suppose will remove the debris thus piled up, the almost invariable reply is, "Oh, the street sweepers are coming along to-night, and they will take it away!" But the street is swept only once a week, and if rain were to come that night it would not be swept, and might not be swept for another week. In the meantime that pile of rubbish will have been washed and blown over the surface of the street until it becomes such a nuisance that just complaint is made of it, when the street-sweeping department, not the parties who caused it and who should have been arrested for it, receives unjust censure.

Again, in sweeping off front walks and sidewalks many persons persist in pushing the dirt into the center of the street, or into piles along the gutter. If they would make themselves less trouble, and be content with sweeping the dirt loosely into the gutter, letting it remain there as it falls over the curbstone, the street would at all times present a much neater appearance, and fewer complaints would be made of dirty streets. Nine times out of ten when the contractor has been charged with leaving dirt piles in the gutters and along the streets, investigation has fixed the blame upon householders who entertain the erroneous ideas referred to relative to keeping the street in front of their premises clean. Now, if citizens generally would feel it to be a duty incumbent upon themselves to assist the authorities, so far as their own premises and individual habits are concerned, in their efforts to keep our public thoroughfares in cleanly condition at all times, which they can do with very little trouble and expense, much of the objectionable matter now thrown or swept into the streets would be burned, carted off, or find its way into garbage receptacles, and as a result there would be little need of police regulations against littering up the streets.

Another obstacle, and still the source of many complaints, is the dropping of dirt from carts of excavating contractors. Some, perhaps I may say the majority, of these contractors exercise commendable care in the selection of proper carts for their work, and take pride in keeping clean the streets over which dirt is hauled; but many others seem to forget that they have any responsibility in the matter, and neglect to make even an attempt to clean up after them. In these instances, as in those just referred to, where the streets are swept but once a week, this department should not be blamed. That these excavations mark a city's progress, no one doubts, but the individuals who are chiefly benefited by them should not refuse to make good the damage any street may receive on account of them.

Again, too many owners of lots abutting on improved streets, avenues, and alleys, entirely ignore the law which requires them to so protect lots that are above grade as to prevent the "dirt, sand, or

gravel" from falling or being washed on the contiguous sidewalks, alleys, or streets.

Another obstacle comes from building and repairing street railroads. From the time the excavations for the roadbed are first made, until the last rail is laid, the street along which the track has been extended is usually not only piled with dirt, but its condition is such as to place it beyond the possibility of being swept. That residents along such streets should be expected to submit to the inevitable during building operations would seem to be sufficient, but within a reasonable time after the road has been completed, the sweeping and cleaning of the street should be resumed. In order that this may be done, the railroad company should be required to promptly place the street in as good condition as it was when they commenced operations on it, instead of allowing the larger bulk of dirt they have made to lie until complaint is made against this department for not sweeping and cleaning it. These corporations pay nothing for their valuable franchise, and they should at least be compelled to relieve this department of all censure in the premises. It is impossible to properly sweep such streets until the heavy dirt has been removed.

And, again, there is too much laxity on the part of persons who are permitted to tear up streets for the purpose of putting down gas and water pipes and constructing sewers. Instances are numerous where these so-called improvements have made streets so unsightly as to cause uncomplimentary remarks from strangers as well as citizens. It matters little how well this department may do its work, the dust in dry weather and mud in rainy, from the rounded ridges of the unevenly filled excavations, which are allowed to remain sometimes for months, will give the street a filthy appearance.

Finally, this department is being constantly called on to expend time and money on work that does not properly come within its jurisdiction, or, perhaps I may more correctly say, it is forced to clean up an incalculable amount of dirt and filth unlawfully placed upon the streets and alleys of our city. I most respectfully urge, if the present laws, rules, and regulations against the class of nuisances here recited are not stringent enough to abate and prevent them, that additional ones be formulated and passed which shall be.

In several of our large cities they have what is called the "push-cart patrol," who collect in barrels horse droppings and other refuse found upon the streets. In Boston 38 push carts are in daily service, and 12 more ready for work when and where wanted. When the barrels are filled they are taken to steel carts and emptied, and the refuse is taken to the dumping scow and towed to sea. All persons having permits to sell fruit are required to keep a barrel in front of their store where it will obstruct the sidewalk as little as possible, "at the same time being conspicuous enough to attract attention and to invite the depositing of any refuse, which otherwise would be thrown into the street." Each barrel bears the sign "Public waste barrel. Please put rubbish in this barrel and not in the street." Eighty-nine of these barrels, purchased from the street-cleaning division in order to secure uniform dimensions, color, and lettering, have been used in Boston during the past year. The barrels are filled in from one to five days, and the contents regularly carried away by the push-cart patrol.

The cost of the patrol system in Boston last year was \$24,000, an expense we can scarcely expect Congress to make provision for at the capital city, but I suggest that a waste-barrel system similar to that in

Boston be tried on our business streets, and that, as a preliminary move in that matter, the Board of Commissioners direct some official of the District government to visit designated cities for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting the value of such a service and the estimated cost of its introduction here in connection with as well as independent of the push-cart patrol system referred to.

UNIMPROVED SECTIONS.

The most prolific sources of complaints of filthy streets and alleys are in the unimproved sections of our city, and I call your attention to a few of the most conspicuous ones that you may establish some avenue of relief for those of our citizens fated to take up habitation along such neglected streets, many of which have been laid out where there are no sewers, with grade so slight that the water can not run off even if it had a place to run to, and yet this department is expected to keep them clean. The impossibility of doing so is apparent. When heavy rains come they are necessarily impassable, being little better than quagmires, and must remain a serious menace to health for many days even after the stagnant water has been absorbed. It is simply wasting money to attempt to clean them, for the same conditions will exist after every rainfall. They should be properly graded, sewerred, and guttered.

I will not say that some of the filthy gutters along these streets are not the result of carelessness or oversight on the part of employes of this department whose duty it is to keep them in good sanitary condition, but I will say that many are made filthy from causes beyond their control. When water is allowed to constantly run from hydrants in back yards, for the purpose of carrying indescribable filth into gutters with no sewerage connections, frequently creating and feeding obnoxious cesspools at street corners or on side lots, it is not within human power, no matter how efficient or potent, to keep them in proper condition.

REQUESTS FOR EXTRA SWEEPING.

As I have frequently shown, almost all of the complaints of filthy streets, or inefficient sweeping, come from persons residing on streets that are swept but once a week, but you would be surprised to read the many requests that are received at the office for extra sweeping. Not a few citizens seem to think that the street on which they live should receive special attention, although the travel over it may be one-half less than that over the adjoining thoroughfares. As an illustration: Two gentlemen, each the owner of a fine residence on a street swept but once a week, claimed the right to demand that the particular square on which they had expended so much money should be swept at least three times a week, although no street within several squares was being swept oftener than once a week. Of course the request could not possibly be granted, because to accommodate in one instance would have caused scores of similar requests from every section of the city, to comply with which would have exhausted a much larger appropriation than Congress allows this department. To have swept that isolated square the machine broom must have swept every intervening square on the street, because the contractor could not be compelled to hold his broom up while on his way to it. Going and returning, 25,000 square yards would have been swept. In other words, to have pleased those gentlemen, it would have cost \$12.12½ a week, or \$630.50 a year, an expense which even they did not insist on when informed of it.

The increased appropriation, however, will enable this department to do better this year by these and many other property holders similarly situated than it has been possible to do heretofore, and I can but express the hope that the time is not very remote when our national legislators will take pride in voting money enough to make the streets of their capital city the cleanliest in the world, beyond cavil or controversy. Then every street will be swept not less than three times a week.

PUBLIC DUMPING GROUNDS.

What shall be done with street and alley sweepings and other refuse matter is becoming a serious question in both a sanitary and financial point of view. Every year the places where they have been dumped have been decreasing, until to-day there are not one-fourth as many as there were in 1890. The reasons are obvious. Thousands of low places within the city limits have been filled up to the required grade, and many private individuals heretofore glad to engage the dump carts have no further use for them. The signs, once so numerous, "Dump here," are rarely seen now. As a result, the distances to the few remaining dumping grounds are so great that the cost of reaching them, as compared with that of but a few years ago, through the increased number of carts that will soon be required, is suggestive of some other method of disposing of these accumulations.

Boston uses dumping boats to get rid of street sweepings, house dirt, ashes, and offal, the royalties, rentals, towing, wharfage, and other expenses of which amounted to \$28,484 last year. Two hundred and ninety-one carts were employed in making collections and hauling to boats. The cost per trip for towboat was \$92.18, and that of each cart-load taken to the boats 21 cents. The dumping-boat system of New York City is also a most excellent one. Many of the inland cities cremate this offal, while others use the least objectionable portions of it for filling up flats and lowlands near at hand. I would suggest that the method and cost of hauling and disposing of the refuse matter referred to, in other cities, be made a subject of investigation and report.

STREET WATERING.

The subject of street watering is one I believe that has never been considered by officials of the District government, or, if it has, no practical results have ever followed, and I take it up in order to ask that you recommend a separate and distinct appropriation by Congress for carrying on this important work within the city limits as well as on the driveways outside. No large city in this country has so many dirt and macadamized streets as ours, and yet they never receive artificial sprinkling. During our warm and dry seasons the dust and dirt on them become almost insufferable nuisances to the immediate residents, while all the paved streets of the city are made more or less unsightly and uncleanly by reason of them. The paved streets, or those swept by machine brooms, are sprinkled just before the brooms go over them, and consequently do not absolutely require extra sprinkling; or, whatever additional watering may be deemed necessary, the abutting property-holders are generally willing to provide for. But those dust-breeding places, the unpaved streets, should be sprinkled every day during the spring, summer, and autumn months, unless rains make it unnecessary. There are 185 of these streets or sections of streets inside the two cities.

Since recommending to you that Congress be asked to appropriate \$5,000 for sprinkling these streets, and also an equal sum for sprinkling suburban streets and roads, I have corresponded with officials of many of our larger cities on the subject, and after careful study and comparisons, am fully convinced that \$10,000 should be appropriated for sprinkling urban dirt and macadamized streets and \$5,000 for suburban macadamized streets and dirt roads. Certainly, if the approaches to the city need sprinkling how much more do the dusty thoroughfares within the city need it. To sprinkle the former, which are sparsely settled, would contribute largely only to pleasure-seekers, while the urban sprinkling would chiefly benefit thousands of citizens whose homes are along these dusty streets and avenues. The watering or sprinkling season should at least be as long as that of Boston, which lasted in 1893 from March 19 to December 1. That city employed 94 water carts, 88 of which were hired by the day, and 6 owned by the city, the total expense, \$99,430.16 being borne by the city.

STREETS THAT SHOULD BE REPAVED.

Although many of the streets referred to in my last report as needing repaving have been repaired, there are still others whose condition is such as to make it impossible to properly sweep and clean them, conspicuously among which is B street northwest, along whose north side is transacted such an immense wholesale grocery and marketing business. From Seventh to Ninth, between the railroad tracks, this great thoroughfare is discredibly rough and uneven, but from Ninth to Twelfth the contractor runs the risk of breaking his machines every time he undertakes to sweep any portion of it. Business men have repeatedly complained of its condition, and not long since petitioned your board to have it repaired.

The following sections of streets are also badly in need of repairs or repaving: Thirty-first, from K to L; Twenty-third, from I to K; Twenty-sixth, from G to K; New Hampshire avenue, from G to Pennsylvania avenue; Third east, from D to K; Fourth east, from D to Virginia avenue; First west, from B to M south; M south, from Four-and-a-half to James Creek Canal; and M south, from Water to James Creek Canal.

SWEEPING AND CLEANING IN OTHER CITIES.

In Philadelphia street sweeping and cleaning and the collection and removal of ashes and garbage are done under the direction of the superintendent of the street-cleaning department by contract. The garbage is cremated. The total amount appropriated for the department for the year 1893 was \$617,698. That expended was \$584,281.90. How much was expended for street sweeping and cleaning does not appear, no separate account being kept. The system of sweeping and cleaning most of the asphalt and cement streets is similar to that in vogue on Pennsylvania avenue, with the exception that they are swept by machine-sweepers six times each week, instead of once or twice, as our avenue is, in addition to scooping up with scoopers all the droppings between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.; and these scrapings are placed in receptacles on wheels, when full to be emptied into carts and carted away; not scraped into small piles in the gutters and then shoveled into carts and carried off, as is done here. I think our system of getting rid of these scrapings the best, however, but wish Congress

would make the appropriation for this department large enough to admit of machine-sweeping our beautiful avenue six times a week in addition to the scraping it now receives.

Under the new contract it will cost about \$7,562.50 a year to scrape it. From First street to Rock Creek bridge it contains 147,818 square yards of surface, to sweep which at 24½ cents per 1,000 square yards would cost \$35.85 a day, or \$8,962.50 for 250 days, the average number per year, making a total yearly cost of \$16,525. The sweeping and cleaning of Broad street, Philadelphia, alone cost \$62,888.75 for the fiscal year 1894, a sum larger by \$2,725.93 than it cost to sweep and clean all the paved streets of Washington and Georgetown combined last year.

In New York City the street-cleaning department disposes of all material collected, including ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, by carting it to eighteen dumps situated on the East and North rivers, there dumping it on scows and carrying it to sea at ebb tide, except when used for filling-in purposes. The department expended in 1893, \$2,212,323.11, \$810,847.44 of which was for sweeping and cleaning paved streets, and \$637,147.49 for removing the sweepings. Many of the streets are cleaned several times during the day. All work is done by the department forces, except Broadway from Fourteenth street to the Battery, which is done by contract. The total number of employes in the department is 2,159. The executive branch consists of 144 officials, as follows: 1 commissioner, \$6,000; 1 deputy, \$4,000; 1 chief clerk, \$2,800; 1 superintendent, \$3,000; 1 assistant superintendent, \$2,500; 1 superintendent of stables, \$2,000; 11 district superintendents, \$1,800 each; 58 section foremen, \$1,000 each; 20 dump inspectors, \$1,000 each; 20 assistant dump inspectors, \$900 each; 2 tug and scow inspectors, \$1,000 each; 1 medical examiner, \$1,500; 8 stable foremen, \$1,200 each; 18 clerks with salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,400 each. Sixty-five two-horse machine sweepers are employed, most of them similar to those used here, and 500 carts. They have no paved alleys, and unpaved streets are cleaned by the department of public parks. (I may say, parenthetically, that the cost of sweeping and cleaning the paved alleys and unpaved streets and alleys of Washington and Georgetown has averaged 25 per cent of the total expenditures of this department.)

To sweep and clean Broadway it costs more than twice as much per annum as to sweep and clean all the paved streets of our two cities, and yet I have heard it said, by way of comparison, how much cleaner that busy mart is kept than our streets are. Why should not its general condition be better than that of our average streets? But in point of cleanliness I am sure Pennsylvania avenue will bear favorable comparison with Broadway or any other great thoroughfare in the country, and the remainder of our streets would not suffer by comparison with the majority of the cleanest swept in any city.

In Boston the street-cleaning department is divided into two divisions, viz, street-cleaning division and sanitary division, each in charge of a deputy superintendent, with a salary of \$3,000. The superintendent of streets receives a salary of \$7,500. The total amount expended by the street-cleaning division for 1893-'94 was \$308,707.30, and of this amount, \$130,138.87 was expended for sweeping paved streets, including cost of removing sweepings. To this item must be added the cost of cleaning gutters, \$25,852.32, making the total cost as we reckon (the cost of cleaning our gutters being included in that of sweeping and cleaning streets), \$155,991.19. Almost the entire business section of

the city is swept six times a week. All work is done by the city. Their machine brooms are similar to those used on our streets—25 in all, 10 single and 15 double. Number of employés, 309. System of sweeping and cleaning is similar to ours. The department does not clean the alleys. That duty devolves upon the abutting property-holders.

Four hundred and thirty-five persons are employed by the sanitary division. Ashes and offal are kept by householders in separate receptacles and collected by different teams and men. The ashes of the city proper are carried to sea on 2 Barney dumping boats by the department towboats and dumped outside of Boston lights from 4 to 12 miles, according to the direction of the wind, a small portion of the collection, however, being used for filling up low lands. Seventy-five per cent of the offal is disposed of to hog-raisers. The balance is carried to sea on same dumping boats as ashes. It cost \$481,300.63 to maintain this division for 1893-'94, as follows: For house dirt and ashes, \$298,844.21; house offal, \$171,204.38; executive expenses, \$11,252.04.

In San Francisco the street sweeping is done by contract and the manner of doing the work is similar to ours. The total amount expended last year for sweeping was \$73,000. Most of the business section of the city is swept six times a week; the second-class streets three times a week; third-class, eight times a month; fourth-class, four times a month; and fifth-class, once a month. Paved alleys are swept once a month. Unpaved streets and alleys are not swept. All sweeping is done by machine brooms. From 50 to 75 persons are employed by the department. The superintendent receives \$4,000 a year; chief deputy, \$2,400; outside deputy, \$2,400; accountant, \$2,400; book-keeper, \$1,800; 5 deputies, \$1,800 each; 7 deputies, \$1,500 each. The department does not handle ashes or garbage.

The sweeping and cleaning of the streets of New Orleans are done by the department of public works. The sweeping is done by hand, with rattan and bass brooms, by laborers, who are paid \$1.50 a day. Paved streets are swept about twice a week. Alleys are all private, and the owners whose properties border on them are expected to keep them in good condition. Total cost of sweeping and cleaning paved streets last year was \$40,935.24, and the total number of men employed 110. It formerly cost the city \$60,000 a year to collect and dispose of garbage. A twenty-year contract was made last March for \$570,000. The garbage and kitchen refuse are taken to the rear of the city and cremated. In this department 232 persons are employed.

Cincinnati expended \$206,000 in 1893 for sweeping and cleaning streets, removing ashes and garbage, and cleaning sewers. As no separate account is kept, it is not known what was expended for sweeping and cleaning streets. There were 330 men on the pay rolls, and the executive officers of the department consist of 1 superintendent, at \$2,500 per annum; 1 clerk, \$28 per week; 7 assistant superintendents, \$24 per week each; 1 sweeper foreman, \$24 per week; 2 sewer foremen, \$21 per week each; 1 stable foreman, \$24 per week. Most of the business streets are swept six times a week; granite and brick pavements two and three times a week, which, with asphalt, are all swept by machines, 11 being used, conspicuous among them being "The Pride of New York," the machine used on our streets. The work is all done by the city.

Buffalo's street department expended last year \$130,000. The streets are swept from once a week to daily. The unpaved streets and alleys are in charge of the engineering bureau; the street-cleaning department has nothing to do with them. All work is done by contract.

Machine brooms are used, "The Pride of New York" being among them. The city is divided into eight districts, and the contract for each district was advertised for and let separately. As a result one contractor was allowed 45 and 60 cents per great square of 10,000 square feet for cleaning asphalt and stone pavements, while another contractor was paid 32 and 34 cents, respectively, for the same class of work. The department handles garbage and ashes, and the work is done by the city, the former being cremated just beyond the city line and the latter used for filling lowlands. Last year \$120,000 was expended in this branch of the department.

In Providence the work of cleaning is done by day work; nothing is done by contract. To do the work 101 men and teams are employed. The cost of the work for 1893, which does not include the removal of snow and ice, was \$47,581.70. Some streets are swept daily by hand brooms, but the majority of them by machines, once, twice, and three times per week, according to the traffic. Both brooms and sweeping machines are made by the city. The department does not handle garbage or ashes. There are 185 miles of streets to be cleaned.

In St. Paul, for 1893, there was expended for machine sweeping, \$21,599.04.; for cleaning dirt streets, \$18,367.43. Machine sweeping from one to six times a week, by night. Hand sweeping is constantly going on every day of the week; alleys are not swept. Machine sweeping is done by the city; hand sweeping by contract. Six 2-horse machines ("The Pride of New York") are employed. As only about 37,000,000 square yards of paved streets were swept during the year, it will be seen that the work cost at the rate of over \$1.70 per 1,000 square yards. Hand sweeping costs about \$1.12 per 1,000 square yards. The department does not handle ashes or garbage.

I must be pardoned for again asking you to urge Congress to recognize and legalize the official existence of this department by making the compensation of the following officials annual, instead of per diem as at present.

One superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent and chief clerk, 2 chief inspectors, 6 inspectors, 2 foremen, 3 assistant foremen, and 1 messenger.

As I have elsewhere given the compensation similar officials receive in other cities, let me express the earnest hope that our national legislators will not only make this a department separate and distinct from any other in the District Government service, with annual salaries for its hard-working officials, but that they will make the salaries somewhere near commensurate with those paid in other cities. I believe it is not unreasonable to ask, nor extravagant to expect, that the salary of the superintendent shall be made \$2,400; that of the assistant superintendent and chief clerk, \$1,800; 2 chief inspectors, \$1,400 each; 5 inspectors, at \$1,300 each, and 1 at \$1,200; 2 foremen, \$1,000 each; 3 assistant foremen, \$900 each; 1 messenger, \$600, making a total of \$20,000 as the administrative expense of this department.

Estimate of expense for fiscal year 1896.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets and avenues, at 24½ cents per 1,000 square yards.....	\$97,000.00
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning improved alleys, at 42.4 cents per 1,000 square yards	11,000.00
For sprinkling urban macadamized and dirt streets.....	10,000.00
For sprinkling suburban macadamized and dirt streets and roads.....	5,000.00
For cleaning Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets by hand, including cost of inspection.....	9,345.50

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For labor upon unimproved streets and alleys, attending to complaints, 4 foremen, 1 assistant foreman, and for graders at the public dumps...	\$16,319.00
For salaries of superintendent, assistant superintendent, 2 chief inspectors, 4 inspectors, 2 foremen, and 1 messenger.....	13,558.00
For 1 additional inspector.....	1,277.50
For contingent expenses: Horse hire, horse keeping and shoeing, rent of office, car tickets, stationery, printing, office supplies, and other necessary items and services.....	2,500.00
Total.....	166,000.00

I return thanks to an efficient and faithful corps of assistants for their valuable services in administering the affairs of this department.

A. H. S. DAVIS,

Superintendent Street and Alley Department.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith return the annual report of workings of this service and estimates for coming fiscal year, as submitted by my predecessor. In returning same, permit me to say that so far as the statistical portion of said report is concerned, regarding amount of work performed by the various branches of the street and alley cleaning department, they are correct. As to the suggestions made, I do not think I will add thereto at this time, as they are already sufficiently voluminous. Regarding the estimate for expenses of this department for the coming fiscal year they were prepared, as we thought, with proper care, but I deem it proper to submit the following revision for your consideration. (See p. —):

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets and avenues	\$100,000
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning improved alleys	12,000
For hand cleaning Pennsylvania avenue and other streets, excluding cost of inspection	10,000
For labor on unimproved streets and alleys and attending to complaints, 4 foremen and graders on public dumps	20,000
For annual salaries for supervising officers of all grades, including the extra inspector	20,082
For contingent expenses, viz: Horse hire, horse keeping and shoeing, rent of office, car tickets, stationery, printing, office supplies, etc.....	2,700
Total.....	164,782

I increase the estimate for cleaning both streets and alleys, basing same on natural increase of improvements and also largely upon the necessity of increasing the service upon streets already swept and badly needing more frequent cleaning. I increase the estimate for hand-cleaned streets by adding to those now being cleaned daily, viz: F and G streets north, from Fifth west to Fifteenth west; also Seventh and Ninth streets west, from Pennsylvania avenue to Mount Vernon Square. I increase estimate for cleaning improved and unimproved urban and suburban streets and alleys, as not only both classes are being fast extended, but many are not now cleaned as well and as frequently as they should be. Also it is a fact that quite a considerable area of cobble and rubble paved streets and parts of streets within the city must be cleaned by the labor gangs; as to machine sweep is a useless expense with no good results.

I increase the estimate for annual salaries (which are not annual by law, but are annual in fact). I include all supervising officers, of all grades, in this estimate, charging none of them up to any of the estimates for specific work, except the 4 foremen who have charge of the 4 labor gangs, employed from March to December of each year, I also add in an extra inspector for street work, not yet appointed but needed. I finally increase the estimate for contingent expenses. The sum I estimate for is easily explained, when it is known that horse hire, horse keeping and shoeing, office rent, and car tickets, will amount to \$2,433, leaving but \$267 for printing and other necessary expenses. As I have said, estimates for supervising officers of all grades are based on annual salaries, viz:

Superintendent	\$2,000
Assistant superintendent and clerk	1,800
2 chief inspectors, at \$1,400 each	2,800
5 inspectors, at \$1,300 each	6,500
2 inspectors, at \$1,100 each	2,200
1 foreman	1,000
3 assistant foremen, at \$800 each	2,400
1 timekeeper	782
1 messenger	600

In relation to the sprinkling of urban and suburban streets, I cut them out of my estimate of expenses proper for fiscal year 1896, as it does not legitimately belong there, it being a system yet to be inaugurated. I believe, however, that such an appropriation should be made, particularly for urban streets, the suburban also, if possible. I leave the estimate therefor as made by the late superintendent, viz, \$15,000, for such work, for the reason that I have no data that would warrant me in changing his figures one way or the other. I can not close this report without earnestly appealing to you to recommend to Congress the propriety and justice of making the present employés annual (now so in fact) by law, thus placing them upon an equality with all other annual employés in the District service.

Very respectfully,

A. G. MCKENSIE,
Superintendent.

Hon. JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of streets	\$2,400.00
Assistant superintendent of streets and chief clerk	1,800.00
Two chief inspectors	each 1,400.00
Five inspectors	do 1,300.00
One inspector	1,200.00
Two foremen	each 1,000.00
Three assistant foremen	do 900.00
One messenger	600.00
<hr/>	
20,000	

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1896.

For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets and avenues, alleys and suburban streets, at 24½ cents per 1,000 square yards	97,000.00
For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning improved alleys, at 42.4 cents per 1,000 square yards	11,000.00
For sprinkling urban macadamized and dirt streets	10,000.00

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For sprinkling suburban macadamized and dirt streets and roads.....	\$5,000.00
For cleaning Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets by hand, including cost of inspection.....	9,345.50
For labor upon unimproved streets and alleys, attending to complaints, 4 foremen, 1 assistant foreman, and for graders at the public dumps.....	16,319.00
For salaries of superintendent, assistant superintendent, 2 chief inspectors, 4 inspectors, 2 foremen, and 1 messenger.....	13,558.00
For one additional inspector.....	1,277.50
For contingent expenses—horse hire, horse keeping and shoeing, rent of office, car tickets, stationery, printing-office supplies, and other necessities and services.....	2,500.00
Total	<u>166,000.00</u>

REPORT OF BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and to protect the people from empiricism in relation thereto," the board of dental examiners hereby respectfully reports its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1894, to wit:

The board held seven meetings during the year, at five of which the full board was present and at each of the other two 4 members were present.

Twenty-three applications for certificates of qualification to practice were received and passed upon. Twenty were graduates of colleges requiring a three years' course of study, and were therefore entitled to and were granted certificates without examination as to their qualification. Two were graduates of colleges whose requirements were found to be below the standard fixed by the law, and being unwilling to have their qualification tested by examination were therefore refused certificates. The remaining applicant was examined and failed to show sufficient preparatory training to entitle him to a certificate of qualification.

Twenty certificates have been issued since our last report, making a total of 223 legally authorized to practice dentistry in this District.

Two cases of violation of the act were tried and convicted by Judge Miller January 11, 1894. In the trial of one of the cases it was distinctly stated by the judge that students of dentistry are prohibited by the act from performing any dental operation without the presence and direction of a registered dentist.

The receipts for the year were \$76.21; the expenditures were \$72.75, leaving a balance of \$3.46 in the treasury.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. SCHOOLEY,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT FREE PUBLIC BATHING BEACH

WASHINGTON, *October 4, 1894.*

SIRS: Your order authorizing me to obtain donations for repairs of the bathing beach and to run it for this season is dated June 22, 1894. Officer Cotter spent five days soliciting donations and, in that time, obtained \$65, as against \$200 last year. People who had given freely in previous years said they had done so because they thought by keeping the beach open its necessity would be proved so that Congress would appropriate funds necessary to maintain it, but after two year's trial, and no appropriation, they thought that if it had to be closed for want of appropriation a general public howl would wake up Congress to its duty in this matter; therefore very many people who were well disposed toward the beach refused to give as individuals, while they were more than willing that the whole sum asked for should be appropriated out of their taxes. In the month before the beach was opened this year the papers had published seven cases of bathers drowning in various parts of the city, but in the three months that the beach has been open I do not think there have been four bathers drowned anywhere in the city. The beach was closed the 30th of September. There was not one bather drowned this year who registered on our books. One colored boy, who was refused entrance because he could not swim and had no one to be responsible for him, stole in on the colored premises and was drowned.

Our boatman saved the lives of 19 this year, as against 27 last year. The proportion for last year is 1 saved in 1,000 bathers. For this year it is 1 in 1,580. I attribute this favorable decrease in accidents to the growing familiarity of boys with the water. The mother's darlings who are never permitted to go near the water are the very ones that occasion us most anxiety. They are in more danger than others, because they try to do things that boys familiar with water know better than to try. An Army officer, who comes often to bathe, said "Such rigid restriction of children by overcareful parents is an unpardonable sin." Order at the beach has been extremely good. There is improvement in this respect every year. When the bathers become familiar with the management, they see that our constant aim is to permit the greatest possible freedom to each individual within the limit of safety to the whole and absolute propriety in the presence of ladies, and hundreds yield quickly to a word from the officer in charge. The number of colored bathers has been too small to make the fractional percentage worth figuring.

The proportion of lady bathers has greatly increased this year, and every one has expressed herself as highly pleased at the order and propriety which prevail at the beach and with the accommodations offered them in our stringent circumstances. The ladies' houses have been filled by them, two in a room, and houses usually allotted to gentlemen have been assigned to them in crowded times. By the word ladies, I mean all that that word expresses in America. I do not know of one female of questionable character having bathed at the beach this year. Very much more than the \$65 collected by Officer Cotter was expended on repairs, and the little donations received later, along with the regular receipts, would hardly have paid expenses, including boatman and attendants, had it not been for our near neighbors of one week, the

Pythian encampment. They brought no bathing suits with them, and our men's suits were not permitted to dry in four days of that week. This brought in \$100 and insured me against loss.

In the District appropriation bill of this year is an item of \$1,000 for care and maintenance of the bathing beach. That bill was passed too late to make the money available this season, and as you have asked me to suggest how, in my opinion, it can be expended before July next to the best interests of the District, I will say, first, that as a result of experience I favor the expenditure of the full amount in facilities for the accommodation of ladies and the better class of men bathers; none of it for salaries. All under 16 have been accommodated free, and in very crowded times, the last hour of hot evenings, 6 at a time have often used one room; older ones pay 5 cents each, and 4 grown men have sometimes accepted one room rather than not bathe. Many days this summer have seen 250 names registered on our book before a nickel was received. The paying ones come later, and we ought to have rooms enough to pay expenses in one hour's receipts, including a large portion of free ones at the same time. To this end I recommend that 50 new houses be built, and that 36 houses be brought from the south to the north end, and that a high fence be made to inclose the whole, and extend to the water at the north end to keep out pilfering thieves, who hide in the tall weeds and creep in when not watched; that another small office be built for storeroom, etc., as the present one is very much crowded; that the buildings be repaired and painted; that the wharves be repaired; that a scow load of sand be added at muddy points on the beach, and that a new lifeboat be purchased. The present boat is almost worn through the bottom, and is not worth much repairing. It only cost us \$10, and we have had it in use two seasons.

I recommend that the number of rooms inclosed in the ladies' apartment be doubled; that the carriage roadway be cleared and leveled to accommodate the greatest possible number on the bank, and that seats be provided for 500 spectators. In this latter respect I think that there are as many seats as we would require now in store and idle which have been removed from the parks, and I think the General Government would loan them to us at your request. This would add greatly to the neatness of the premises, and furnish accommodations for the very large number of respectable people who are daily spectators at the beach, enjoying the pure air from the water and the sport of the bathers. I recommend the same schedule of fees as that now in vogue, with the addition that the payment of 10 cents extra shall entitle anyone to the exclusive use of a room for an hour, and that the payment of 25 cents for a single-piece suit shall include the use of a single room. This will give great satisfaction to a large class of people who prefer to pay for an exclusive privilege. Finally, I recommend that the improvements above enumerated be begun early next spring and be completed, so that the beach may be open to the public at the middle of May, 1895, particularly in view of the 7 drownings which occurred before the opening of this season. I cannot too highly express my thanks to the press, who have candidly and carefully considered the facts in all publications about the beach. The truth only should be published relative to all matters of public interest, and yet the beach has at various times had its full share of misrepresentation from the sensational penny-a-liner.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. X. STEVENS,

Superintendent Free Public Bathing Beach.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF CAPT. GEORGE McC. DERBY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY, ASSISTANT TO THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the operations of the Subsurface Department of the office of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. This department includes the following divisions: Water Distribution, Water Rates, Sewers, Street Lighting, Permits, Inspection of Plumbing, and Inspection of Gas and Meters. Annual reports from the chiefs of these divisions are submitted herewith.

DISTRIBUTION BRANCH OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The total length of water mains laid during the year is 142,047 feet, the largest year's work ever done in the Water Department. The following tables summarize the extent of the distribution system on June 30, 1894. Map 1 shows the location of the mains:

TABLE 1.

New mains laid.	Feet.	New mains laid.	Feet.
20 inches in diameter	278	3 inches in diameter	2,493½
12 inches in diameter	39,348	Connections for fire hydrants	1,938½
6 inches in diameter	84,018	Intersections laid	1,168
4 inches in diameter	12,803½	Mains lowered	688

Valve casings changed to grade	107	New hydrants to replace old ones	37
Valves repaired	70	Hydrants moved to new curb	1
Fire hydrants erected	111	Hydrants repaired	794
Fire hydrants changed to grade	1	New drinking fountains erected	6
Fire hydrants moved	10	Drinking fountains repaired	98
Fire hydrants moved to new curb	4	Services laid to curb	0
Fire hydrants repaired	1,185	Service pipes lowered (number)	41
Taps made	1,499	Service boxes and street washers adjusted to new grade	65
New hydrants erected	16		
Hydrants removed and abandoned	13		

TABLE 2.—Summary statement of distribution system.

	In service prior to June 30, 1893.	Added during the fiscal year.	Total June 30, 1894.
	<i>Linear feet.</i>	<i>Linear feet.</i>	<i>Linear feet.</i>
75 inches diameter	662		662
48 inches diameter	29, 736		29, 736
36 inches diameter	23, 245		23, 245
30 inches diameter	36, 719		36, 719
24 inches diameter	14, 659		14, 659
20 inches diameter	23, 255	278	23, 533
16 inches diameter	2, 500		2, 500
12 inches diameter	94, 661	39, 386	* 134, 047
10 inches diameter	12, 141		12, 141
8 inches diameter	5, 925		5, 925
6 inches diameter	944, 976	† 84, 694	1, 029, 670
4 inches diameter	34, 187‡	† 12, 832‡	47, 019‡
3 inches diameter	45, 049‡	† 2, 918‡	47, 968
6 and 4 inch mains to fire hydrants	26, 280	1, 938‡	28, 218‡
4 inches diameter and smaller	108, 030		108, 030
Total	1, 402, 026	142, 047‡	1, 544, 073‡
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Stop valves	2, 307	325	2, 632
Fire hydrants	1, 387	111	1, 498
Street hydrants	308	16	† 311
Service connections	40, 673	1, 636	42, 309
Taps	53, 235	1, 499	54, 734
Public pumps	255		§ 216
Horse fountains	56	6	62

* 972 feet abandoned on Sixteenth street on account of laying new 12-inch main.
† Including 397 feet 3 inches, 29 feet 4 inches, and 8 feet 6 inches laid under permit system.
‡ 13 street hydrants have been abandoned.
§ 39 wells have been filled and abandoned.

TABLE 3.—Statement showing the cost of water mains laid during the fiscal year 1893-'94, and the assessments levied therefor.

Street.	Streets between.	Size.	Length.	Cost of material.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Cost per foot.	Amount of assessment.	Excess of cost over assessment.	Excess of assessment over cost.
		Inches.	Lin. feet.							
In alley.....	Twelfth and Thirteenth, S and T NW.....	3	84	\$17.63	\$14.77	\$32.40	\$0.3857			
Do.....	Third and Four-and-a-half, E and F SW.....	3	446	109.58	150.69	260.27	.5836	\$12.41	\$247.86	
Do.....	Ninth and Tenth, M and N NW.....	3	708	136.59	205.88	342.47	.4837	21.46	321.01	
Do.....	Four-and-a-half and Sixth, C and Maryland avenue SW.	3	497	123.24	135.57	258.81	.5207			
Do.....	Twelfth and Thirteenth, K and L SE.....	3	173	37.02	39.80	76.82	.4440	172.93		\$96.11
Do.....	Twenty-first and Twenty-second, D and Virginia avenue NW.	3	58	11.77	26.44	38.21	.6588	34.84	3.77	
Do.....	First and Second, C and D NE.....	3	527½	126.99	168.10	295.09	.5590	196.22	98.87	
Do.....	Thirteenth and Fourteenth, E and Emerson NE.	4	752	191.09	144.15	335.24	.4458	1,076.45		741.21
Do.....	Thirteenth and Kentucky avenue, C and South Carolina avenue SE.	4	218	53.42	63.70	117.12	.5372			
Do.....	Twelfth and Thirteenth, B and C SE.....	4	511	} 278.66	179.58	458.24	.4431	1,217.97		759.73
Center Walter.....	do.....	4	523							
In alley.....	Eleventh and Twelfth, L and Georgia avenue SE.....	4	205	58.39	77.43	135.82	.6630			
Do.....	Sixth and Seventh, F and G NE.....	4	647	174.76	111.29	286.05	.4421	546.78		260.73
Do.....	First and Second, N and O SE.....	4	617	176.73	92.43	269.16	.4362			
Do.....	Fourth and Fifth, Wilson and Pomeroy NW.	4	341	118.59	80.43	199.02	.5836			
North side M.....	Sixth and Seventh SE.....	4	573	193.95	157.29	351.24	.6129	284.51	66.73	
North side O.....	Third and Four-and-a-half SW.....	4	620	168.38	150.81	319.19	.5148	1,106.75		787.56
Center Congress.....	Second and Third, L and M NE.....	4	282	99.35	75.73	175.08	.6208	232.91		57.83
North and south side California.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth NW.....	4	1,390	343.39	312.48	655.87	.4718	1,687.11		1,031.24
North and south side Vernon.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth NW.....	4	1,206	304.05	315.63	619.68	.5138	1,328.19		708.51
North and south side Quincy.....	Lincoln and Eckington NE.....	4	2,361	604.09	525.82	1,129.91	.4786	190.98	938.93	
South side A.....	Eleventh and Twelfth SE.....	4	342	132.73	92.12	224.85	.6574	261.35		36.50
Center Quander.....	First and New Jersey avenue, M and N SE.....	4	567	148.75	90.81	239.56	.4225	576.35		336.79
Center Thirteen-and-a-half.....	C and D NW.....	4	382	175.64	145.53	321.17	.8407	357.85		36.68
South side Rhode Island avenue.....	Tenth and Eleventh NW.....	4	338½	109.18	142.57	251.75	.7432	84.14	167.61	
Center Fourth.....	K and L NE.....	4	431½	106.88	107.29	214.17	.4963	1,378.45		1,164.28
North side K.....	Eleventh and Twelfth SE.....	4	348	107.24	105.86	213.10	.6123	124.03	89.07	
In alley.....	Twenty-first and Twenty-second, D and Virginia avenue NW.....	4	148	37.43	23.60	61.03	.4123			
Center Third.....	H and I NE.....	6	335	138.36	63.18	201.54	.6016	263.32		61.78
Center First.....	M and N SE.....	6	643	284.46	204.89	489.35	.7610	748.19		258.84
Center Kalorama.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth NW.....	6	716½	349.01	189.86	538.87	.7521	1,803.15		1,264.28
Center Valley.....	P and Q NW.....	6	431½	216.35	120.90	337.25	.7816	147.25	190.00	
Center Belmont.....	Eighteenth and Nineteenth NW.....	6	499	338.39	153.92	492.31	.9866	1,265.27		772.96
Center Columbia avenue.....	do.....	6	1,431	668.00	454.89	1,122.89	.7847	2,461.54		1,338.65
Center Seventeenth extended.....	North of Howard NW.....	6	218	86.06	55.28	141.34	.6483	738.72		597.38
East side Delaware avenue.....	K and L SW.....	6	322½	137.13	79.01	216.14	.6702	83.06	133.08	
Center B.....	Fourteenth and Kentucky avenue SE.....	6	845	382.97	191.01	573.98	.6792	1,608.64		1,034.66

TABLE 3.—Statement showing the cost of water mains laid during the fiscal year 1893-'94, and the assessments levied therefor—Continued.

Street.	Streets between.	Size.	Length.	Cost of material.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Cost per foot.	Amount of assessment.	Excess of cost over assessment.	Excess of assessment over cost.
East and west side Le Droit	Florida avenue and U NW	Inches. 6	2,652	\$1,197.38	\$649.58	\$1,846.96	\$0.6964	\$1,860.45	.....	\$13.49
Center F	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth NW	6	658	329.62	192.09	521.71	.7928	502.96	\$18.75	.....
Center K	Four-and-a-half and Sixth SW	6	655	324.37	181.59	505.96	.7725	681.26	.....	175.30
Center G	Ninth and Tenth SE	6	317	131.12	141.62	272.74	.8604	2,592.31	.....	2,329.57
Center Fifth	D and E SE	6	349	167.27	123.12	290.39	.8321	321.87	.....	31.48
Center Seventh	F and G NE	6	581	274.08	141.56	415.64	.7154	514.94	.....	99.30
Center Meridian	East from Center NW	6	230	94.50	73.90	168.40	.7322	452.75	.....	284.35
East side Lincoln	Florida and Quincy	6	422	208.86	99.89	308.75	.7305	.....	.....	.....
West side New Hampshire avenue.	Twentieth and N NW	6	366	220.58	135.71	356.29	.9735	392.22	.....	35.93
West side New Jersey avenue.	M and N SE	6	782	414.18	196.55	610.73	.7810	547.98	62.75	.....
Center M	Second and North Capitol NE	6	1,574	787.76	397.81	1,185.57	.7532	2,888.90	.....	1,703.33
Center Twelfth extended	O and P NE	6	432	229.21	99.56	328.77	.7610	783.52	.....	454.75
North and south side A	Fifth and Sixth	6	963	410.08	215.88	625.96	.6478	519.86	106.10	.....
East side Fifth	A and B NE	6	353	170.40	161.20	331.60	.7394	475.45	.....	143.85
Center F	Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth NW	6	1,092	458.77	305.08	763.85	.6992	464.40	299.45	.....
East and west side New Hampshire avenue.	R and S NW	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North side Massachusetts avenue.	Second and Third NE	6	938	472.88	260.72	733.60	.7821	486.83	246.77	.....
South side D	do	6	634	333.08	277.09	610.17	.9624	284.58	325.59	.....
Center E	Seventeenth and Eighteenth NW	6	380	234.28	99.06	334.34	.8798	191.66	142.68	.....
South side Florida avenue	Seventh and M NE	6	232	127.33	102.96	230.29	.9926	101.90	128.39	.....
Center Eighth	A and North Carolina avenue SE	6	216	92.53	90.84	183.37	.8470	.....	.....	.....
North side North Carolina avenue.	A and Thirteenth NE	6	303	151.48	106.30	257.78	.8508	211.34	46.44	7.02
West side Second	K and L SW	6	281	117.03	99.38	216.41	.7762	223.43	.....	.....
North side South Carolina avenue.	Third and Fourth SE	6	787	343.10	236.29	579.36	.7357	124.03	455.33	.....
Center K	First and South Capitol SW	6	388	184.05	112.69	296.74	.7648	860.30	.....	563.56
Center Oregon avenue	Eighteenth and New Hampshire avenue NW	6	223	198.55	103.02	301.57	1.3478	175.65	125.92	.....
Center Larch	Spruce and Elm NW	6	399	222.09	130.63	352.72	.8829	114.10	238.62	.....
Center Fourteenth	C and D NE	9	364	148.90	73.90	222.80	.6121	425.60	.....	202.80
Center First	Q and Florida NW	6	342	194.42	88.91	283.33	.8266	401.93	.....	118.60
Center Fourteenth	B and South Carolina avenue SE	6	2,345	1,248.81	580.21	1,829.02	.8000	3,580.04	.....	1,751.02
Center First	Florida avenue and V NW	6	831	392.26	169.70	561.96	.6762	2,556.17	.....	1,994.21
Center Kenyon	Thirteenth and Fourteenth NW	6	692	279.75	187.37	467.12	.6750	425.26	41.86	.....
Center Fourth	L and M NE	6	872	421.75	184.65	606.40	.6954	1,612.50	.....	1,006.10
Center S	First and North Capitol NW	6	848	365.08	212.21	577.29	.6804	1,285.89	.....	708.60
Center Randolph	do	6	784	351.08	210.75	561.83	.7166	928.58	.....	366.75
North side N	First and New York avenue NW	6	300	177.00	101.90	278.90	.9297	463.43	.....	184.53
Center K	Fourth and Fifth NE	6	302	173.76	96.84	270.60	.8960	557.81	.....	287.21

[illegible]

Fire hydrants not erected.

TABLE 3.—Statement showing the cost of water mains laid during the fiscal year 1893-'94, and the assessments levied therefor—Continued.

Street.	Streets between.	Size.	Length. <i>Lin feet.</i>	Cost of material.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Cost per foot.	Amount of assessment.	Excess of cost over assessment.	Excess of assessment over cost.
Center R	Brightwood and Howard NW	Inches. 6 12	125	\$275.70	\$113.36	\$389.06				
	Brightwood and Sumner NW									
	Brightwood and Bismarck NW		38	47.22	28.76	75.98				
	Brightwood and Lincoln NW									
	Sixteenth and Morris NW									
				82,437.03	44,162.52	126,599.55		\$150,073.76	\$8,596.88	\$86,919.75
Cost of erecting fire hydrants:										
Material				6,138.64		6,138.64				
Labor, including repairs to cuts in improved pavements					1,884.01	1,884.01				
Total						8,022.65				
Cost of laying mains, intersections, and connections, including repairs to cuts in improved pavements				82,437.03	44,162.52	126,599.55				
Total						134,622.20				
Total assessment levied in consequence of laying mains										
Total cost of laying mains, intersections, and erecting fire hydrants						150,073.76				
Excess of assessment over cost						134,622.20				
						15,451.56				

* Fire hydrants not erected.

TABLE 4.—Statement of the length and cost of water mains laid from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1894.

Fiscal year.	36-inch.	24-inch.	20-inch.	16-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	6-inch.	4-inch.	3-inch.	Total.	Cost.
	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	
1878...	39½	.....	.....	.....	3,719	.....	.....	12,781	30	.....	16,641½	\$14,846.20
1879...	7,409	.....	.....	8,546	1,397	.....	17,352	19,436.03
1880...	13,024	.....	.....	3,024	.....
1881...	3,709	.....	.....	3,709	3,110.70
1882...	1,920	.....	.....	1,920	1,626.43
1883...	1,625	.....	26	4,084	.....	.....	5,735	8,073.70
1884...	1,038	.....	.....	8,972	.....	.....	10,010	10,492.51
1885...	963	.....	.....	27,766	358	485	29,572	25,865.35
1886...	1,938	791	.....	35,192	.....	6,623	44,544	40,025.10
1887...	24,835	.....	31,124	22,998	.....	230,041	292	7,124	46,414	56,951.00
1888...	731	.....	.....	9,123	29,148	23,937	22,939	17,626.63
1889...	2,312	5,140	.....	5,626	2,784	.....	36,742	6,571	8,753	67,928	79,342.16
1890...	434,737	42,856	2,855	40,448	19,113.54
1891...	55,201	.....	.....	556,893	53,142	511,013	76,249	49,702.65
1892...	2,926	2,500	610,163	.....	.....	788,709½	73,342	1,286	108,926½	71,733.04
1893...	6,473	.....	.....	854,173½	88,836½	83,458½	72,941½	56,339.39
1894...	278	.....	39,386	.....	.....	986,632½	912,832½	92,918½	142,047½	126,599.55
Total.	39½	2,312	13,179	2,500	85,396	6,573	26	502,045½	48,804½	48,453	710,400½	600,883.98

¹ Laid on Road street, Georgetown, to replace old cement pipe.
² Cost of laying intersections not included herein.
³ 1,074 feet laid to U. S. Library site; cost not included herein.
⁴ 12,366 feet laid under permit system; cost not included herein.
⁵ 5 576 feet laid under permit system; cost not included herein.
⁶ 26,574 feet laid under permit system; cost not included herein.
⁷ 730 feet laid under permit system; cost not included herein.
⁸ 434 feet laid under permit system, and 1,938½ feet used for connections for fire hydrants; cost not included herein.

For the work of this department the materials used were in general obtained by contract, and mains were laid by hired labor.
The following table shows the average cost per foot of the mains laid during the year:

TABLE 5.—Average cost per foot for laying mains of different sizes.

Size.	Linear feet.	Cost of material.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.
3-inch.....	2,493½	\$0.2215	\$0.2150	\$0.4365
4-inch.....	12,803½	.2773	.2195	.4968
6-inch.....	84,402	.4471	.2571	.7042
12-inch.....	39,348	.9863	.4128	1.3981
20-inch.....	278	2.0500	1.3112	3.3612

The above table does not include the cost of relaying pavements; brick and cobble pavements have been relaid by the water department; the other kinds by the surface department.

Average cost per foot for relaying pavements.

Size.	Brick.		Cobble.		Belgian.	
	Linear feet.	Cost.	Linear feet.	Cost.	Linear feet.	Cost.
		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
3-inch.....			2,084	7.72		
4-inch.....	99	21.97	1,064	6.47		
6-inch.....	2,961	8.74	1,609	11.69	719	49.90
12-inch.....	12	27.09	50	57.5		

Size.	Asphalt blocks.		Trap rock.		Sheet asphalt.	
	Linear feet.	Cost.	Linear feet.	Cost.	Linear feet.	Cost.
		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
3-inch.....	14	50.57	25	19.56	71	58.97
4-inch.....	10	23.8			137	89.46
6-inch.....	326	15.35	40	14.37	1,751	39.05
12-inch.....	43	35.07				

HIGH SERVICE.

The distributing reservoir of the low-service system has a water level of 146 feet above mean high water, and gives a fair service, when the mains are not overtaxed, to localities situated at a level of 100 feet or less above datum. Much of Georgetown, a small portion of Washington, and the greater part of the remainder of the District of Columbia lie above the level of 100 feet above datum, and for these areas the water supply has to be pumped.

The following table shows the average amount of water pumped daily for the high service during the fiscal year 1893-'94:

Average daily consumption.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
July, 1893.....	2,104,800	January, 1894.....	2,042,349
August, 1893.....	2,375,133	February, 1894.....	2,086,131
September, 1893.....	2,438,044	March, 1894.....	2,007,675
October, 1893.....	2,307,894	April, 1894.....	2,035,104
November, 1893.....	2,102,139	May, 1894.....	2,216,797
December, 1893.....	2,057,326	June, 1894.....	2,577,429

Until recently two pumping stations have been maintained—one in Georgetown, pumping to a level of 218.5 feet in a reservoir at U and Thirty-second streets, and one at U street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets NW., pumping to a level of 236.6 feet in a standpipe at Sixteenth and Morris streets. Toward the close of the last fiscal year these two systems were connected by a short length of 12-inch main, and all the pumping has since been done at the U-street station with a saving of about \$6,000 per annum in wages and fuel. The Sixteenth-street standpipe has been dispensed with and removed, and the average pressure in the mains has been increased 2 feet in Georgetown and 14 feet in the Washington high service.

The act of March 3, 1893, appropriates, for extending the high-service system of water distribution, so much as may be available in the water fund after providing for the other expenditures authorized by Congress in the same act. The First Comptroller has reported to the Commissioners that this available balance amounted to \$205,545.69

on June 30, 1893. By the books of the water department this balance should be \$249,448.14; the apparent discrepancy is believed to be due to difference in methods of keeping the books; several attempts have been made during the year to get this apparent discrepancy adjusted, but so far without success.

Under this appropriation and in pursuance of an act approved September 12, 1893, a site for a reservoir has been purchased at Fort Reno, and contract has been made for the excavation and embankment to be completed December 15, 1894; contract has been made for a 5,000,000-gallon pumping engine, to be erected at the U street pumping station, to be completed January 5, 1895; a 12-inch main has been laid from the pump house to the Tennallytown road by way of Woodley lane, and on the Tennallytown road from Georgetown to the Reno reservoir. Another 12-inch main has been laid in part from the reservoir to Takoma, by way of Brightwood. The completion of this main has been delayed, the works of the contractor for the pipe having been destroyed by fire; these works have now been rebuilt and the contractor has resumed deliveries.

Pending the completion of the reservoir and pumping engine, a tank was constructed at Fort Reno with a capacity of 30,000 gallons, and a small Knowles pump, having a capacity of about 100,000 gallons per diem, which was kindly loaned to the water department by the Architect of the Capitol, was put in operation July, 1894, supplying all the water necessary at present, about 50,000 gallons per diem, on the line of Woodley lane and Tennallytown road. In the early spring the concrete lining will be put in the Fort Reno reservoir, and it will be available for use by June, 1895. The 12-inch main from Reno to Takoma will also have been completed by that date, when the whole upper service system can be put in operation; 47,625 feet of mains have been laid for this system during the year.

On account of the great variation in the elevation of the different parts of the District of Columbia the high-service system of water distribution has been divided into an upper and middle service. The upper service embraces those areas of the District which lie above the level of 200 feet above datum. For this service, which covers a wide area which is now, and probably will be for many years, but sparsely settled, the supply is pumped to a level of 420 feet above datum. The Fort Reno reservoir, with a capacity of 4,200,000 gallons, and the 5,000,000-gallon pumping engine now under construction, will probably meet all the requirements of this service for many years to come. The middle service includes the area lying between the levels of 100 feet and 200 feet above datum, which is probably destined in the near future to be closely built up and occupied by a very dense population.

This area is now served by two 2,500,000-gallon pumps, pumping into the Georgetown high service reservoir. This service is now rapidly expanding; the system has at this date (November 14, 1894) been extended to include Eckington and Brookland, and it now consists of 27,520 feet of 12-inch mains; 4,130 feet of 10-inch mains; 118,580 feet of 6-inch mains; 10,660 feet of 4-inch mains.

The most urgent needs of this service at present are the construction of a distributing reservoir, the laying of a 24-inch supply main from the pump house to the reservoir, and the completion of the line of 12-inch pipe from Thirteenth street NW. to Brookland. The reservoir should be located at some point on the ridge behind the Soldiers' Home, at an elevation of about 260 feet, where it can feed to equal advantage toward

Mount Pleasant and Georgetown on one side, and Brookland, Eckington, and remoter suburbs on the other.

The 24-inch main can be laid this year from the pump house out Thirteenth street as far as Spring road; but it can go no farther at present, as the streets have not yet been dedicated, and it is not so urgently needed as to justify paying for the right of way along the proposed extension of Thirteenth street and Kansas avenue to the Blair road, particularly as, under existing law, no assessment could be levied to pay for it if laid on a right of way. For the same reason the 12-inch main to supply Brookland can not advantageously be finished now. The exact location of the reservoir has not been determined upon either, for the same reason; negotiations have been in progress throughout the year looking to the purchase of a suitable site, but no proposition has been received that was believed to be advantageous, and it has not been thought advisable to begin condemnation proceedings until the street-extension plans have been finally adopted. In the meantime work can proceed at once on the construction of the pump house, on laying the 24-inch main where the streets are already dedicated, and in laying the 6-inch distributing mains applied for by residents.

During the month of October, 1894, the average daily consumption of water for the middle service had risen to 3,278,000 gallons; it is apparent that, if this rate of increase continues, the capacity of the two 2,500,000-gallon Gaskill pumps will soon be exceeded. On the other hand, for some years to come, the capacity of the new upper service pump will greatly exceed the requirements of the service; it is probable, therefore, that when the Gaskill pumps begin to show signs of being overtaxed, it may be advantageous to help them out by drawing on the upper service system for some of the water required for the middle service, instead of proceeding at once to put in a larger pump in place of one of the old ones before the latter are actually worn-out. This involves pumping to a level of 420 feet water that only requires a head of 260 feet; but it is believed that the efficiency of the new engine will so far exceed that of the old Gaskill engines that it will cost but little more to raise the water to a level of 420 feet with the former than it would be to raise it to 260 feet with the latter; the pressure would of course have to be controlled by means of a valve at the pump house to avoid injury to plumbing in the houses of the middle-service area.

WATER SUPPLY.

With the rapid increase in the development of the distributing system during the last few years the duty demanded of the 48, 36, 30, and 12 inch mains, which bring the water from the distributing reservoir to the city, has greatly increased. Many complaints of insufficient supply have reached this office of late, and after a thorough investigation into the condition of the local distributing service, the difficulty has generally been traced home to the large supply mains. These mains are, in my opinion, already overtaxed.

The following table shows the average total head of water in the 48-inch main on R street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, during the last four years:

Month.	Fiscal year.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
July	133. 17	125. 49	124. 14	122. 78
August.....	132. 97	125. 12	124. 14	120. 96
September	130. 58	124. 43	121. 56	121. 52
October.....	129. 36	124. 73	123. 31	121. 26
November	128. 74	128. 28	124. 02	121. 21
December.....	128. 54	126. 39	123. 79	121. 36
January	127. 24	124. 14	120. 34	121. 15
February	128. 07	126. 09	122. 04	121. 52
March	127. 72	128. 07	124. 76	121. 98
April.....	128. 51	128. 30	125. 29	121. 75
May	127. 84	127. 65	125. 98	121. 26
June	126. 32	125. 12	124. 39	120. 50

I would recommend that these facts be brought to the attention of the United States authorities who have charge of the water supply, and that every effort be made to secure the resumption of work at the earliest possible date upon some project which will give the city an ample supply of good water. In my judgment, even if this work were started now, it could hardly be completed in time to avoid serious distress and a most unsanitary state of affairs.

PUBLIC WELLS.

An appropriation is made annually for the care of the public wells in the District.

There were 216 of these wells in use at the close of the fiscal year, 39 having been filled up and abandoned during the year.

Continued effort has been made to get the water of all these wells analyzed, and arrangements have been made which will lead to their being examined chemically at least once in three months in future. These wells are frequently located within 3 feet of a sewer, and as the sewers are rarely absolutely water tight, it is only to be expected that the wells will sooner or later be contaminated with sewage. As a matter of fact a very large percentage of the wells so far examined have been found to be polluted.

I consider these wells a positive menace to public health at all times and the probable cause of the excessive death rate from typhoid fever which prevails in the District.

I believe that every well located within a few feet of a sewer should be closed forthwith.

REVENUE BRANCH OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of the water department for the fiscal year 1893:

Receipts from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, inclusive.

Water-main assessments:		
Current tax	\$80,407. 07	
Advertised tax.....	3,764. 01	
		\$84,171. 08
Interest:		
On current tax	1,531. 04	
On advertised tax.....	1,273. 32	
		2,804. 36
Water rents.....		245,899. 69
Water taps for services.....		4,497. 00
Water for building purposes		1,168. 79
Repayments to appropriation for pumping expenses and pipe distribution, on account per work		590. 42
Net receipts		339,131. 34

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, inclusive.

Salaries	* \$40,619.88
Contingent expenses	† 2,658.16
Refunds:	
Water rents	\$936.64
Water-main taxes	124.53
	1,061.17
Pumping expenses and pipe distribution	† 84,256.67
High service	90,639.75
Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water supply	\$67,537.17
Interest and sinking fund on account of water-stock bonds ..	44,610.00
Interest and sinking fund on account of Fourteenth street, and 48-inch mains	20,358.80
Total interest and sinking fund	132,505.97
Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water supply:	
Interest	\$19,288.84
Sinking fund	42,763.43
Total expenditures	351,741.60
Water tax levied during year	149,595.74
Water-tax arrears June 30, amount collectible	144,347.55
Total amount standing to the credit of the water fund, June 30, 1894 ..	236,837.88

TABLE 6.—Comparative statement of revenues.

Fiscal year.	Water rents.	Water-main assessments.	Taps.	Permits, etc.	Total revenue.
1885	\$188,528.20	\$20,578.88	\$3,402.00	\$3,076.09	\$145,585.17
1886	124,896.22	36,162.04	5,096.00	3,459.03	169,613.29
1887	133,539.49	47,183.24	6,012.00	4,846.45	196,581.18
1888	171,892.49	34,264.85	4,182.00	4,809.92	215,149.26
1889	189,407.39	46,280.58	5,190.00	5,576.16	246,454.13
1890	197,053.34	45,386.55	5,313.72	6,327.95	254,081.56
1891	209,664.29	50,322.93	5,640.00	6,869.79	272,497.01
1892	220,892.93	68,807.35	5,790.00	6,280.81	301,771.09
1893	235,911.25	70,026.33	7,307.09	7,931.71	321,176.38
1894	245,899.69	86,975.44	4,497.00	1,168.79	338,540.92
1895 (estimated)	255,000.00	90,000.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	351,500.00
1896 (estimated)	265,000.00	95,000.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	366,500.00

Balance in water fund June 30, 1894	\$236,837.88
Estimated receipts, 1895	351,500.00
Total	588,337.88
Estimated expenditures, 1895	395,000.00
Estimated available balance June 30, 1895	193,337.88
Estimated receipts, 1896	366,500.00
Estimated total available, 1896	559,837.88

METERS.

Since the last annual report the number of meters in use has increased from 168 to 202; only 34 new meters have been put in during the year. In spite of the extremely low meter rates charged, only 3 cents per 1,000 gallons, it is apparent that meters will not be at all generally introduced until their use is made compulsory. Under the act of July 14, 1870, the Commissioners have authority to require that meters shall be used, and I would recommend that all manufacturing

* Of this amount \$27 was paid on account of 1893.

† Of this amount \$7 was paid on account of 1892 and \$391.73 on account of 1893.

‡ Of this amount \$4,817.34 was paid on account of 1893.

§ This item of \$62,052.27 was not advanced to Treasurer United States until after close of fiscal year, and is not included in expenditures.

establishments, hotels, and livery stables be required to use them. It is possible that by greatly increasing the number of meters in use a sufficient economy in the use of water may be secured to greatly diminish the inconvenience that the public must, in the near future, submit to before the water supply can be increased, even if steps to that end are taken at once.

The kinds and sizes of meters now in use are shown below:

Size.	Crown.	Thomson.	Worth- ington.	Nash.	Buffalo.	Total.
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....		1				1
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	2	1	6	6	1	16
1-inch.....	15	10	16	4		45
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	16	16	19	7		58
2-inch.....	11	10	21	5		47
3-inch.....	8	2	13	1		24
4-inch.....		2	4			6
6-inch.....	3	1		1		5
Total	55	43	79	24	1	202

Estimates for the water department for the fiscal year 1896.

For revenue and inspection branch:

One chief clerk	\$1,800.00
Two clerks, at \$1,400 each	2,800.00
Two clerks, at \$1,000 each	2,000.00
One (chief) inspector	936.00
Six inspectors, at \$900 each	5,400.00
One messenger	600.00

For distribution branch:

One superintendent, \$2,000 (\$400 submitted)	2,000.00
One assistant engineer (submitted)	1,500.00
One draftsman	1,500.00
One foreman, \$1,400 (\$200 submitted)	1,400.00
One clerk (submitted)	1,400.00
Two clerks, at \$1,000 each	2,000.00
One timekeeper	800.00
One assistant foreman	900.00
One tapper and machinist	900.00
One assistant tapper	600.00
Three steam engineers, at \$1,100 each	3,330.00
One blacksmith	750.00
Two plumbers, at \$750 each	1,500.00
Two assistant machinists, at \$864 each	1,728.00
One property keeper	600.00
Three firemen, at \$730 each	2,190.00
Two flushers, at \$540 each	1,080.00
One driver	480.00
Two watchmen, at \$480 each	960.00
One hostler	480.00
One calker	730.00
For contingent expenses (\$500 submitted)	3,000.00
For pumping expenses and extension and maintenance of distribution system	90,000.00
For interest and sinking fund, water-stock bonds	44,610.00
For interest on account of increasing water supply	15,581.66
For sinking fund on account of increasing water supply	25,745.02
For fourth year's interest on account of 4-inch and Fourteenth-street mains	7,812.09
For fourth annual installment on account of 48-inch and Fourteenth-street mains	11,836.51

For continuing the extension of the high-service system of water distribution to include all necessary land, machinery, buildings, mains, and appurtenances, so much as may be available in the water fund during the fiscal year 1896, after providing for the expenditures recommended above.

The additions proposed to the permanent force are made necessary by the extension of the system of mains. The increases of salary presented have all been submitted in preceding reports for a number of years past.

SEWER DIVISION.

The report of Mr. D. E. McComb, superintendent of sewers, sets forth in detail the work accomplished during the fiscal year, which is summarized in the table below. Map II shows the location of existing sewers at the close of the fiscal year.

I stated in my last annual report that greater economy in the construction of sewers was confidently looked for, while still maintaining the prevailing high standard of quality. The following table shows the average cost per foot of the various sizes of sewers constructed during the past fiscal year and the year before:

TABLE 7.—*Cost of sewers per linear foot for fiscal year 1893-'94.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MAIN AND PIPE, SUBURBAN AND PERMIT WORK.

[Figures in italic indicate work done by day labor; figures in roman indicate work performed under contracts.]

Size.	Number of feet laid.	Allowance to contractor.	Inspection.	Material.	Labor.	Total.	Average cost 1894.	Average cost 1893.
8-inch pipe	2,085			\$2.41.1	\$0.82	\$1.23.1	1.01.4	1.35.1
10-inch pipe	1,871.5	\$0.62.1	\$0.04.9	.10.2		.77.2	1.25.7	1.38.4
12-inch pipe	9,904			.40.9	.84.8	1.25.7	1.36.6	1.54.4
15-inch pipe	28,248			.46.9	.89.7	1.36.6	1.77.7	2.10.6
18-inch pipe	7,225			.61	1.16.7	1.77.7	2.14	2.40.2
21-inch pipe	2,248			.71.1	1.42.9	2.35.8	2.60.5	3.08.1
24-inch pipe	3,342.8	1.73.1	.17.9	.44.8		2.60.9	2.83.8	3.68.1
24-inch concrete	670			.84.7	1.74.6	2.59.3	2.83.8	3.68.1
24-inch concrete	2,279.4	1.87.5	.20.1	.53.3		3.11.3	2.83.8	3.68.1
24-inch concrete	1,442			1.09	2.07.7	3.16.7	2.83.8	3.68.1
24-inch concrete	2,221.9	2.15.5	.20.5	.75.3		3.11.3	2.83.8	3.68.1
2.75 by 4.125 feet, egg-shaped	775.6			.56.5	2.27.3	2.83.8	2.83.8	3.68.1
3.25 by 4.875 feet, egg-shaped	304.5			2.09.1	5.33.3	7.42.4	7.33.7	8.59.9
2 by 3 feet, egg-shaped	1,045.5	7.82.5	.43	.01.4		8.26.9	8.04.3	11.16.2
2.5 by 3.75 feet, egg-shaped	170.1			2.18	5.86	8.04	8.04.3	11.16.2
2.5 by 3.75 feet, egg-shaped	1,309.2	7.49.1	.54.5	.01.6		8.05.2	8.04.3	11.16.2
2.5 by 3.75 feet, egg-shaped	1,201.75	4.15.7	.56	.03.3		4.75	4.75	5.68.2
2.5 by 3.75 feet, egg-shaped	1,156.1	5.61.2	.56.9	.01.8		6.19.9	6.19.9	6.30.4
2.5 by 3.75 feet, egg-shaped	2,790.4	7.30.9	.69.5	.02.5		8.02.9	8.02.9	6.95.4
3 by 4.5 feet, egg-shaped	1,266.5	7.09.6	.55.4	.01.9		7.66.9	7.66.9	8.00.3
3.5 by 5.25 feet, egg-shaped	831.8	7.17.6	.59.6	.01.7		7.78.9	7.78.9	8.00.3
3.75 by 4.875 feet, egg-shaped	1,231	7.36.2	.32.1	.02.8		7.71.1	7.71.1	8.00.3
3.75 by 5.625 feet, egg-shaped	1,753.7	7.81.2	.54.3	.01.7		8.37.2	8.37.2	11.16.2
2.75 feet, diameter	532.6	8.48.2	1.14.8	.01.3		9.64.3	9.64.3	11.16.2
4 feet, diameter	172.5	6.17.4	.99.7	.03.7		7.20.8	7.20.8	11.16.2
5.25 feet, diameter	570.8	9.17.6	.56.6	1.62.4		11.36.6	11.36.6	11.16.2
6 feet, diameter	549.9	9.25.4	.53.9	.02.3		9.81.6	9.81.6	11.16.2
11.25 feet, diameter	730	39.22	1.31.2	.00.4		40.53.6	45.88.4	11.16.2
11.25 feet, D-shaped	1,135.5	48.65.2	1.62.7	.01.2		50.29.1	45.88.4	11.16.2

By comparison of the last two columns in this table it will be noticed that the cost of the work has been reduced in nearly every instance, the saving effected amounting to about \$33,000 on the year's work. Part of this saving is doubtless due to the fact that times have been hard during the past year and contractors have not expected as large profits as usual; still, nearly the same proportion of saving has been realized on day-labor work as on contract work, and the District has not reduced wages on day-labor work during the year. Much of the saving effected can be traced to the following causes: At the beginning of the last fiscal year the sewer-pipe market was in the hands of a

combination which was able to exact excessive prices for sewer material. When bids were opened for the year's supply, the combination undertook to raise their rates about 20 per cent. The bids were, however, rejected, and after a protracted struggle the combination was entirely broken up and contracts were finally awarded on exceedingly advantageous terms. An important economy has been made by the substitution of gravel, at 85 cents per cubic yard, for broken stone, at about \$1.50, in the making of concrete, and the change has at the same time resulted in an improvement in the quality of the work done.

A change in the method of closing the joints of pipe sewers has saved a few cents a foot on the cost of construction, and considerable sums have been saved by substituting concrete arches for brick ones in the main sewers where circumstances were favorable. The unfortunate experience which the District has had with pipe sewers laid by the board of public works twenty years or more ago, some hundreds of thousands of dollars having been expended of recent years in digging them up and replacing them, has naturally led to excessive precautions in the way of concrete foundations and joint coverings to protect the sewers against the opening of joints by uneven settling and the intrusion of roots through the open joints. I have been of the opinion that the amount of concrete so used, if differently disposed, would alone make an excellent sewer without the use of sewer pipe at all. With a view to testing this 775 feet of 24-inch sewer have been constructed during the year of an excellent quality of concrete 6 inches thick, smoothly plastered on the inside with Portland cement mortar. These sewers have cost \$2.84 per foot, as against \$3.13 per foot for the 3,663 feet of 24-inch pipe sewer constructed during the year. There is also no doubt in my mind that such a sewer, all of one piece and free from joints, is a far better sewer than those built of pipe with a joint every 3 feet. I believe that important savings can be made by applying this principle very generally during the coming year.

Some progress has also been made in the direction of substituting concrete for brick in the construction of manholes and catch-basins, and I feel entire confidence that continued effort in this direction will result both in reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of these constructions. The use of concrete, wherever the conditions are suitable, is conducive to economical results not only directly, but indirectly, for it tends to widen the market and causes a reduction in the price of brick and brickwork as a necessary consequence of the increased competition. Great difficulty has been experienced at times during the year in obtaining a sufficient supply of good brick at reasonable prices, and it is confidently expected that the increasing use of concrete will gradually bring about an improvement in the quality of the common brick which are very generally used in the District, and which are often so poorly made that they can be picked to pieces with the finger nail, even before they have been exposed to the frost and the weather.

I am also of the opinion that the invert block used in egg-shaped main sewers is unnecessarily expensive, and that an important saving in the cost of these sewers can be made by omitting the vitrified sewer-brick lining above the invert block, which is one of the most expensive features in their construction. During the year some progress has been made in reducing the width of this lining, but it is only recently that I have satisfied myself that it serves no useful purpose proportionate to its cost, and should be omitted altogether; the side of the sewer should be constructed of concrete in one mass.

A considerable sum of money is expended annually in cleaning out the 3,390 catch-basins in use on the streets to permit the surface water from the gutters to reach the sewers. These basins are so designed that they retain a considerable amount of water, along with street sweepings, and in some cases sand and gravel; when rains happen to be infrequent the street sweepings in these basins begin to putrefy, the basins become malodorous and unsanitary, and they have to be cleaned out. This is a slow and tedious process as now carried out, and consequently expensive. On asphalted streets, where little or no sand or gravel is liable to be washed into the sewers, the design of the basin should be so changed that it would not retain street sweepings, but allow everything to pass directly to the sewers, except sticks and other articles large enough to obstruct the flow in the pipes; the basin should then be connected with the water main, so that it could be washed out by one man simply opening a valve, instead of requiring the work of a gang of several men to remove the stuff by the dipper full and carry it off to a dumping ground in carts.

Where the sewage flowing in a sewer is sufficient in volume, if the grade is proper, the flow in the sewer is sufficiently rapid to remove the putrescible matter before decomposition sets in. At the head of a sewer, however, where there are but few houses draining into it, it very frequently happens that this volume does not exist; some artificial means have then to be resorted to to keep the sewer clean. To meet this difficulty Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 last year for automatic siphons for flushing sewers, and during the year a number of these have been put in. I would recommend, however, that only those be constructed in future which are now appropriated for, and that instead a connection with the water main be made at terminal manholes, so that the dead end of the sewer can be flushed out when necessary by simply opening a valve; this expedient would be far less expensive than the siphon, which costs about \$150, and would be far less wasteful of the water supply.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates are submitted for the sewer department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

One superintendent of sewers	\$2, 400
One assistant superintendent of sewers (submitted)	1, 800
One general inspector of sewers	1, 300
One inspector of sewers	1, 200
Two assistant engineers, at \$1,500 each	3, 000
One draftsman	1, 200
One leveler	1, 200
Three rodmen, at \$780 each	2, 340
Three chainmen, at \$650 each	1, 950
One clerk (\$200 submitted)	1, 400
Two clerks, at \$1,000 each	2, 000
Two inspectors of property, at \$936 each	1, 872
Two sewer tappers, at \$1,000 each	2, 000
One permit clerk, at \$1,500 (\$300 submitted)	1, 500
Two assistant permit clerks, at \$800 each (one submitted)	1, 600
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins	50, 000
Relief sewers and for replacing obstructed sewers	65, 000
Permit sewers	100, 000
Main and pipe sewers	386, 300
Suburban sewers	149, 300
Completing the construction of the Rock Creek intercepting sewer	60, 000
Condemnation of rights of way for construction, maintenance, and repairs of public sewers, \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary	1, 000
Appliances for flushing sewers	2, 500
Continuing and completing the system of sewage disposal and protection against floods, project of board of sanitary engineers, 1890	4, 000, 000
Extending system of trunk sewers in city and suburbs	1, 000, 000

In submitting these estimates for the sewer department for the coming year, I am aware that it is manifestly not practicable to supply these funds from the annual revenue of the District, nor in my judgment is it desirable to do so. I believe that the District should provide its half of the necessary funds for the last two items by borrowing the money on sewer bonds.

The board of sanitary engineers of 1890 made a most exhaustive study of the requirements of the District for sewage disposal and flood protection, and submitted an admirable report recommending a project estimated to cost \$3,538,000, which must be increased to about \$4,000,000, on account of the eight-hour law, passed since the estimate was made, and to provide for certain sewers which form part of the project, but were not included in the estimates.

Congress has expressed its approval of this plan by appropriating \$250,000 in three years to begin the work; and this is probably about as much as can well be spared from the annual revenues.

But at the rate of \$80,000 a year it will take fifty years to complete the work.

Now I submit that this is absolutely impossible; we may stave off the construction of this necessary work one year, two years, or five years, at the risk of an epidemic, and of having all the low district of the city flooded again as it was in 1889; but it requires no other argument than a single visit to the James Creek canal (corner of South Capitol and G streets) or to the head of Seventeenth street outlet canal (Seventeenth street and Virginia avenue) to convince the most skeptical that it is absolutely impossible to continue to maintain these open cesspools, miles in extent, in the heart of this growing city for any such period as fifty years; and we must bear in mind that in all the long chain of works which the project of the board of sanitary engineers provides for, the closure of these two open drains is, by force of circumstances, the very last link. Finally, as an economic question, it should be observed that the work can not be constructed piecemeal for the same amount of money that would build it if made available so as to admit of the work being undertaken in the most advantageous manner; and the circumstances of the problem are such that the required works constitute one vast plant that can not be put in operation till all its parts are ready; all the money invested in it must lie idle until the whole has been completed.

No corporation could afford to invest \$4,500,000 in annual installments and get no return on the investment for fifty years.

STREET LIGHTING.

At the close of the fiscal year, the streets were being lighted with 327 1,000-candle-power electric lights, a decrease of 5; 6,246 gas lamps, an increase of 292; and 747 oil lamps, an increase of 47. The report of the superintendent of lamps gives a detailed account of the operations of this department for the year. Map III shows the location of existing lamps.

The service has been about the same as heretofore. The streets of this city are most difficult to light, owing to the great number of trees planted on the curb line. The heavy shade makes the use of large electric lights at wide intervals generally unsuitable, and the high price charged by the electric company makes it impossible to even extend this system to all the streets where the trees will permit. The trees are generally located so near the curb that the lamp-posts have

to be set on practically the same line as the trunks of the trees, so that even in winter, when the trees are bare of leaves, the streets look gloomy at night as compared with the streets of most large capitals.

Some experiments have been made during the year looking to a change in the type of lamp-post and lantern to obviate this difficulty as far as possible, but so far without developing anything that could be considered a solution of the problem. In many cases I am inclined to think that the best results would be obtained by locating the lamp-posts in the center of the street, as is done, to some extent, in many foreign cities. A curbing around the foot of the post serves the purpose of protecting the post and furnishes a place of safety where women and children can take refuge in crossing crowded streets. These small refuges, placed at intervals of 100 or 125 feet, serve also the useful purpose of helping to regulate traffic, as vehicles naturally keep to the right of them.

Some steps have been taken during the year to improve the method of marking the names of the streets at street corners. The existing method is not altogether satisfactory, as the glass signs used are constantly getting broken; are expensive to replace, and, with the small number of inspectors in the street-lighting department, are liable to remain broken for weeks before they are discovered and replaced. On streets lighted by electricity, lamp-posts are maintained at street corners for the sole purpose of carrying the street designations, forming unnecessary obstructions on the sidewalks and detracting from the beauty of the streets. The best-marked city of which I have knowledge at home or abroad, is Paris, where the streets are all marked with absolute uniformity by means of a blue enameled sign placed on corner houses at the level of the second floor and bearing the name of the streets in white block letters. In Paris, all corner houses bear these signs, be they palaces or shanties. A specimen of these signs has recently been obtained from Paris; arrangements have been made for duplicating them, and signatures of the owners of a number of corner houses have been obtained permitting the placing of these signs on their property.

A very advantageous contract has been entered into for the substitution of gasoline for the old oil lamps heretofore used where gas mains have not been laid. The lamps are to be lighted from forty minutes after sunset until forty minutes before sunrise every night of the year for \$17 per lamp per annum.

The following estimates are respectfully submitted for the next fiscal year:

One superintendent of lamps (\$800 submitted).....	\$1,800
Three inspectors of gas and electric lighting, \$900 each.....	2,700
Operating and extending the street-lighting system (\$129,856 submitted)...	271,856

The reasons for the proposed increase in the salary of the superintendent of lamps are given in the report of that official, herewith. I heartily concur with him. I am able to add, also, that I am absolutely certain that no man competent to fill the position of superintendent of lamps can be found who would hold it for any length of time at the salary of \$1,000 per annum. The position is a difficult one to fill, and frequent changes in it are most disadvantageous to the work.

A marked increase is asked in the appropriation for street lighting, because it is not believed that the existing service is satisfactory, or in keeping with the high standard set in the other branches of the city government. Nearly all of the streets are but dimly lighted, many of them are not lighted at all; there are many thickly inhabited alleys

entirely without lights, and it is very generally believed that it is high time the city ceased to depend upon the moon for any portion of its street lighting.

INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

The new plumbing regulations, issued under the act of April 23, 1892, were adopted by the Commissioners February 15, 1893, and took effect April 21, 1893. Comparatively little friction has attended their introduction, and it is believed that, as time passes, they will be more and more highly appreciated by all concerned. As stated in the report of the inspector of plumbing, the new regulations have greatly increased the work of his office; 6,788 inspections have been made during the year. The inspector of plumbing now has four assistants, and their work has been greatly hampered by the lack of funds for contingent expenses. I would particularly urge an appropriation to supply each of the inspectors with a bicycle; the distances are so great in Washington that much valuable time is lost by going to and fro on foot.

Estimates for 1895-'96.

Salary of inspector of plumbing	\$2, 000
Salary of four assistant inspectors of plumbing, at \$1,000 each.....	4, 000
For contingent expenses	650

INSPECTION OF GAS AND METERS.

Four laboratories for testing gas have been in operation during the year. The gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company is tested at 403 Tenth street NW.; 1335 Fourteenth street NW., and at Fifth and D streets SE. The gas furnished by the Georgetown Gaslight Company is examined at 1338 Thirty-second street NW. The quality of the gas has been tested at these laboratories daily, and has, with very few exceptions, exceeded the standard prescribed by law.

Estimates for 1896.

One inspector of gas and meters.....	\$2, 000
One assistant inspector of gas and meters	1, 000
One messenger.....	480

The contingent expenses of the two new laboratories and the one in Georgetown are paid by the gas companies in accordance with the provisions of the appropriation bill for 1894. There appears to be no good reason why the remaining laboratory—the one on Tenth street—should not be provided for in the same way. I would recommend that the necessary legislation be obtained to secure this result.

PERMIT OFFICE.

This office issues all permits to plumbers and others for all connections with water mains, sewers, gas mains, electric conduits, and for all excavations in the streets for repairs or other purposes. A fee of \$1 is collected for each of these permits, and heretofore the amounts so collected have been credited to the revenues of the District.

Under the act of April 23, 1892, however, the fees authorized are "to be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia."

There appears to be no reason why one-half of these revenues should be paid to the United States; no more reason than that the District should pay the United States one-half of its other revenues. It is particularly inequitable in this case, as the water fund, which is managed separate from the other revenues of the District, now loses its entire share of the revenue of the permit office in spite of the fact that most of the fees collected are for water-department permits. It is believed that this provision of the act of April 23, 1892, was inserted through some misunderstanding of the facts, and I would recommend that the necessary legislation be secured to permit the crediting of the revenue of the permit office to the general revenue of the District of Columbia and to the water fund, as heretofore. The revenue of the office for the last fiscal year amounted to \$7,024.

Estimates for 1896.

Salary of one permit clerk (\$300 submitted)	\$1,500
Two assistant permit clerks (one submitted)	1,680
Contingent expenses	500

The above increase in the salary of the permit clerk and the addition of one assistant are made necessary for reasons set forth below.

During the last fiscal year the work of the permit office has been greatly increased. New branches of work have been added to the office, and it is believed that in the immediate future still further additions must be made to the duties and responsibilities of the permit clerk.

The greatest difficulty that the assistant in charge of the subsurface department has to contend with in trying to secure prompt, thorough, and efficient work in all branches of his department lies in the impossibility of finding time to attend to the legitimate administrative duties of his position, to give the proper amount of thought and study to the technical questions always before the office, and at the same time to receive and attend to the steady stream of persons who come in to ask simple questions that could as well be answered by any well-informed clerk, to complain that something is wrong about a sewer or water main, or to advocate improvements that really require no argument beyond the mere statement of the applicant that he would like the improvement made. No case of this kind should by right ever go above the ground floor of the District building except on appeal; whereas it is of almost daily occurrence that applicants of this class reach the office of the subsurface department only after having consumed the time of one or more of the Commissioners, and then only to be referred to some head of a division or told that their signatures to an application was all that was necessary to secure the result desired. Some more direct method of transacting this class of business would not only make it possible for heads of departments to devote their time to more difficult work, but would also be a great convenience to the public.

To meet this difficulty as far as possible it has been made the duty of the permit clerk to receive and forward to the proper division all complaints with regard to sewers, water service, street lamps, pavements, or any other work under the Engineer Commissioner. A suitable system of checks makes it easy for the assistant in charge to satisfy himself that every such complaint has reached the proper office and received prompt attention. With a view to making it possible for the permit clerk to answer all the ordinary questions that are being asked every day with regard to the status of improvements proposed,

in progress, and completed, a very large amount of work has been done toward equipping his office with records giving the desired information in convenient shape for reference, and a system has been adopted to insure these records being kept posted to date. This work is not yet completed. It is also proposed to supply the permit office with a complete set of blank applications for sewers, water mains, street lamps, etc., so that applicants need only step into this office, conveniently located at the entrance to the building, where their applications will be received and at once forwarded to the appropriate division for investigation and report.

In conclusion, in submitting this report, just as I am about to be transferred to other duty, I beg to bear testimony to the faithful, conscientious, and zealous work which I find to be the rule rather than the exception among the employes of your office, and to the pleasure I have taken in serving with them and under your orders.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. MCC. DERBY,
*Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.,
 Assistant in Charge of Subsurface Department.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the distribution branch of the water department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Complaints of the scarcity of water on the higher elevations in the gravity service have been more frequent than during the previous year, due to the rapid extension of distribution mains in the low and high service system, excessive waste, and increase in the daily consumption of water.

The 5,000,000-gallon triple-expansion pumping engine and two water-tube boilers for supplying the new reservoir at Reno are being erected at the U-street station by the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. Nearly all the material to complete the plant has been delivered. The engine was extremely well designed, and all working parts easily accessible. There are important features in connection with the plant due to special construction and proportions adopted for the different parts and the use of more expensive material than is usual in pumping engines.

Since the Georgetown pumping station was abandoned the high-service areas of Washington and Georgetown have been fairly well supplied by the Gaskill engines of the U-street station.

The average daily pumpage of water at both high service-stations at the close of the fiscal year 1893, was 2,124,387 gallons. The average daily pumpage at the U-street station at the close of the last fiscal year was 2,579,429 gallons. Since the commencement of the present fiscal year the daily pumpage has increased to 3,236,873 gallons, due to the extension of the high-service area south of Florida avenue from Seventh to Eighteenth streets NW., and north of Florida avenue from Seventh street to Connecticut avenue, and in the northeast section to Eckington and Brookland.

The increasing demand for more water in the high-service areas has rendered it necessary to keep both engines at this station in almost continuous operation. The engines should have been thoroughly overhauled during the past summer. It was, however, impossible to stop one engine at a time long enough to do the work required. The new pumping engine and boilers now in course of erection at the U-street station will be completed, and connection made with the mains on U street some time before the new reservoir at Reno will be in condition to receive water. When the new engine is ready for operation it can be used to relieve the Gaskill engines while undergoing repairs.

The 12-inch delivery and distribution mains connected with the standpipe on Sixteenth street extended were disconnected soon after the commencement of the fiscal year, and the mains connected for a direct system of water supply in the Washington high-service district. It was found, after a trial of several months, that the standpipe could be dispensed with, and it was removed in February.

The 12-inch main laid from the U-street station to and on Woodley, Tennallytown, and Brookeville roads, and on Birney street to Reno, to supply the new reservoir to be constructed at Reno, was connected with a temporary tank of 30,000 gallons, capacity located on the east side of the reservoir site, has been supplied with water from the U-street station by a steam pump, erected temporarily in the engine room, which has delivered into the main and tank at Reno since the 27th of July of the present year an average of 48,012 gallons of water per twenty-four hours. It is believed that the present supply of water to Reno can be continued until the new reservoir and pumping plant for supplying same is fully completed.

During the year 2,493½ linear feet of 3-inch, 12,832½ linear feet of 4-inch, 84,694 linear feet of 6-inch, 39,386 linear feet of 12-inch, and 278 linear feet of 20-inch cast-iron water pipe were laid; 1,938½ linear feet of 6-inch cast-iron water pipe were laid in the erection of fire hydrants; 338 linear feet of 3-inch, and 350 feet of 6-inch water main were lowered to the required depth; 1,005 linear feet of water-service pipe were lowered; 107 stop-valve casings were adjusted to new grade; 70 repairs were made to stop-valves; 325 stop-valves were connected to water mains; 65 street washers and water-service boxes were adjusted to new grade.

The following table shows the locations of water connections made at the expense of applicants:

Street.	Streets between.	Size.	Length.
		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>
Thirty-first.....	M and N NW	3	38
B	First and Second SW	3	78
Fourteenth	G and New York avenue NW	3	54
In alley.....	Twelfth and Thirteenth, Walter and C SE.....	3	4
Potomac.....	N and O NW	3	179
E	Sixth and Seventh NW	3	44
	Second and T NE	4	29
Wisconsin avenue	Naval Observatory grounds.....	6	8
Total .....	.....		434

There are 1,498 fire hydrants in service; 111 fire hydrants were erected in new locations; 4 fire hydrants were moved to new curb line; 10 fire hydrants were moved from one location to another; 1,185 repairs were made to fire hydrants.

There are 311 street hydrants in service; 16 new hydrants were erected; 37 were erected in place of old ones; 13 were removed and abandoned; 794 repairs were made to street hydrants.

There are 62 drinking fountains for animals in service; 6 new fountains were erected; 98 repairs were made to fountains.

There are 216 public pumps and wells in the District; 12 new pumps were erected; 39 pumps were removed and the wells filled and abandoned; 636 repairs were made to pumps during the year.

Table 2 shows location of public pumps at the end of the fiscal year.

TABLE 2.—Location of public pumps.

NORTHWEST.

Location.	Street or avenue.	Location.	Street or avenue.
Northwest corner ..	Thirty-fifth and V.	South side	O, between Thirty-first and
West side	Thirty-fifth, near T.		Thirty-second.
	Thirty-fourth, near U.	Northwest corner..	Twenty-eighth and O.
Southeast corner ..	Thirty-fourth and S.	Southwest corner..	Twenty-sixth and P.
Northwest corner..	Thirty-fourth and Q.	Northwest corner..	Twenty-seventh and K.
West side.....	Thirty-fourth, between P	West side.....	Twenty-sixth, between E
	and Q.		and F.
East side	Thirty-second, near T.	Southeast corner ..	Twenty-sixth and D.
Southwest corner..	Thirty-second and R.	Southwest corner..	Twenty-third and M.
West side.....	Thirty-second, between P	Northwest corner..	Twenty-third and G.
	and Q.	North side.....	D, between Twenty-second
	Thirty-second, between O		and Twenty-third.
	and P.	South side	Twenty-second and B.
Southeast corner ..	Thirty-second and Dunbar-		Virginia avenue, between
	ton.		Twenty-first and Twenty-
Northwest corner..	Thirty-third and N.		second.
	Thirty-sixth and O.	Southeast corner ..	Twenty-first and New York
Northeast corner ..	Thirty-seventh and O.		avenue.
West side.....	Valley, near Q.	South side	I, near Twenty-first.

TABLE 2.—Location of public pumps—Continued.

NORTHWEST—Continued.

Location.	Street or avenue.	Location.	Street or avenue.
North side.....	R, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.	Northwest corner..	Fourth and M.
Northwest corner..	Eighteenth and S.	West side	New Jersey avenue, between M and N.
North side.....	T, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.	Southeast corner ..	New Jersey avenue and Pierce.
	New York avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.	North west corner..	Third and L.
	Caroline, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.	South side.....	New York avenue, between Fourth and Fifth.
Northwest corner..	Sixteenth and Corcoran.		New York avenue, between Sixth and Seventh.
Northeast corner ..	Seventeenth and K.	North side.....	G, between First and North Capitol.
West side	Twelfth, between G and H.		Massachusetts avenue, between First and North Capitol.
Northwest corner..	Twelfth and New York avenue.	Southeast corner ..	First and O.
	Twelfth and Massachusetts avenue.		Second and B.
Southwest corner..	Twelfth and N.	Northeast corner ..	Third and Indiana avenue.
Southeast corner ..	Twelfth and Florida avenue.	West side	Four-and-a-half, between C and D.
	Twelfth and Q.	South side.....	E, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.
East side	Eleventh, near G.	North side.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Sixth and Seventh.
Southeast corner ..	Eleventh and M.	South side.....	Wilson, between Third and Fourth.
Northwest corner..	Tenth and K.	East side	Sixth (extended), near Lincoln.
Northeast corner ..	Tenth and N.	Southeast corner ..	Brightwood avenue and Irvin.
Northwest corner..	Ninth and I.	West side.....	Brightwood avenue, south of Whitney.
Southeast corner ..	Ninth and H.		Brightwood avenue, north of Whitney.
North side.....	Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth.	East side	Brightwood avenue, Brightwood, D. C.
Southwest corner..	Eighth and F.	Northeast corner ..	Sherman and Sheridan avenue.
Southeast corner ..	Eighth and L.	Southwest corner..	Sherman and Farragut.
West side.....	Eighth, between N and O.	Northwest corner..	Fourteenth and Park.
East side	Seventh, between M and N.	North side.....	Sheridan avenue.
	Seventh, between L and M.	Southwest corner..	Eighth (extended) and Grant avenue.
South side.....	L, between Sixth and Seventh.	North side.....	K, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.
Southeast corner...	Sixth and O.		
Northwest corner..	Sixth and K.		
Northeast corner ..	Sixth and H.		
East side	Sixth, between F and G.		
Northwest corner..	Fifth and N.		
Southeast corner ..	Fifth and Ridge.		
East side	Fifth, between I and K.		
West side.....	Fifth, between P and Q.		
Northeast corner ..	Vermont avenue and L.		
Northwest corner..	Thirteenth and M.		
South side.....	H, between Fourth and Fifth.		

NORTHEAST.

East side	North Capitol, between B and C.	Southwest corner..	Fifth and A.
Engine Company No. 3.	Delaware avenue and C.	Southeast corner ..	Fifth and B.
Southeast corner ..	First and K.	Northeast corner ..	Fifth and L.
West side.....	Colfax, between L and M.	Northwest corner..	Sixth and C.
Northwest corner..	First and G.	East side	Sixth, between A and B.
Southeast corner ..	Second and E.	Northwest corner..	Eighth and A.
West side.....	Second, between East Capitol and A.		Eighth and C.
Northwest corner..	Third and C.	Southwest corner..	Ninth and A.
	Third and Massachusetts avenue.	North side.....	E, between Eighth and Ninth.
East side	Third, between K and L.	Southwest corner..	Thirteenth and F.
Northwest corner..	Fourth and K.	Northwest corner..	Eleventh and F.
Southwest corner..	Fourth and I.	North side.....	B, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.
East side	Fourth, between G and H.	West side.....	Kendall, Ivy City.
Northeast corner ..	Second and G.	East side	Lincoln avenue, between S and T.
Northwest corner..	Fourth and E.	Southeast corner...	North Capitol and Randolph.
Northeast corner ..	Fourth and East Capitol.	North side.....	Caton avenue, near Glenwood road.

SOUTHWEST.

Location.	Street or avenue.	Location.	Street or avenue.
Southeast corner ..	Fourteenth and B.	Southeast corner ..	Four-and-a-half and Mary-
Northwest corner..	Fourteenth and D.		land avenue.
North side.....	Thirteenth and D.	North side.....	I, between Four-and-a-half
	Virginia avenue, between		and Sixth.
	Tenth and Eleventh.	South side.....	K, between Four-and-a-half
Northeast corner ..	Eleventh and F.		and Sixth.
South side	D, between Ninth and Tenth.	Northwest corner..	Union and M.
Northeast corner ..	Tenth and E.	Southeast corner...	Union and N.
Southeast corner ..	Eighth and E.	In alley.....	Third and Four-and-a-half
	Seventh and Virginia avenue.		and B and C.
West side.....	Seventh, between G and H.	Northeast corner ..	Third and D.
Southeast corner ..	Seventh and I.	South side	F, between Third and Four-
Northeast corner ..	Seventh and M.		and-a-half.
East side	Sixth, between M and N.	North side.....	B, between First and Second.
Southeast corner ..	Seventh and E.	Southwest corner..	First and F.
	Sixth and I.	East side	First, between N and O.
North side.....	K, between Sixth and Sev-	Southwest corner..	South Capitol and N.
	enth.	Southeast corner...	Half and P.
Northwest corner ..	Sixth and H.	East side	First and T.
Southeast corner ..	Sixth and G.	West side.....	Sixth, between M and N.
Northeast corner ..	Sixth and Maryland avenue.	Southeast corner...	Four-and-a-half and E.

SOUTHEAST.

East side	New Jersey avenue, between	Southeast corner ..	Eighth and A.
	I and K.		Ninth and C.
Northeast corner ..	First and K.	Northeast corner ..	Ninth and South Carolina
Southeast corner...	First and M.		avenue.
Northeast corner ..	Half and N.	Southeast corner ..	Ninth and E.
South side	N, between First and New	West side	Tenth, between M and N.
	Jersey avenue.	Southeast corner ..	Tenth and E.
North side.....	O, between Half and First.	Northwest corner..	Tenth and South Carolina
Northeast corner..	Second and I.		avenue.
Northwest corner..	Second and E.	South side	South Carolina avenue, be-
West side.....	Second and B.		tween Tenth and Eleventh.
Southeast corner ..	Third and Pennsylvania ave-	East side	Eleventh, between B and C.
	nuce.		Eleventh between G and I.
Southwest corner..	Third and C.	South side	I, between Eleventh and
Southeast corner ..	Third and North Carolina		Twelfth.
	avenue.	East side	Eleventh, between N and O.
North side.....	North Carolina avenue, be-	Southeast corner ..	Twelfth and G.
	tween First and Second.	East side	Twelfth, between D and E.
Southeast corner ..	Third and M.	South side	E, between Twelfth and
North side.....	Georgia avenue, between		Thirteenth.
	Third and Fourth.	West side	Thirteenth, between D and E.
West side	Fourth and South Carolina	South side	K, between Thirteenth and
	avenue.		Fourteenth.
Northeast corner ..	Fourth and E.		L, between Thirteenth and
Southeast corner ..	Fourth and C.		Fourteenth.
Northeast corner ..	Fourth and Pennsylvania	Northeast corner ..	Fifteenth and K.
	avenue.	West side	T, Hillsdale
	Fifth and G.	Southeast corner ..	Staunton and Elvin avenue,
	Sixth and G.		Hillsdale.
West side.....	Sixth, between D and E.	West side.....	Nichols avenue, opposite
East side	Sixth, between C and Penn-		Birney school.
	sylvania avenue.	Northeast corner ..	Washington and Pierce,
Southwest corner..	Sixth and B.		Anacostia.
Southeast corner ..	Sixth and A.	North side.....	Jefferson, between Morris
Northwest corner..	Seventh and B.		and Fillmore, Anacostia.
East side	Seventh, between B and C.	Southwest corner..	Harrison and Pierce, Ana-
Northwest corner..	Seventh and G.		costia.
Northeast corner ..	Seventh and Virginia ave-		Fillmore and Jackson, Ana-
	nuce.		costia.
Northwest corner..	Eighth and I.	South side	Harrison and Minnesota.
Northeast corner ..	Eighth and D.		Anacostia.

TABLE 3.—*Location of public wells filled and abandoned during the fiscal year.*

First street, between P and Q NW.	Tenth street, between B and C NE.
Seventh and O streets NW.	Four-and-a-half and D streets SW.
Four-and-a-half and G streets SW.	Eighth and E streets SE.
Fifth and B streets SE.	Twenty-seventh street, between I and K NW.
Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue SE.	New Jersey avenue, between D and E streets SE.
Twenty-first and E streets NW.	Eighth street and Maryland avenue NE.
Half street, between H and I SW.	New Jersey avenue and K street NW.
Twelfth and M streets NW.	Q street, between Second and Third NW.
Washington and Monroe streets, Anacostia.	Fifteenth and M streets NW.
Fourteenth and A streets SE.	Fourteenth and C streets SE.
Thirteenth and C streets NE.	Thirteenth street and Georgia avenue SE.
Eighteenth street and Georgia avenue SE.	Seventh and A streets SE.
Massachusetts avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth SE.	A street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth SE,
Eighteenth street, between East Capitol and A NE.	Seventeenth and East Capitol streets.
Eighteenth street, between B and C SE.	Fourteenth and K streets SE.
Seventeenth and M streets NW.	Tenth street, between N and O NW.
Third street and South Carolina avenue SE.	Seventeenth and Madison streets NW.
Twelfth and C streets SW.	D street, between Seventh and Eighth SW.
Tenth and S streets NW.	F street, between First and North Capitol NE.
	Park and School streets NW.

In conclusion, in submitting this report I beg leave to commend the fidelity and general efficiency of the employes of this office.

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. HAYDEN,
Superintendent Water Department.

Capt. CHARLES F. POWELL,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF CHIEF CLERK OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WATER OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the revenue and inspection division of the water department for the year ending June 30, 1894.

Financial statement.

Receipts	\$338,540.92
Expenditures	351,741.60
Inspections made	23,517
Leaks found	1,587
Leaks repaired	1,404
Wastes found	32
Warrants procured	24
Fines	\$116.00
Forfeits	\$25.00
Bonds taken in cases	3
Bills delivered by inspectors	34,052
Meters set during the year	34

The following tables are submitted:

Table No. 1, a statement of the receipts of the water department from all sources from June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1894, amounting to \$3,245,202.27.

Table No. 2, a statement of expenditures from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1894, showing total expenditures of \$1,691,752.98.

Table No. 3, a statement of assessments and collections of water-main tax from June 30, 1878, to July 1, 1894. Total amount assessed, \$757,738.72. Total amount collected, \$563,683.85.

Table No. 4, a statement of advances to the Treasurer of the United States from 1880 to 1894, amounting to \$1,316,598.66

Table No. 5, giving the number of houses in the District of Columbia supplied with Potomac water.

Table No. 6, giving the number of miscellaneous water-takers.

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Table No. 7, giving the size, kind, and total number of water meters in use to June 30, 1894.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. J. BEALL,

Chief Clerk Water Department, District of Columbia.

Capt. CHAS. F. POWELL,

Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,

Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

Organization and estimates for the fiscal year 1896.

For revenue and inspection branch:

For one chief clerk.....	\$1,800
Two clerks, at \$1,400 each.....	2,800
Two clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
One chief inspector, at \$1,000 (\$64 submitted).....	1,000
Seven inspectors, \$900 (one submitted).....	6,300
One messenger.....	600
For contingent expenses, including books, blanks, stationery, forage, printing, advertising, and other necessary items and services.....	2,500

TABLE I.—Statement of receipts of the water department, District of Columbia, from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1894.

Fiscal year.	Balance on hand July 1, 1878.	Mains to Government Printing Office.	Water-main tax.		Interest, water-main tax.		Water rent.	Taps.	Permits and other sources.	Total receipts.
			Advertised.	Current.	Advertised.	Current.				
Balance on hand July 1, 1878.....	\$16,809.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$16,809.42
Received year ending June 30—										
1879.....	\$6,195.59	\$12,463.10	\$1,635.96	\$1,059.53	\$43,574.24	\$1,986.00	\$2,139.25	* 69,053.67
1880.....	10,248.87	11,926.81	3,457.43	1,340.18	165,641.42	1,980.00	2,188.10	196,782.81
1881.....	3,200.38	18,368.39	1,228.94	4,040.08	109,737.83	1,851.00	1,915.72	† 140,342.34
1882.....	4,017.92	3,305.50	2,086.07	392.34	101,621.10	1,815.00	1,789.71	117,827.64
1883.....	\$2,800.00	7,320.13	5,467.96	3,769.83	350.54	65,752.24	2,188.72	2,188.72	88,792.42
1884.....	1,750.00	3,563.12	8,700.53	2,385.59	122.42	119,610.20	2,373.00	2,418.79	139,173.65
1885.....	3,282.57	14,430.22	2,598.81	267.28	118,528.20	3,402.00	3,076.09	145,585.17
1886.....	3,564.81	29,631.30	2,343.44	622.49	124,896.22	5,096.00	3,459.03	169,613.29
1887.....	7,630.50	34,874.59	3,183.62	1,494.53	138,539.49	6,012.00	4,846.45	196,581.18
1888.....	8,605.53	19,939.91	5,120.55	598.86	171,892.49	4,182.00	4,809.92	215,149.26
1889.....	5,524.26	36,464.29	3,192.09	1,099.94	189,407.39	5,190.00	5,576.16	246,454.13
1890.....	9,207.61	29,257.28	5,364.04	1,557.62	197,053.34	5,313.72	6,327.95	254,081.56
1891.....	2,863.02	45,055.34	1,630.54	774.03	209,664.29	5,640.00	6,869.79	† 272,497.01
1892.....	4,562.67	60,415.38	2,064.56	1,764.74	220,892.93	5,790.00	6,280.81	301,771.09
1893.....	4,081.83	63,099.31	1,516.15	1,329.04	235,911.25	7,307.09	7,931.71	321,176.38
1894.....	3,764.01	80,407.07	1,273.32	1,531.04	245,899.69	4,497.00	1,168.79	§ 338,540.92
Repayments during various fiscal years	14,970.33
Total	16,809.42	4,550.00	87,632.82	473,806.98	42,850.94	18,344.66	2,458,622.32	64,627.81	62,986.99	3,245,202.27

* This does not include \$12.50 which U. S. Treasurer has credited to this year's receipts, but which does not appear on books of water department.
† Dec. 10, 1880, there was collected \$10.75 on account of water-main tax (advertised), which sum was deposited to credit of "arrears of general taxes."
‡ July 29, 1890, there was collected \$2 on account of water rents, which sum was deposited to credit of general taxes Aug. 13, 1890.
§ In addition to this amount, \$2,467 was collected on account of permits, of which one-half was deposited to credit United States and one-half to credit District of Columbia.
by act of Congress.

TABLE II.—Expenditures.

Fiscal year.	Purchase of pump-house lot and erection of stand-pipe.	Extra clerical services making new water rent and numerical books.	High services.	Material and labor, pumping expenses, and pipe distribution.	Salaries, water department.	Contingent expenses.	Water rent refunded.	Water-main tax refunded.	Interest on water-main tax refunded.	Purchase of new pumping engines and boilers.	Water main to Government Printing Office.	Total expenditures.
Expended from—												
July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1893.	\$36,488.26	\$1,225.00	\$8,818.41	\$1,068,818.70	\$244,736.09	\$27,354.73	\$41,263.39	\$1,654.51	\$170.81	\$33,041.24	\$8,946.21	\$1,472,517.35
1894, on account of 1892.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
1894, on account of 1893.	.....	.....	.....	4,817.34	27.00	391.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,236.07
1894, on account of 1894.	.....	.....	90,639.75	79,439.33	40,592.88	2,259.43	936.64	124.53	.....	.....	.....	213,992.56
Total	36,488.26	1,225.00	99,458.16	1,153,075.37	285,355.97	30,012.89	42,200.03	1,779.04	170.81	33,041.24	8,946.21	1,691,752.98

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 465

Financial statement for fiscal year 1893-'94.

Receipts from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, inclusive:

Water-main assessments:

Current tax.....	\$80,407.07	
Advertised tax.....	3,764.01	
		<u>\$84,171.08</u>

Interest:

On current tax.....	1,531.04	
On advertised tax.....	1,273.32	
		<u>2,804.36</u>

Water rent	245,899.69	
Water taps for services.....	4,497.00	
Water for building purposes, etc	1,168.79	
Repayment to appropriation for pumping expenses and pipe distribu- tion on account permit work	590.42	

Total receipts.....	339,131.34
---------------------	------------

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, inclusive:

Salaries.....	* 40,619.88
Contingent expenses	† 2,658.16

Refunds:

Water rents.....	\$936.64	
Water-main taxes.....	124.53	
		<u>1,061.17</u>

Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.....	† 84,256.67
High service.....	90,639.75

Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water supply.....	67,537.17
---	-----------

Interest and sinking fund on account of water stock bonds.....	44,610.00
---	-----------

Interest and sinking fund on account of Fourteenth street and 48-inch mains	20,358.80
--	-----------

Total interest and sinking fund.....	132,505.97
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Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water
supply:

Interest	‡ 19,288.84
Sinking fund	42,763.43

Total expenditures.....	351,741.60
-------------------------	------------

Water-main assessments levied during year.....	149,595.74
--	------------

Water-tax arrears, June 30, 1894—amount collectible	144,347.55
--	------------

Total amount standing to credit of water fund June 30, 1894..	236,837.88
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*Of this amount \$27 was paid on account of 1893.

†Of this amount \$7 was paid on account of 1892, and \$391.73 on account of 1893.

‡Of this amount \$4,817.34 was paid on account of 1893.

§ This item of \$62,052.27 was not advanced to Treasurer United States until after
close of fiscal year and is not included in expenditures.

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TABLE III.—Statement of assessments and collections of water-main tax from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1894.

Fiscal year.	Amount assessed	Duplicate pay-ments and overpay-ments.	Six per cent abate-ment.	Amount of tax can-celed sub-sequent to July 1, 1878.	Amount collected July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1894.	Amount outstand-ing July 1, 1894, subject to exemp-tion act of March 3, 1881.	Amount of collect-ible tax outstand-ing July 1, 1894.
From June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1881.....	\$308,142.93	\$1,664.77	\$16,218.89	\$26,646.38	\$494,879.48	\$4,113.78	\$67,502.60
1881.....	149,595.74	124.53	\$3,515.26	555.69	63,804.37	.....	76,844.95
Total.....	457,738.72	1,789.30	20,180.77	27,202.07	563,683.85	4,113.78	144,347.55

* Of this amount \$4,113.78 was outstanding and uncollected July 1, 1878.
 † Amount of abatement allowed property owners on College Hill for amounts paid by them to R. A. Charles.
 ‡ Abatement allowed on tax assessed in fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, but not paid until after July 1, 1883.
 § From this abatement \$7.50 was deducted on account of refund of erroneous payment.

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of assessments plus duplicate payments.....	\$759,528.02
Amount of abatement at 6 per cent.....	19,957.02
Amount of abatement allowed property owners on College Hill for amounts paid by them to R. A. Charles.....	223.75
Amount of tax canceled and struck off books since July 1, 1878:	
By order of Commissioners District of Columbia, decision of Supreme Court, etc., various cases.....	27,202.07
By amount subject to exemption act March 3, 1881.....	4,113.78
Amount of tax collected from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1894.....	563,683.85
Amount outstanding July 1, 1894—collectible tax.....	144,347.55
Total.....	759,528.02

TABLE IV.—Advances to Treasurer United States.

Fiscal year.	Interest and sinking fund water-stock bonds.	Interest and sinking fund increasing water supply.	Interest and sinking fund 4-inch and Fourteenth street mains.	Total inter-est and sink-ing fund.
Advanced to Treasurer United States as per endorsement of sinking fund District of Columbia.....				
1878.....	\$74,025.00	.....	.....	\$74,025.00
1879.....	74,123.77	.....	.....	74,123.77
1880.....	43,790.08	.....	.....	43,790.08
1881.....	44,610.00	.....	.....	44,610.00
1882.....	44,375.00	.....	.....	44,375.00
1883.....	44,710.00	\$21,896.23	.....	56,606.23
1884.....	37,435.00	33,747.27	.....	71,182.27
1885.....	37,735.00	.....	.....	37,735.00
1886.....	37,435.00	37,324.72	.....	74,759.72
1887.....	44,710.00	36,736.30	.....	81,446.30
1888.....	44,610.00	37,223.26	.....	81,833.26
1889.....	44,710.00	37,124.21	.....	81,834.21
1890.....	44,710.00	38,240.13	.....	82,950.13
1891.....	44,710.00	39,217.14	\$21,714.92	105,642.06
1892.....	44,710.00	39,237.17	20,353.30	104,290.47
Total.....	774,194.55	361,431.12	41,078.22	1,176,703.89

RECAPITULATION.

By amount collected, of which there has been deposited in the U. S. Treasury and cred-ited to water fund the sum of.....	\$1,245,202.27
By amount expended from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1894.....	1,681,732.98
By amount advanced to Treasurer United States, as <i>specific</i> endorsement sinking fund District of Columbia, during said period.....	1,316,598.66
By amount collected on account of water-main tax and deposited to credit of general taxes December 31, 1890.....	10.75
By amount collected on account of water fund July 24, 1890, and deposited to the credit of general taxes August 31, 1890.....	2.00
Balance to credit of water fund, District of Columbia July 1, 1894.....	286,537.88
Total.....	\$1,245,202.27

TABLE 5.—Houses in the District of Columbia supplied with Potomac water—Continued.

Front feet.	Two stories.						Three stories.						Four stories.						Five stories.				Six stories.		Eight stories.		Thir- teen stories.		Grand total.
	Georgetown.	Northwest.	Northeast.	Southwest.	Southeast.	Total.	Georgetown.	Northwest.	Northeast.	Southwest.	Southeast.	Total.	Georgetown.	Northwest.	Northeast.	Southwest.	Southeast.	Total.	Northwest.	Northwest.	Total.	Northwest.	Northwest.	Total.	Northwest.	Northwest.	Total.		
53.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
54.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
55.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
56.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
57.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
58.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
60.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
61.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
62.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
64.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
65.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
66.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
67.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
68.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
69.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
72.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
74.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
75.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
76.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
80.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
82.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
88.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
90.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
96.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
111.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
127.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.	1,315	10,702	4,146	3,813	3,287	23,263	591	6,796	1,718	782	993	10,880	124	3,764	249	55	128	4,320	216	15	231	6	6	1	1	1	1	38,702	

TABLE 6.—*Miscellaneous water-takers.*

	George-town.	North-west.	North-east.	South-west.	South-east.	Total.
Asylums	1	2	2			5
Armories		7				7
Baseball grounds		2				2
Barber shops	4	105	8	7	6	130
Bakeries	7	47	8	18	9	89
Banks	2	13			2	17
Barrooms	15	251	30	64	36	396
Boarding houses	2	106	34		6	148
Breweries		2	2	1	1	6
Bottling depots	1	7	2	6	1	17
Bookbinderies		4				4
Baths	1	2				3
Brickyards			2		3	5
Colleges	1	12				13
Churches	12	58	5	14	13	102
Cemeteries	1				1	2
Clubrooms		10		1		11
Convents	1	1				2
Carstables	2	6	5	3	4	20
Dining rooms		22				22
Dyehouses	1	14				15
Engine houses	1	5	1	1	2	10
Florists		3				3
Foundries	3	7	3			13
Factories	1				2	3
Gas engines		3	1	1		5
Greenhouses	2	7	5		5	19
Halls	3	46		3	6	58
Hospitals	1	7	1	1	1	11
Hotels	1	39				40
Laundries	1	35	1	4	4	45
Manufactories	1	16	2		1	20
Market houses	1	4			1	6
Mills	5	3	1	2		11
Museums				3		3
Motors		2				2
Orphan asylums		5				5
Offices	14	776	5	6	7	808
Printing houses		14	1			15
Police stations	1	4	2	1	1	9
Photograph galleries		26				26
Restaurants	6	226	3	5	19	259
Railway stations		2	1			3
Riding schools		2				2
Stables, livery	3	54	3	1	5	66
Stables, private	46	660	71	16	34	827
Shops	9	136	7	8	8	168
Steam boilers		57	4	2	2	65
Steam engines	15	68	6	14	5	108
Slaughterhouses		2	3			5
Stores	365	1,064	26	71	101	1,627
Schools, public	6	36	15	4	6	67
Schools, private	1	24	2	2	1	30
Stone yards		7	5	3		15
Steamboat wharves				9		9
Theaters		4				4
Truck company, A			1			1
Truck company, B			1			1
Warehouses	5	40	5	12	6	68
Wood and coal yards	1	18	3	1	7	30
	543	4,073	277	284	306	5,483

These tables may be summarized as follows:

Location.	Houses supplied with Potomac water.		Miscellaneous water-takers.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Georgetown	2,030	0.0524	243	0.0996
Northwest section	21,486	.5552	4,073	.7428
Northeast section	6,128	.1584	277	.0507
Southwest section	4,650	.1201	284	.0517
Southeast section	4,408	.1139	306	.0558
Total	38,702		5,483	

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT

Item	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total
Excavation	10,000	cu yd	1.00	10,000.00
Concrete	5,000	cu yd	1.50	7,500.00
Brick	100,000	bricks	0.05	5,000.00
Iron	10,000	lb	0.02	200.00
Paint	1,000	gal	0.10	100.00
Gas	10,000	cu ft	0.01	100.00
Electricity	10,000	kw hr	0.01	100.00
Wages	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Materials	10,000	lb	0.01	100.00
Tools	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Transportation	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Overhead	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Profit	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Total				25,000.00

Excavation	10,000	cu yd	1.00	10,000.00
Concrete	5,000	cu yd	1.50	7,500.00
Brick	100,000	bricks	0.05	5,000.00
Iron	10,000	lb	0.02	200.00
Paint	1,000	gal	0.10	100.00
Gas	10,000	cu ft	0.01	100.00
Electricity	10,000	kw hr	0.01	100.00
Wages	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Materials	10,000	lb	0.01	100.00
Tools	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Transportation	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Overhead	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Profit	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Total				25,000.00

Table 1 - Item of work.

Item	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total
Excavation	10,000	cu yd	1.00	10,000.00
Concrete	5,000	cu yd	1.50	7,500.00
Brick	100,000	bricks	0.05	5,000.00
Iron	10,000	lb	0.02	200.00
Paint	1,000	gal	0.10	100.00
Gas	10,000	cu ft	0.01	100.00
Electricity	10,000	kw hr	0.01	100.00
Wages	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Materials	10,000	lb	0.01	100.00
Tools	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Transportation	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Overhead	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Profit	10,000	hr	0.01	100.00
Total				25,000.00

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT
Washington, D.C.

The following report of the operations of the Sewerage Department for the year ending June 30, 1904, is submitted to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The work of the department for the year ending June 30, 1904, was performed under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Sewerage Department, and the following items were completed: 1. Construction of 11,015 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, and 10,000 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 12 to 24 inches in diameter. 2. Construction of 1,214 linear feet of 12-inch brick connections, 40 manholes, and 2 basins.

The work performed under the permit system included the construction of 11,015 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, and 10,000 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 12 to 24 inches in diameter. The cost per linear foot of sewer was \$1.45, and the cost per linear foot of connection was \$1.45.

The work performed under the permit system included the construction of 11,015 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, and 10,000 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 12 to 24 inches in diameter. The cost per linear foot of sewer was \$1.45, and the cost per linear foot of connection was \$1.45.

feet diameter circular concrete sewer, and 304.5 linear feet of 2.75 by 3.125 feet egg-shape concrete sewer in connection with job No. 50 permit, at a cost of \$9,316.69.

Under the compulsory system there was constructed 18,628 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying between 18 and 24 inches in diameter, 105 manholes, and 5 receiving basins, divided among 49 jobs, averaging in cost per job \$667.899, in length of sewer per job 380.163 linear feet, and in cost per linear foot \$1.76.

Sewers were constructed at whole cost to applicants aggregating 935 linear feet, varying in sizes between 6 and 12 inches, 15 manholes, and 4 basins, divided among 16 jobs, averaging in cost per job \$68.84.

Under the appropriation for main and pipe sewers main sewers were constructed under contract as follows: Seventh street SE., between E and G streets; Olive street NW., between Twenty-ninth street and Rock Creek; Maine avenue SW., between Third and Four-and-a-half streets; Fourteenth street SW., between Maryland avenue and D street; Fourteenth street SE., between B and E streets; F street NE., between Fourteenth street and Tennessee avenue; Twenty-ninth street NW., between Olive street and Dunbarton avenue; across reservation 55; L street NE., between Third and Sixth streets; Four-and-a-half street SW., between Maine and Maryland avenues and reservation D; and L street NE., between North Capitol and First streets. There was also constructed 4,755.5 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 18 to 24 inches in diameter. By day labor there was constructed 20,897 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 8 to 24 inches in diameter, 125 manholes, and 17 receiving basins.

Under the appropriation for the construction of suburban sewers the following main sewers were constructed under contract: Woodley road, from Connecticut avenue to Rock Creek; in Piney Branch valley; across subdivision of Long Meadows and on Trinidad avenue; Spring road; Fillmore street, Anacostia, between Jackson street and the Anacostia River, and the outlet section of the main Anacostia sewer was completed. There was also constructed 3,038.6 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 18 to 24 inches in diameter. By day labor there was constructed 5,821.6 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 8 to 24 inches in diameter (this includes 775.6 linear feet of 24-inch diameter concrete sewer); 360 linear feet of 4 by 6 feet diameter concrete sewer; 8 linear feet of 2.75 by 4.125 feet egg-shape brick sewer; 23 linear feet of bell section on Fourteenth street extended, between Spring and Piney Branch roads; 170.1 linear feet of 3.25 by 4.875 feet egg-shape brick sewer on Trinidad avenue, between Florida avenue and M street; 13.5 linear feet of 3 by 4.5 feet and 16.5 linear feet of 4 by 6 feet egg-shape brick sewer on Spring road, between Thirteenth street and Rock Creek church road; 35 manholes, and 28 receiving basins.

For the proper drainage of the Reform School for Girls there was constructed, under contract No. 1912, with James McCandlish, 1,871.5 linear feet of 8-inch-diameter pipe sewer, at a cost of \$1,445.10. The cost of this sewer was paid from the appropriation for the above-named institution.

The following work was performed for the surface division and charged to appropriations for improvements or repairs to streets: 516 linear feet of pipe sewer was constructed, varying from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, 17 receiving basins were constructed, and 10 receiving basins were reconstructed and adjusted to conform to new lines and grades of streets being improved.

Of the Easby's Point main intercepting sewer there has been constructed 1,135.5 linear feet of 11.25 feet diameter D-shape sewer and 730 linear feet of 11.25 feet diameter circular sewer.

Under the appropriation for automatic siphons 53 basins were constructed under contract, and by day labor there were 8 basins constructed.

Observations of rainfall and sewer discharge have been continued and it is expected that this work will be completed, so far as it requires special expenditure, during the present fiscal year.

Estimates of funds required for construction, maintenance, and office work for the sewer division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.....	\$50,000
Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers	50,000
Permit sewers and assessment sewers.....	50,000

Main and pipe sewers:

Georgia avenue SE., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.....	12,100
E street NE., between Thirteenth street and Tennessee avenue.....	5,700
Extension of Boundary sewer.....	310,500
Pipe sewers.....	50,000
Basins.....	8,000
	<hr/>
	386,300

TABLE 7.—Comparative statement of revenues.

Fiscal year—	Water rents.	Water-main assessments.	Taps.	Permits, etc.	Total revenues.
1885	\$188,528.20	\$20,578.88	\$3,402.00	\$3,076.00	\$145,585.17
1886	124,896.22	36,162.04	5,096.00	3,459.03	169,613.29
1887	138,539.49	47,183.24	6,012.00	4,846.45	196,581.18
1888	171,892.49	34,264.85	4,182.00	4,809.92	215,149.26
1889	189,407.39	46,280.58	5,190.00	5,576.16	246,454.13
1890	197,053.34	45,386.55	5,313.72	6,327.95	254,081.56
1891	209,664.29	50,322.93	5,640.00	6,869.79	272,497.01
1892	220,892.93	68,807.35	5,790.00	6,280.81	301,771.09
1893	235,911.25	70,026.33	7,307.09	7,931.71	321,176.38
1894	245,899.69	86,975.44	4,497.00	1,168.79	338,540.92
1895 (estimated)	255,000.00	90,000.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	351,500.00
1896 (estimated)	265,000.00	95,000.00	5,000.00	1,500.00	366,500.00

Balance in water fund June 30, 1894	\$236,837.88
Estimated receipts, 1895	351,500.00
Total	588,337.88
Estimated expenditures, 1895	395,000.00
Estimated available balance June 30, 1895	193,337.88
Estimated receipts, 1896	366,500.00
Estimated total available, 1896	559,837.88

TABLE 8.—Table of meters.

Size.	Worth-ington.	Thomson.	Crown.	Nash.	Buffalo.	Total.
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch		1				1
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	6	1	2	6	1	16
1-inch	16	10	15	4		45
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	19	16	16	7		58
2-inch	21	10	11	5		47
3-inch	13	2	8	1		24
4-inch	4	2				6
6-inch		1	3	1		5
Total	79	43	55	24	1	202

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, October 26, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the sewer division for the year ending June 30, 1894, accompanied by estimates of funds required for construction and maintenance for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Under the appropriation for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins there was performed work as follows: 95,984 linear feet of pipe sewers and 21,991 linear feet of brick sewers were cleaned, from which were removed 6,195 cubic yards (estimated) of sediment, consisting of street detritus and sludge; 1,377 linear feet of pipe sewers were taken up and relaid; 449 linear feet of brick sewers were repaired; 221 minor repairs to sewers were made; 12 manholes were constructed, 346 were repaired, 76 new covers were placed in position, and 7,016 were cleaned; 1 receiving basin was constructed, 436 were repaired, 20 had new tops placed on, 13 were reconstructed, 9 were abandoned, and 68,188 were cleaned, from which were removed 11,050 cubic yards (estimated) of street detritus.

Under the appropriation for relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers there was constructed: Under contract, 17,209.7 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, and by day labor 8,794 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 8 to 24 inches in diameter, 1,204 linear feet of 6-inch lateral connections, 48 manholes, and 2 basins.

The work performed under the permit system included the construction of 12,615 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying between 8 and 24 inches in diameter, and 89 manholes, divided among 89 jobs, averaging in cost per job \$306.477 in length of sewer per job 141.753 linear feet, and in cost per linear foot \$1.415. In addition there was constructed in First street NW., between V and W streets, 530 linear feet of 5.25

feet diameter circular concrete sewer, and 304.5 linear feet of 2.75 by 3.125 feet egg-shape concrete sewer in connection with job No. 50 permit, at a cost of \$9,316.69.

Under the compulsory system there was constructed 18,628 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying between 18 and 24 inches in diameter, 105 manholes, and 5 receiving basins, divided among 49 jobs, averaging in cost per job \$667.899, in length of sewer per job 380.163 linear feet, and in cost per linear foot \$1.76.

Sewers were constructed at whole cost to applicants aggregating 935 linear feet, varying in sizes between 6 and 12 inches, 15 manholes, and 4 basins, divided among 16 jobs, averaging in cost per job \$68.84.

Under the appropriation for main and pipe sewers main sewers were constructed under contract as follows: Seventh street SE., between E and G streets; Olive street NW., between Twenty-ninth street and Rock Creek; Maine avenue SW., between Third and Four-and-a-half streets; Fourteenth street SW., between Maryland avenue and D street; Fourteenth street SE., between B and E streets; F street NE., between Fourteenth street and Tennessee avenue; Twenty-ninth street NW., between Olive street and Dunbarton avenue; across reservation 55; L street NE., between Third and Sixth streets; Four-and-a-half street SW., between Maine and Maryland avenues and reservation D; and L street NE., between North Capitol and First streets. There was also constructed 4,755.5 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 18 to 24 inches in diameter. By day labor there was constructed 20,897 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 8 to 24 inches in diameter, 125 manholes, and 17 receiving basins.

Under the appropriation for the construction of suburban sewers the following main sewers were constructed under contract: Woodley road, from Connecticut avenue to Rock Creek; in Piney Branch valley; across subdivision of Long Meadows and on Trinidad avenue; Spring road; Fillmore street, Anacostia, between Jackson street and the Anacostia River, and the outlet section of the main Anacostia sewer was completed. There was also constructed 3,038.6 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 18 to 24 inches in diameter. By day labor there was constructed 5,821.6 linear feet of pipe sewers, varying from 8 to 24 inches in diameter (this includes 775.6 linear feet of 24-inch diameter concrete sewer); 360 linear feet of 4 by 6 feet diameter concrete sewer; 8 linear feet of 2.75 by 4.125 feet egg-shape brick sewer; 23 linear feet of bell section on Fourteenth street extended, between Spring and Piney Branch roads; 170.1 linear feet of 3.25 by 4.875 feet egg-shape brick sewer on Trinidad avenue, between Florida avenue and M street; 13.5 linear feet of 3 by 4.5 feet and 16.5 linear feet of 4 by 6 feet egg-shape brick sewer on Spring road, between Thirteenth street and Rock Creek church road; 35 manholes, and 28 receiving basins.

For the proper drainage of the Reform School for Girls there was constructed, under contract No. 1912, with James McCandlish, 1,871.5 linear feet of 8-inch-diameter pipe sewer, at a cost of \$1,445.10. The cost of this sewer was paid from the appropriation for the above-named institution.

The following work was performed for the surface division and charged to appropriations for improvements or repairs to streets: 516 linear feet of pipe sewer was constructed, varying from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, 17 receiving basins were constructed, and 10 receiving basins were reconstructed and adjusted to conform to new lines and grades of streets being improved.

Of the Easby's Point main intercepting sewer there has been constructed 1,135.5 linear feet of 11.25 feet diameter D-shape sewer and 730 linear feet of 11.25 feet diameter circular sewer.

Under the appropriation for automatic siphons 53 basins were constructed under contract, and by day labor there were 8 basins constructed.

Observations of rainfall and sewer discharge have been continued and it is expected that this work will be completed, so far as it requires special expenditure, during the present fiscal year.

Estimates of funds required for construction, maintenance, and office work for the sewer division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.....	\$50,000
Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers	50,000
Permit sewers and assessment sewers.....	50,000
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Main and pipe sewers:	
Georgia avenue SE., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.....	12,100
E street NE., between Thirteenth street and Tennessee avenue.....	5,700
Extension of Boundary sewer	310,500
Pipe sewers.....	50,000
Basins.....	8,000
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	386,300

Suburban sewers:

Completion of Rock Creek intercepting sewer	\$60,000
Linden street NW., between Wilson and Pomeroy streets	2,200
Morris road, Anacostia	3,200
Brookland system	74,764
Quincy street NE., between Third and Fourth streets	1,800
Fifth street NE., between U and Albany streets	4,800
Lyon's tract between Park Drive and Rock Creek	1,660
Lincoln avenue from R street northward	5,968
Massachusetts avenue between Kalorama avenue and Rock Creek ...	20,572
Meridian avenue between Huron and Erie streets	4,262
Anacostia sewer at south end of bridge	1,641
Brightwood Park system	77,450
Sixteenth street between Grant and Kenesaw streets	4,095
West Petworth system	3,200
Eckington Valley between Florida avenue and T street	34,000
Petworth sewer system	168,000
Flagler Place sewer	15,000
Upper Piney Branch system	109,890
Grassland avenue sewer	293,000
Kenesaw avenue sewer	20,000
Pipe sewers	265,000
Basins	10,000
	<hr/>
	1,180,502
Automatic flush tanks	10,000
Condemnation of rights of way	10,000
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Sewer division, salaries:

Superintendent	2,400
General inspector	1,600
One assistant engineer	1,800
Two assistant engineers, at \$1,500 each	3,000
One leveler	1,400
One draftsman	1,200
Four rodmen, at \$780 each	3,120
Four axmen, at \$650	2,600
One clerk	1,400
Two clerks, at \$1,200 each	2,400
One permit clerk	1,600
One assistant permit clerk	1,000
Two sewertappers, at \$1,000 each	2,000
Two inspectors of property, at \$936 each	1,872
	<hr/>
	27,392

The sewers proposed for Georgia avenue and for E street are required to serve sections of the city which are growing and require drainage. The extension of the Boundary sewer from its present outlet to a point near the intersection of B street SE., with high water in the Anacostia River is necessary to avoid the flooding of private lands in the vicinity of the existing discharge end of the sewer. The suburban sewers in the above list are all necessary for the purpose of providing sewerage facilities to growing communities. Tables numbered from 1 to 7 herewith are as follows:

Table 1 shows contract work under the appropriation for main and pipe sewers and work done on the main intercepting sewer.

Table 2 shows contract work under the appropriation for the construction of suburban sewers.

Table 3 shows contract work under the appropriation for relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers.

Table 4 shows work done by day labor under the following appropriations: Main and pipe, construction of suburban sewers, relief sewers, and replacing obstructed sewers, automatic siphons, and miscellaneous appropriations.

Table 5 shows sewers laid under the permit system, the compulsory system, and at whole cost to applicant.

Table 6 is a list of overseers, inspectors, and other employes paid from the various appropriations for sewer work.

Table 7 shows the comparative cost of sewers, basin connections, and basins.

Very respectfully,

D. E. McComb,
Superintendent of Sewers.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Sewers laid (contract work).
TABLE 1.—MAIN AND PIPE SEWERS—APPROPRIATION 1893-'94.

No. of con- tract.	Contractor.	Location.	Size of sewer.	Length of sewer.	Contract price (per linear foot).	Material furnished contractor.		Voucher, less mate- rial fur- nished.	Cost of inspec- tion.	Total cost.
						Charge- able.	Not charge- able.			
1796	M. F. Talty	Seventh, between E and G streets SE. Olive, between Twenty-ninth street and Rock Creek.	2.5 by 3.75 feet....	<i>In. feet.</i> 79.1	\$7.50	\$753.30	\$12.89	\$3,031.87	\$373.60	\$4,171.66
			2.25 by 3.75 feet..	526.4	5.98					
			2.5 by 3.75 feet....	822.7	7.90	1,115.80	21.43	6,105.93	823.00	8,066.16
1797	E. G. Gummel	Fifth, between B and East Capitol streets SE. B, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE. Sixth, between B and East Capitol streets SE. Seventh, between D and E streets SE. D, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets NE. Twelfth, between D and E streets NE. B, between Kentucky avenue and Twelfth street SE. Sixth, between L and M streets NE. E, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets SE. Maine avenue, between Third and Four-and- a-half streets SW. Fourteenth, between Maryland avenue and D street SW.	24 inches, pipe	394	1.94	140.30	469.35	1,332.87	185.43	2,127.95
			18 inches, pipe	339.4	1.51					
			18 inches, pipe	123.8	1.51	23.00	51.68	199.53	26.18	300.39
			21 inches, pipe	392.8	1.73					
			18 inches, pipe	418.4	1.51	149.50	408.60	1,418.53	188.69	2,165.32
			24 inches, pipe	400.7	1.94	86.25	324.77	769.04	111.40	1,291.46
			18 inches, pipe	318.7	1.51	51.75	131.58	501.24	101.20	785.77
			24 inches, pipe	48	1.94					
			21 inches, pipe	489.9	1.73	105.80	344.70	1,174.88	178.00	1,803.38
			18 inches, pipe	1.5	1.51					
			18 inches, pipe	434.6	1.51	74.75	174.21	677.23	87.00	1,013.19
			18 inches, pipe	320.3	1.51	55.20	161.09	556.30	62.00	834.59
1806	B. J. Coyle	Maine avenue, between Third and Four-and- a-half streets SW. Fourteenth, between Maryland avenue and D street SW.	24 inches, pipe	24	1.94					
			21 inches, pipe	367.2	1.73	132.25	416.19	1,324.70	154.50	2,027.64
			18 inches, pipe	381.6	1.51					
1868	Geo. S. Good & Co	Fourteenth, between B and E streets SE ..	2.5 by 3.75 feet....	667.7	6.10	688.46	19.03	3,567.72	409.80	4,685.01
			2 by 3 feet	454.5	5.65	540.50	12.89	2,087.70	268.30	2,909.39
			3.75 by 5.625 feet ..	532.6	7.75					
1898	James McCandlish	F, between Tennessee avenue and Fourteenth street NE. Twenty-ninth, between Olive and Dunbarton streets NW. Across reservation No. 55	3.5 by 5.25 feet....	470	7.50	2,692.85	37.47	11,163.09	1,407.27	15,300.63
			3.25 by 4.875 feet..	491.6	7.40					
			3 by 4.5 feet	323.6	7.20	498.42	14.30	1,498.98	234.30	2,246.00
1900	Hussey & Brown	Across reservation No. 55	2 by 3 feet	411.85	4.76					
			2.5 by 3.75 feet....	642.7	7.20	906.80	7.33	2,829.00	431.20	4,174.33
			2.75 feet, diameter.	{ 161.5 371.1	{ 7.50 8.90	529.76	6.89	3,987.78	* 611.60	5,136.03

* Cost of inspection includes \$102 paid out of appropriation for 1895.

Sewers laid (contract work)—Continued.

TABLE 1.—MAIN AND PIPE SEWERS—APPROPRIATION 1893-'94—Continued.

No. of contract.	Contractor.	Location.	Size of sewer.	Length of sewer.	Contract price (per linear foot).	Voucher, less material furnished.	Material furnished by contractor.		Cost of inspection.	Total cost.
							Chargeable.	Not chargeable.		
1907	Buckley & Larguey ...	L, between Third and Sixth streets NE.....	3 by 4.5 feet.....	Lin. feet. 300.1	6.15	\$4,090.56	\$1,440.50	\$26.86	\$589.00	\$6,146.92
1909	Hussey & Brown	Four-and-a-half, between Maine and Maryland avenues SW., and reservation "D,"	2.75 by 4.125 feet..	302.3	5.60					
1916	M. G. Gummel.....	Reservation "D"	2.25 by 3.375 feet..	396	4.75	1,792.76	725.54	22.80	*313.70	2,854.80
1918	M. F. Talty	L, between North Capitol and First streets NE.	2.25 by 3.375 feet..	233.7	4.75		56.00	228.45	†68.40	844.83
			2 by 3 feet	335.4	3.95	491.98	173.64	6.44	†172.00	1,243.44
			24 inches, pipe ...	300.6	1.63	891.36				
			4 feet, diameter...	172.5	6.00					

MAIN INTERCEPTING SEWER—APPROPRIATION 1892-'93.

1794	H. L. Cranford.....	Section 1	11.25 feet, D shape.	1,135.5	.....	\$47,230.25	\$8,014.00	\$14.16	\$1,847.79	\$57,106.20
		Section 2	11.25 feet, circular..	730	.....	25,481.58	3,156.00	2.85	957.71	29,598.14

* Cost of inspection includes \$14 paid out of appropriation for 1895.

† Cost of inspection includes \$24 paid out of appropriation for 1895.

‡ Cost of inspection includes \$92 paid out of appropriation for 1895.

TABLE 2.—SUBURBAN SEWERS—APPROPRIATION 1893-'94.

1797	E. G. Gummel.....	Block 3, Trinidad	21 inches, pipe	196.5	\$1.73	\$218.39	\$32.20	\$107.06	\$5.26	\$362.91
		Steuben, between Sherman and Brightwood avenues.	18 inches, pipe	571.6	1.51	826.83	92.00	233.11	51.81	1,203.75
		U, between First street and Le Droit avenue ..	18 inches, pipe	259.3	1.51	382.88	48.30	101.49	8.33	541.00
		Woodley road, between Belmont avenue and Nineteenth street.	24 inches, pipe	643.8	1.94	1,154.53	144.90	530.18	32.00	1,861.61
		Jefferson, between Polk and Pierce streets, Anacostia.	18 inches, pipe	173.6	1.51	262.67	29.90	75.25	18.33	386.15
		Nicholas avenue, between Jefferson and Pleasant streets, Anacostia.	21 inches, pipe	114.3	1.73	200.39	20.70	70.81	24.83	316.73
1799	James McCandlish	Woodley road, between Connecticut avenue and Rock Creek.	2.5 by 3.75 feet....	573.2	5.89	3,824.50	758.14	21.31	216.06	4,820.31
1805	John E. Lyons.....	Piney Branch Valley	2.75 by 4.125 feet..	743.2	6.13	5,235.61	1,148.90	5.84	258.00	6,648.35
1806	B. J. Coyle	Long Meadows and Trinidad avenue NE	3.75 by 4.875 feet..	1,231	7.25	7,534.22	1,528.25	34.97	395.50	9,492.94
1868	Geo. S. Good & Co.....	First street extended between V and W streets NW.*	5.25 feet, diameter	40.8	9.75	.....	450.69	13.79	.....	464.48
1868	....do	Spring road.....	3.75 by 5.625 feet..	1,221.1	7.50	17,043.31	5,714.18	43.10	1,260.20	24,060.79
			3.5 by 5.25 feet....	361.8	7.25					
1898	James McCandlish ...	Fillmore, between Jackson and river, Anacostia.	3.25 by 4.875 feet..	817.6	7.20	4,011.62	1,077.02	12.78	296.62	5,398.08
			3 by 4.5 feet.....	642.8	7.15					
1899	John E. Lyons	Q, between Lincoln avenue and First street NE.	6 feet, diameter ...	549.9	9.13	950.73	117.30	267.64	†83.00	1,418.67
		Le Droit avenue, between Florida avenue and S street.	21 inches, pipe	410.8	1.55					
1917	E. G. Gummel.....	Ontario avenue, between Superior and Erie streets.	24 inches, pipe		1.81	739.38	96.90	234.74	91.80	1,162.82
			21 inches, pipe	120	1.69	188.47	20.00	54.10	†36.50	299.07

SUBURBAN SEWERS—APPROPRIATION 1892-'93.

1795 §	M. F. Talty	Anacostia main sewer	8 feet, D shape.....	86	}	\$9,122.03	\$1,218.70	\$9.45	\$742.70	\$11,092.88
			6 feet, diameter ...	362						

* In connection with job No. 17, permit work.
† Cost of inspection includes \$44 paid out of appropriation for 1895.
‡ Cost of inspection includes \$32 paid of appropriations for 1895.
§ Contract No. 1795 was extended into the fiscal year 1894.

Sewers laid (contract work)—Continued.

TABLE 3.—RELIEF SEWERS AND REPLACING OBSTRUCTED SEWERS—APPROPRIATION 1893-'94.

No. of contract.	Contractor.	Location.	Size of sewer.	Length of sewer.	Contract price (per linear foot).	Voucher, less material furnished.	Material furnished contractor.		Cost of inspection.	Total cost.
							Chargeable.	Not chargeable.		
1797	E. G. Gummel	Fourth, between B and C streets NE.....	{24 inches, pipe.....	<i>Lin. feet.</i> 170.9	\$1.94	\$1, 148.03	\$117.30	\$366.08	\$132.90	\$1, 764.31
		Delaware avenue, between E and F streets NE.....	{21 inches, pipe.....	129.4	1.73					
		T, between Fifteenth and New Hampshire avenue NW.	{18 inches, pipe.....	305.1	1.51	1, 004.66	95.45	398.96	96.86	1, 595.93
		G, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.....	{24 inches, pipe.....	476.4	1.94	1, 493.31	139.11	294.20	117.60	2, 044.22
		G, between Seventh and Eighth streets SE.....	{18 inches, pipe.....	748.2	1.51					
1896	E. G. Gummel	N, between Four-and-a-half and River SW	{24 inches, pipe.....	317.1	1.51	474.52	54.05	92.30	32.20	653.07
		Towpath Canal, between Rock Creek and Thirty-first street NW.	{18 inches, pipe.....	294.2	1.51	476.37	50.60	85.01	32.30	644.28
		Eighth, between Maryland and Massachusetts avenues NE.	{24 inches, pipe.....	187.9	1.94					
		Third, between E and I streets SE.....	{21 inches, pipe.....	326.8	1.73	1, 429.98	144.90	415.07	166.90	2, 156.85
		Fourteenth, between T and V streets NW.....	{18 inches, pipe.....	278.9	1.51					
		C, between Ninth and Tenth streets SE.....	{24 inches, pipe.....	285.2	1.94	1, 556.10	239.20	506.18	134.25	2, 435.73
		First, between E and G streets SE.....	{18 inches, pipe.....	867.8	1.51	3, 693.64	303.60	984.32	173.25	5, 154.81
		C, between Third and Canal streets SW	{24 inches, pipe.....	1, 390.6	1.94					
		C, between Ninth and Tenth streets SW.....	{12 inches, pipe.....	1, 238.5	1.15	1, 473.88	157.72	181.97	183.60	1, 997.17
		K, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets SW.	{21 inches, pipe.....	687.6	1.63	1, 138.76	123.12	356.40	80.75	1, 699.03
1897	Buckley & Larguey...	Fourth, between L and M streets NW	{12 inches, pipe.....	779.3	1.15	875.93	96.10	130.98	80.40	1, 183.41
		C, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW	{24 inches, pipe.....	391.8	1.85	773.53	85.50	270.57	69.30	1, 198.90
		Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW.	{24 inches, pipe.....	466	2.25	1, 005.20	95.76	329.24	80.95	1, 511.15
		Tenth, between L and M streets NW	{15 inches, pipe.....	774.3	1.25	1, 179.87	143.64	221.39	138.80	1, 683.70
		C, between Ninth and Tenth streets SW.....	{21 inches, pipe.....	485.6	1.80	855.54	95.76	232.88	108.45	1, 292.63
1898	James McCandlish ...	K, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets SW.	{21 inches, pipe.....	307	1.80	976.29	113.76	210.39	85.60	1, 386.04
		Tenth, between L and M streets NW	{18 inches, pipe.....	308.25	1.60	854.20	93.48	186.87	76.40	1, 210.95
		C, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW	{18 inches, pipe.....	544.45	1.55	495.88	58.14	140.52	39.10	733.64
		Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW.	{21 inches, pipe.....	352.2	2.00	807.67	84.36	224.05	72.00	1, 188.08
		Tenth street, between B street and South Carolina avenue SE.	{24 inches, pipe.....	423.8	2.10					
1899	John E. Lyons	Eleventh, between E and Water streets SW	{24 inches, pipe.....	1, 024.6	2.10	†2, 151.80	223.58	716.81	*215.60	3, 307.79
		R, between New Jersey avenue and Fourth street NW.	{18 inches, pipe.....	209.5	2.20	1, 338.61	145.92	345.31	†179.00	2, 008.84
		New Jersey avenue, between K and L streets NW.	{24 inches, pipe.....	704.9	1.25	701.50	78.00	237.45	†116.25	1, 133.23
			{18 inches, pipe.....	395.8	1.85					
			{18 inches, pipe.....	888	1.45	1, 263.32	150.48	336.82	129.87	1, 880.49

1900	Hussey & Brown.....	Third, between K and L streets NW Q, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW.....	{ 24 inches, pipe..... 18 inches, pipe..... 24 inches, pipe.....	{ 83.2 871.7 494.7	{ 2.30 1.45 2.00	{ 1,545.43 924.70	{ 147.06 98.67	{ 367.37 363.50	{ 113.80 88.00	{ 2,173.66 1,474.87

AUTOMATIC SIPHONS—APPROPRIATION 1892-'94.

1913	James McCandlish ...	Various locations.....	Flushing basins ..	53	\$122.00	\$5,479.79	\$993.23	\$321.32	\$542.00	\$7,336.34
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* Cost of inspection includes \$124 paid out of appropriation for 1895.
† Amount paid contractor includes \$26.15 cost of repairs to pavement.
‡ Cost of inspection includes \$102 paid out of appropriation for 1895.

§ Inspection paid out of appropriation for 1895.
|| Cost of inspection includes \$506 paid out of appropriation for 1895.

TABLE 4.—*Work done by days' labor under*
APPROPRIATION FOR

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).						
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.
44	Connecticut avenue, between Q and R streets NW.	9		12				
12	Delaware avenue, between M and N streets SW.			594				
22	Delaware avenue, between K and L streets SW.			131				
104	Kentucky avenue, between East Capitol and B streets SE.		148	147	297			
122	Kentucky avenue, between Pennsylvania and Georgia avenues SE.			6	198			
21	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.			42				
31	Massachusetts avenue and Second street NE.	60						
2	New York avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.	15						
47	New York avenue, between North Capitol and First streets NE.				280	102		
96	New York avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.			129				
92	New Hampshire avenue, between F and G streets NW.			176				
119	Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth street and Kentucky avenue SE.					387		
50	Vermont avenue and O street NW.			0				
91	Franklin, between New Jersey avenue and Fifth street NW.			320				
106	Florence and G streets NE.			18				
107	Liberty street (square 234)		150					
54	Mill and P streets and Twenty-eighth and O streets NW.	3		45				
95	Olive street sewer (mouth of)			42				
87	Potomac, between Prospect and N streets NW.			147				
11	Quander street (square 743)			599				
68	South Capitol, between N and O streets.			577				
6	A, between Seventh and Ninth streets SE.			42				
41	B street and Tennessee avenue NE.			2				
120	B street, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE.				291			
17	D street, between Second and Massachusetts avenue NE.			373				
97	D, between Twenty-sixth and River, and Twenty-sixth, between D and E streets NW.		36	227		344		177
32	E, between Ninth and Tenth streets SE.			262				
110	E, between Twenty-sixth and Potomac River NW.							375
7	F, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets NW.			165				
3	G, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets NW.			446				
20	K, between North Capitol and First streets NE.	3						
28	K, between New Jersey avenue and First street NW.				36			
24	L, between Twenty-first and New Hampshire avenue NW.			9		69		
35	L, between First and Delaware avenue SW.			242				
53	L, between Eleventh and Twelfth; Eleventh, between K and L, and Georgia avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets SE.	101		278	417			
58	L, between Sixth and Seventh streets NE.			12				
71	M, between Half and Canal streets SW.			240	66			
69	O, between South Capitol and Half streets SE.				440			

various sewer appropriations, 1893-'94.

MAIN AND PIPE SEWERS.

Manholes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.	Cost of ma- terials.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Remarks.
	2		\$55.60	\$55.28	\$110.88	
3		21	262.89	365.45	628.34	
		1	46.02	120.24	166.26	
3		8	284.59	460.36	744.95	
			105.52	347.98	453.50	
	1		45.97	46.25	92.22	
	1		28.19	20.99	49.18	
	1		20.78	28.00	48.78	
3		11	273.18	456.27	729.45	
	2		98.96	134.60	233.56	
1		10	70.64	150.17	220.81	
2			260.41	635.64	896.05	
	1		35.55	21.86	57.41	
3		40	164.34	277.23	441.57	
	1		23.02	60.75	83.77	
1		19	58.53	140.37	198.90	
	3		111.79	106.91	218.70	
			22.64	44.24	66.88	Constructing flume.
		6	49.80	122.36	172.16	
3	1	28	296.83	448.51	745.34	
3		17	260.59	496.10	756.69	
	2		86.11	103.73	189.84	
	1		32.89	39.40	72.29	
2		6	180.58	416.06	596.64	
2		8	163.73	278.92	442.65	
4	1	20	620.41	1,545.96	2,166.37	
1		8	108.55	222.44	330.99	
2			415.87	757.23	1,173.10	
	8		318.33	252.07	570.40	
3		13	224.47	474.94	699.41	
	1		10.72	14.06	24.78	
			18.39	44.34	62.73	
1		3	84.68	288.27	372.95	
1		7	137.45	192.76	330.21	
5		17	423.15	693.88	1,117.03	
			5.12	12.74	17.86	
1		15	135.41	223.89	359.30	
3		1	283.48	476.95	760.43	

TABLE 4.—Work done by days' labor under various
APPROPRIATION FOR MAIN

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).						
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.
78	O, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.	.....	249	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	O, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets SE.	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Q, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets and Cook Park.	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Q, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets NW.	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	S, between Sixth and Seventh streets NW.	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	T, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets NW.	.....	.....	27	231	.....	.....	.....
83	T, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets NW.	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	First, between M and N streets SW.	.....	.....	303	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	First, between K and L streets SW.	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	First and L streets SW .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	First, between N and O streets SE.	.....	.....	517	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	First, between L and M, and L, between First street and Delaware avenue SW.	.....	.....	296	136	.....	.....	.....
115	First and O streets SW .....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	First and M streets NW .....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Second, between I street and Virginia avenue SE.	.....	.....	398	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Third, between I and K streets and square 750.	.....	178	164	240	.....	.....	.....
9	Third, between H and I streets NE.	.....	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Fourth, between L and M streets NE.	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Fourth and K streets SE .....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Sixth and L streets SE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
29	Fifth and S streets NW. (NW. corner).	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Fifth and S streets NW. (SW. corner).	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Fifth and Sixth, between A and B, and A, between Fifth and Sixth streets NE.	.....	385	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Fifth, between D and E streets SE.	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Sixth, between I and K streets NE.	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Sixth, between L and M streets NE.	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Sixth, between Missouri and Pennsylvania avenues NW.	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Seventh and A streets SE .....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Seventh and Pennsylvania avenue NW.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Seventh, between North Carolina avenue and C street SE.	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Seventh and D streets NE .....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Ninth, between B and C streets NE.	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Eleventh, between I and K streets SE.	.....	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Eleventh, between H and I streets NE.	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Eleventh, between C and D streets NE.	.....	181	.....	192	.....	.....	.....
49	Eleventh, and B streets SE .....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
90	Eleventh and Georgia avenue, SE.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Twelfth, crossing S street NW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
81	Twelfth, between A and B streets NE.	.....	.....	363	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Thirteenth and E streets SE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Thirteenth street and Tennessee avenue NE.	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Thirteenth, crossing H street NE.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
59	Fourteenth and G streets NE	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Fourteenth and E streets SE .....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Fourteenth and C streets SE .....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Fourteenth, between C street and Ohio avenue NW.	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Fourteenth, between D and E streets SE.	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 481

sewer appropriations, 1893-'94—Continued.

AND PIPE SEWERS—Continued.

Manholes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.	Cost of materials.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Remarks.
2		9	\$116.38	\$321.41	\$437.79	
1		4	82.19	141.84	224.03	
	2		50.35	62.74	113.09	
1		2	45.61	101.82	147.43	
	2		98.33	110.07	208.40	
1	1		181.54	258.81	440.35	
3		14	170.99	296.10	467.09	
2			150.19	218.07	368.26	
1		8	99.74	137.87	237.61	
1	1		51.83	65.86	117.69	27 linear feet 6-inch pipe connection constructed
3		14	233.16	437.77	670.93	
3		15	217.08	262.55	479.63	
			11.46	10.93	22.39	Connecting basin.
			21.37	33.94	55.31	
3		7	195.13	408.10	603.23	
4		33	342.99	719.19	1,062.18	
2		4	122.64	228.31	350.95	
1		7	91.85	179.83	271.68	
	2		72.12	77.90	150.02	
1			53.83	98.80	152.63	
	1		10.40	24.62	35.02	Basin rebuilt.
	1		16.64	21.49	38.13	
4		19	256.92	590.03	846.95	
1		3	101.48	213.67	315.15	
2		1	95.89	151.35	247.24	
1			71.76	150.16	221.92	
	1		24.06	41.84	65.90	
	1		38.91	44.59	83.50	
	1		32.41	31.33	63.74	
2		2	59.17	101.39	160.56	
	1		19.76	49.51	69.27	
2		6	99.15	189.25	288.40	
1		8	101.69	177.20	278.89	
	1		28.08	26.62	54.70	
2		11	185.31	388.52	573.83	
			7.16	16.24	23.40	Connecting sewers.
	1		33.41	48.78	82.19	
			65.67	133.81	199.48	
3			184.07	315.36	499.43	
	1		24.16	74.00	98.16	90 linear feet 6-inch pipe connection constructed.
	1		47.41	55.81	103.22	
1			66.84	149.13	215.97	
	1		33.93	39.94	73.87	
	2		82.62	80.50	163.12	
	1		37.99	42.80	80.79	
	2		47.79	70.01	117.80	
1		4	122.89	225.70	378.59	

TABLE 4.—*Work done by days' labor under*

APPROPRIATION FOR MAIN

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).						
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.
84	Fourteenth, between B and D streets, SE.			84				
86	Fourteenth and South Carolina avenue SE.			9				
101	Fourteenth and F streets NE			15				
103	Fourteenth and Emerson streets NE.			3				
105	Fourteenth and G streets NE.			39				
111	Fifteenth and G streets NE.			48				
121	Fifteenth, between Pennsylvania and Georgia avenues SE.			66				
79	Twenty-second, between K and L streets NW.			209				
109	Twenty-third, between Upper Water and New York avenue NW.					349		57
85	Twenty-sixth, between H and I and H, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets NW.		164		175	394		
94	Twenty-seventh, between I and Virginia avenue, and Virginia avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh NW.			246	84			
48	Twenty-eighth, between Olive and N streets NW.			108				
98	Twenty-eighth, and Dunbarton avenue NW.			6				
18	Twenty-ninth, between Pennsylvania avenue and C. & O. Canal, and Pennsylvania avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, NW.			237	361			
67	Alley, square 4.	9						
70	Alley, square 153.			27				
93	Alley, square 176.		155					
65	Alley, square 237.		3					
42	Alley, square 343.			244	87			
25	Alley, square 361.	42						
1	Alley, square 362.		6					
74	Alley, square 422.	3						
19	Alley, square S. 475.	24						
113	Alley, square 490.		182					
46	Alley, square 534.		3					
40	Alley, square 589.	146		148				
57	Alley, square 633.			9				
118	Alley, square 777.	99						
63	Alley, square 1027.	84						
	Avon Place, between U and Irving streets, and U, between Avon Place and Thirty-fifth street, NW.			98				
Total.....		625	1,948	12,365	3,543	1,693	57	666

various sewer appropriations, 1893-'94—Continued.

AND PIPE SEWERS—continued.

Manholes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.	Cost of ma- terials.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Remarks.
.....	3	.....	\$124.31	\$150.17	\$274.48	Cost of labor includes \$4, cost of moving gas lamp.
.....	1	.....	36.04	34.87	70.91	
.....	2	.....	72.87	86.67	159.54	
.....	1	.....	16.71	33.37	50.08	
.....	1	.....	30.28	61.12	91.40	
.....	1	.....	33.03	62.31	95.34	
.....			21.05	104.49	125.54	
1	.....	10	82.73	158.87	241.60	
2	.....	2	297.02	631.32	928.34	
4	.....	26	454.54	580.27	1,034.81	
2	.....	6	154.69	305.38	460.07	
.....	4	.....	172.70	183.03	355.73	
.....	1	.....	35.52	63.07	98.59	
4	.....	26	383.27	689.67	1,072.94	
.....	1	.....	15.97	24.00	39.97	
1	1	.....	44.08	48.86	92.94	
1	.....	13	58.15	152.85	211.00	
.....	1	.....	13.33	17.50	30.83	
3	.....	20	194.37	517.22	711.59	
.....	1	.....	23.13	39.62	62.75	
.....	1	.....	20.39	21.23	41.62	
.....	1	.....	13.26	20.87	34.13	
.....	1	.....	19.28	27.24	46.52	
3	.....	7	91.88	199.08	290.96	
.....	1	.....	15.95	19.12	35.07	
4	.....	18	150.39	222.54	372.93	
.....	1	.....	11.46	19.00	30.46	
.....	1	.....	37.15	65.12	102.27	
.....	3	.....	67.63	127.46	195.09	
2	.....	1	92.75	144.43	237.18	Work begun fiscal year 1893.
125	77	559	12,913.46	23,043.51	35,956.97	

TABLE 4.—Work done by days' labor under
APPROPRIATION FOR

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).							24 inches concrete.	4 by 6 feet concrete.
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.		
14	Champlain avenue, between Erie and Superior streets.			48						
39	Howard avenue, between Center and Fourteenth streets.						535			
40	do.			471						
41	Howard avenue, between Center and Brown streets.			117						
35	Le Droit avenue, between S and Seaton streets.					216	45			
6	Trinidad avenue and M streets NE.			3						
26	Trinidad avenue, between Florida avenue and M street NE.		24							
37	Trinidad avenue, Long Meadows subdivision.									
7	Clifton street (block 30, Columbia Heights).			6						
36	Center, between Howard avenue and Fourteenth street.								775.6	
25	Fillmore, between Washington and Jefferson streets.		185							
23	Jackson, between Monroe and Fillmore streets.			230	207					
28	Monroe, between Washington and Jefferson streets.		267							
29	Monroe, between Johnson and Buchanan streets.	163	299							
30	Pomeroy, between Linden and Larch streets.		171	153						
8	Piney Branch road, north of Howard avenue.			9						
34	Rock Creek Church road, between Spring road and New Hampshire avenue.			36	15					
19	Spring road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.						15			
21	Spring road and Rock Creek Church road.			48						
27	do.							12		
33	Truxton circle, between Florida avenue and Q streets NE.				48			120		
15	Woodley road and Nineteenth street extended.			36						
20	Woodley road and Twentieth street extended.			27						
24	Washington, between Monroe and Fillmore streets.			145	148	195				
12	First and W streets NW (NW and SW corners).			36		72				
1	Sixth, between Trumbull street and Howard avenue.			174						
4	Sixth, near Pomeroy street.			6						
18	Seventh and Florida avenue NW.			3						
9	Ninth, between Florida and Grant avenues.			66						
2	Thirteenth and Harvard streets.			168						
13	Fourteenth street road, between Spring road and Piney branch.									93
17	Fourteenth and Park streets.			48						
22	Fourteenth street road, between Spring road and Piney branch.						12			267
31	Sixteenth and Gales streets NE.			27						
32	Seventeenth and Park streets NW.		9							
3	Block 1, Trinidad.			212	222					
10	Eighth, between Quincy and Savannah streets.					701.2				
Total.....		163	955	2,069	640	1,184.2	607	132	775.6	360

various sewer appropriations, 1893-'94--Continued.

SUBURBAN SEWERS.

2.75 by 4.125 feet brick.	3 by 4.5 feet brick.	3.25 by 4.875 feet brick.	4 by 6 feet brick.	Bell section.	Manholes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.	Cost of mate- rials.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Remarks.
						2		\$82.35	\$63.37	\$145.72	
					3		11	437.23	898.25	1,335.48	
					2		15	268.14	677.72	945.86	
							3	37.40	136.87	174.27	
					1			183.76	383.29	567.05	
						1		33.40	34.25	67.65	
						1		17.89	30.12	48.01	
		170.1						470.96	1,022.00	1,492.96	Cost of labor includes \$25.23—cost of re- pairs to service pipe by water department.
					1	1		38.91	48.99	87.90	
					4			438.51	1,762.94	2,201.45	
					1		7	65.20	177.72	242.92	
					3		25	240.36	346.16	586.52	
					1		12	85.79	189.75	275.54	
					3		21	176.61	372.64	549.25	
					2		12	130.25	371.51	501.76	
						1		30.14	28.91	59.05	
						2		49.94	91.63	141.57	
			16.5					87.77	300.57	388.34	
						2		59.46	79.40	138.86	
	13.5				1			55.74	87.37	143.11	Connecting main sew- ers.
					2			153.06	258.79	411.85	
						2		62.53	60.50	123.03	
						1		42.69	36.93	79.62	
					4		25	320.35	534.90	855.25	
					2	2		160.83	281.61	442.44	
					1			78.59	142.88	221.47	
					1	1		42.60	51.50	94.10	
						1		33.01	33.87	66.88	
						4		152.45	145.03	297.48	
8						4		191.15	145.75	336.90	
				23	1			538.95	969.19	1,508.14	
						1		47.30	73.44	120.74	
								888.44	1,889.84	2,778.28	
						1		43.73	62.64	106.37	
						1		20.34	38.37	58.71	
					2		10	210.87	362.86	573.73	
									124.00	124.00	Cost of inspection of work performed un- der special permit
8	13.5	170.1	16.5	23	35	28	141	5,976.70	12,315.56	18,292.26	

TABLE 4.—Work done by days' labor under
APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF SEWERS

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).							
		6- inch.	8- inch.	10- inch.	12- inch.	15- inch.	18- inch.	21- inch.	24- inch.
28	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.	27	.....	.....	524	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Vermont avenue, between K and L streets NW.	32	.....	178	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Potomac, between M and Prospect streets NW.	9	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	C, between Tenth and Eleventh streets SW.	30	.....	.....	.....	356	60	.....	.....
36	Eleventh, between C and Maryland avenue SW.								
37	D, between Thirteen-and-a-half and Fourteenth streets SW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....
35	M, between North Capitol and First streets NE.	.....	107	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
27	N, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets SW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
9	O, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets NW.	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	566
41	Q, between Seventh and Eighth streets NW.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	78	.....
30	S, between Seventh and Eighth streets NW., and Alley, square No. 417.	156	.....	313	160	.....	138	.....	.....
12	T, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets NW.	59	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
26	T, between Harewood avenue and Linden street.	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	96	.....	.....
40	First, between B and Canal streets SW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30	.....	.....
11	Third, between C and D streets SW.	25	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	.....
14	Third, between East Capitol and A streets NE.	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Fourth, between Massachusetts avenue and B streets NE.	36	.....	.....	189	63	.....	.....	.....
5	B, between Third and Fourth streets NE.								
5	Fourth, between E and North Carolina avenue SE.	36	.....	.....	282	.....	121	.....	.....
18	Four-and-a-half, between I and K streets SW.	5	.....	.....	114	.....	6	.....	.....
39	Four-and-a-half, between C and Maryland avenue SW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	118	.....	.....
3	Fifth, between East Capitol and B streets SE.	198	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Fifth, between M and N streets NW.	22	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Fifth, between R and Rhode Island avenue NW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....
4	Sixth, between East Capitol and B streets SE.	138	.....	.....	27	9	.....	.....	.....
23	Sixth and Q streets NW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
10	Seventh, between E and G streets SE.	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Seventh, between East Capitol and A streets SE.	112	.....	.....	.....	51	63	332	.....
19	Eighth, between G and H streets NW.	42	.....	.....	3	496	.....	.....	.....
15	Tenth, between Massachusetts avenue and L street NW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....
6	Eleventh, between North Carolina avenue and B street SE.	90	.....	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Fourteenth, crossing D street SW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21	.....	66
34	Fifteenth and Pierce Place NW.	.....	.....	.....	24	33	.....	.....	.....
20	Sixteenth, between Corcoran and R streets NW.	15	.....	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	.....
34	Eighteenth, between P and Q streets NW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	.....
25	Twentieth, between E and Virginia avenue NW.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	345	.....
31	Thirtieth, between Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and M street NW.	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Thirty-first, between Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Water street NW.	9	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Thirty-first, between Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and M street NW.	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
16	Alley, square 140	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Alley, square 516	36	.....	165	.....	134	24	.....	.....
17	Alley, square 69, G. T.	3	81	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,204	188	656	2,538	1,994	1,188	1,487	698

various sewer appropriations, 1893-'94—Continued.

AND REPLACING OBSTRUCTED SEWERS.

3 feet diameter, brick.	Linear feet relaid.	Man- holes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.	Cost of mate- rials.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Remarks.
.....	538	3	19	\$215.86	\$848.68	\$1,064.54	All 6-inch pipe used for connecting house later- als.
.....	359	3	.....	10	173.02	694.25	867.27
.....	237	1	.....	7	92.66	392.67	485.33
.....	448	2	.....	13	236.34	612.68	849.02
.....	332	268.00	505.51	773.51	Reconnecting house later- als with new sewer.
.....	170	1	.....	6	37.00	220.09	257.09
.....	46	.....	.....	.....	28.34	124.25	152.59
.....	577	1	.....	10	670.46	1,340.49	2,010.95
.....	176	2	86.68	393.43	480.11	Reconnecting house later- als with new sewer.
.....	625	4	.....	52	358.60	1,295.51	1,654.11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.07	135.68	149.75
.....	136	3	.....	.....	113.96	354.29	468.25
.....	75	1	1	48.56	142.67	191.23	Reconnecting house later- als with new sewer.
.....	365	1	.....	19	177.66	626.73	804.39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.71	51.99	62.70
.....	252	1	.....	6	148.32	453.09	601.41
.....	793	20	276.17	784.96	1,061.13	Relief sewer; did not re- place existing line.
.....	254	1	.....	.....	82.43	386.72	469.15
.....	265	1	.....	10	156.84	423.83	580.67
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	42.43	243.00	285.43
.....	578	10	156.22	811.38	967.60	10-foot junction section constructed in addition to other work.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	167.06	380.63	547.69
.....	36	1	.....	.....	46.64	234.77	281.41
7	76	1	.....	.....	143.57	468.28	611.85
.....	27	11.75	54.88	66.63	Reconnecting house later- als with new sewer.
.....	472	4	.....	10	394.73	921.77	1,316.50
.....	503	3	.....	14	254.63	679.81	934.44
.....	178	1	.....	.....	161.40	375.42	536.82
.....	450	3	12	199.81	612.86	812.67	Reconnecting house later- als with new sewer.
.....	90	.....	.....	.....	89.60	165.37	254.97
.....	57	2	.....	.....	51.21	193.07	244.28
.....	244	.....	1	5	140.43	453.74	594.17
.....	195	1	2	129.42	261.69	391.11	Reconnecting house later- als with new sewer.
.....	656	2	.....	4	415.80	1,027.93	1,443.73
.....	90	.....	.....	.....	36.04	102.19	138.23
.....	21	.....	.....	3	14.23	75.84	90.07
.....	45	21.42	101.69	123.11	Reconnecting house later- als with new sewer.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.46	43.05	52.51
.....	359	4	.....	22	216.25	373.48	589.73
.....	117	2	1	6	80.43	184.85	265.28	
7	9,863	48	2	263	5,978.21	17,553.22	23,531.43	

TABLE 4.—*Work done by days' labor under*
APPROPRIATION FOR

Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).				
	6-inch.	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.
Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE	5		6		
A, between Sixth and Seventh streets NE. (north side)	5			3	
A, between Sixth and Seventh streets NE. (south side)	5			6	
B, between North Capitol and Delaware avenue NE	5	3		3	
B, between North Capitol and New Jersey avenue NW	5			15	
First, between B and C streets NE	5			4	
Seventh and B streets SE	5			2	
Seventh street and North Carolina avenue SE			6		
Total	35	3	12	33	

MISCELLANEOUS

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).			Basins built.
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	
1	U, between Tenth and Fourteenth streets NW				
4	U street, Georgetown				
7	First and M streets NE			39	4
9	North Capitol and O streets			12	4
10	North Capitol, between Hanover and O streets				
2	Tenth, between Q and R streets NW	141			6
11	N, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW		87		3
14	Fifth and G streets NW			90	3
15	K, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW		60		2
8	Eighteenth and Florida avenue NW			39	3
12	Twenty-third and M streets NW		24		1
	H, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets NW	24			1
	Total	165	171	180	* 27

No. of contract.	Location.	Size of sewer pipe.	Length of sewer.	Contract price (per linear foot).	Voucher, less material furnished.	Material furnished contractor.	
						Chargeable.	Not chargeable.
1912	Girls Reform School to Little Falls branch.	8-inch	<i>Lin. feet.</i> 1,871.5	\$0.55	\$1,073.94	\$89.00	\$190.16

* Ten of these basins constructed to take the place of old basins.

various sewer appropriations, 1893-'94—Continued.

AUTOMATIC SIPHONS.

Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).			Lead pipe connection.	Basins built.	Branches.	Cost of materials.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.
18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.						
			9	1		\$84.12	\$85.91	\$170.03
			27	1		66.53	86.27	152.80
			26	1		79.11	86.28	165.39
			10	1		74.15	133.90	208.05
			13	1		92.42	90.40	182.82
			45	1		91.10	97.68	188.78
			22	1		85.26	94.61	159.87
			42	1		66.56	126.57	193.13
			194	8		639.25	781.62	1,420.87

APPROPRIATIONS.

Cost of material.	Cost of labor.	Total cost.	Appropriation.	Remarks.
\$48.54	\$150.93	\$199.47	Improvement and repairs, north-west section.	Adjusting basins to grade and line.
2.80	22.39	25.19	Improvement and repairs, Georgetown.	Changing flushing basin to new grade.
65.17	127.71	192.88	Improvement and repairs, north-east section.	Adjusting basins to grade and line.
34.43	80.45	114.88	do	Do.
	4.22	4.22	do	Lowering manholes to grade.
129.23	165.37	294.60	Repairs to concrete pavements	
121.28	137.42	258.70	do	
84.15	201.75	285.90	do	Half cost of this work paid from deposit of Eckington and Soldiers' Home Rwy. Co.
47.52	114.87	162.39	do	
43.83	80.78	124.61	Current repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys.	Adjusting basins to grade and line.
22.39	40.62	63.01	do	
19.30	35.93	55.23	do	
618.64	1,162.44	1,781.08		

Cost of inspection.	Total cost.	Appropriation.	Remarks.
\$92.00	\$1,445.10	Reform School for Girls.....	James McCandlish, contractor.

TABLE 5.—*Tabular statement of sewers*

PERMIT SEWERS.

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).							5.25 feet diameter, brick.	2.75 by 4.125 feet, concrete.	Manholes.	Branches.
		8-in. h.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.				
86	Eslin avenue, between Spring road and Lamar Place.			18		6		246			1	
3	Florida avenue, between Third and R streets NW.		88								1	5
29	Florida avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.		64								1	2
42	Georgia avenue and Canal street, SE.			77		60					1	1
56	Circle at Harewood avenue and T street NW.	77									1	1
89	New Hampshire avenue, between S street and Oregon avenue NW.			65								1
43	Le Droit avenue, between T and Thomas streets NW.				209						1	7
15	North Carolina avenue, between First and Second streets SE.	62									1	4
78	New Jersey avenue, between P and Franklin streets NW.		132									3
49	Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets SE.	93									2	3
32	Sherman avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets NW.			288							2	6
26	Brown street, between Howard and Sheridan avenues NW.		96									3
87	Bladensburg road, rear of 1028 to 1042.			115								8
11	Fenton, between North Capitol and First streets NE.		114								1	3
48	Jefferson, between C. and O. Canal and Water street NW.	11										1
50	Rock Creek Church road, between New Hampshire avenue and Eighth street. Eighth, between Rock Creek Church road and Newark street and block 31, Petworth.		436	183					304.5		3	5
41	Ward Place		86								1	10
45	B, between Tenth and Eleventh streets SE.		175								1	8
21	C, between Canal street and Delaware avenue SW.			271							1	8
88	C, between Seventh and Eighth streets NE.			37							1	2
68	D, between Tenth and Eleventh streets SE.			149							1	1
7	E, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets NW.		65									4
27	E, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets NW.			89							1	4
30	E, between Eighth and Ninth streets NE.			58								2
38	E, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets NW.			63								6
51	E, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets NW.		80								1	4
25	F, between Tenth and Eleventh streets SW.		198								1	6
82	F, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets NW.			23								1

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 491

laid under the permit system, 1893-'94.

PERMIT SEWERS.

Amount of deposit.	Cost to District of Columbia.	Cost to property owner.	Total cost.	Amount re-turned.	For whom done.	Overseer.	Date of completion.
\$490.00	\$345.89	\$345.88	\$691.77	\$144.12	R. B. Brown	Lyddane and Loulan.	June 12, 1894
78.00	77.91	77.92	155.83	.08	M. L. Zelbernagel...	Bright.....	Aug. 3, 1893
72.00	66.48	66.47	132.95	5.53	M. L. Gottwals	Thomas.....	Sept. 14, 1893
170.00	93.05	93.05	186.10	76.95	James H. Grant	Lanigan	Sept. 28, 1893
68.00	53.32	53.32	106.64	14.68	William Birney.....	Prince.....	Nov. 6, 1893
60.00	37.89	37.90	75.79	22.10	W. S. Knoux.....	....do	June 18, 1894
220.00	158.72	158.72	317.44	61.28	Barnes & Weaver .....	....do	Oct. 6, 1893
60.00	45.02	45.02	90.04	14.98	Daniel Allman.....	Thomas.....	July 21, 1893
130.00	85.25	85.26	170.51	44.74	H. L. Rust	Ward.....	May 26, 1894
103.00	74.31	74.32	148.63	28.68	Wm. H. Yost & Bro.	Prince.....	Oct. 30, 1893
270.00	222.75	222.74	445.49	47.26	George S. Cooper .....	....do	Oct. 10, 1893
70.00	56.25	56.26	112.51	13.74	Thos. M. Gale.....	....do	Sept. 21, 1893
95.00	88.44	88.44	176.88	6.56	W. H. Walker	Ward.....	May 24, 1894
95.00	72.29	72.28	144.57	22.72	D. J. Ready .....	....do	Aug. 25, 1893
12.00	6.39	6.39	12.78	5.61	J. H. Kettner.....	Prince.....	Oct. 20, 1893
1,320.50 330.00	1,637.35	1,637.34	3,274.69	13.16	A. P. Brown	Condon and Prince.	Feb. 1, 1894
133.50	63.65	63.65	127.30	69.85	J. G. Myers	Ward.....	Sept. 29, 1893
140.00	103.61	103.61	207.22	36.39	Charles Gessford ...	Lanigan	Oct. 2, 1893
250.00	208.07	208.07	416.14	41.93	Andrew Wondor ...	Ward.....	Aug. 30, 1893
50.00	43.12	43.12	86.24	6.88	William Ockstadt .....	....do	June 7, 1894
134.00	108.52	108.52	217.04	25.48	W. E. Sebree.....	....do	Mar. 29, 1894
47.50	47.50	47.50	95.00	.....	Ellen Lawler	Bright.....	Aug. 15, 1893
100.00	81.61	81.62	163.23	18.38	A. B. Hines .....	....do	Aug. 17, 1893
50.00	40.60	40.60	81.20	9.40	J. C. Yost.....	Thomas.....	Aug. 19, 1893
52.00	40.44	40.43	80.87	11.57	Albert F. Fox.....	Bright.....	Aug. 29, 1893
80.00	55.10	55.09	110.19	24.91	Wash. Danenhower.	Prince.....	Nov. 1, 1893
150.00	128.00	128.00	256.00	22.00	Thos. W. Riley	Ward.....	Sept. 15, 1893
20.00	18.35	18.34	36.69	1.66	O. C. Green	Prince.....	May 22, 1894

TABLE 5.—*Tabular statement of sewers*

PERMIT SEWERS—Continued.

No. of order.	Location.	Pipes sewers laid (length in feet).							5.25 feet diameter, brick.	2.75 by 4.125 feet, concrete.	Manholes.	Branches.
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.				
83	F, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets NW.			20								1
58	K, between Fourth and Fifth streets NW.			129								3
67	L, between Third and Fourth streets SE.		81									3
40	M, between Fourth and Fifth streets SE.		97								1	8
57	M, between North Capitol and First streets NW.		147	138							2	18
76	M, between North Capitol and First streets NE.	64									1	3
54	N, between North Capitol and First streets NW.		178	157							2	10
36	O, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets NW.		20									1
55	O, between Vermont avenue and Thirteenth street NW.	36									1	
13	P, between Milland Twenty-eighth streets NW.			315	180						4	24
18	P, between First and Third streets NW.			103								5
4	Q, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets NW.		135	74							2	4
47	S, between New Hampshire avenue and Seventeenth street NW.			59							1	1
74	S, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets NW.		124								1	5
72	T, between Seventh and Eighth streets NW.	57									1	3
17	First, between V and W streets NW.								530		2	
23	First, between I and K streets NW.		59									1
35	First, between L and M streets SE.		190								1	8
77	First, between Indiana avenue and alley, square 574.	84				12					2	3
2	Third, between G and H streets NE.			84							1	
22	Third, between M and N streets SE.		144									6
31	Third, between G and H streets NE.			18								
37	Third, between K and L streets SE.		113	42							2	4
46	Third, between M and N streets SE.		31									2
71	Third, between P and Q streets NW.			52							1	2
14	Fourth, between H and I streets NE.	65									1	4
12	Sixth, between Howard avenue and College street NW.			188							1	1
66	Eighth, from Rock Creek Church road northward.			267							1	3
60	Eleventh, between C st. and Maryland avenue SW.	93									1	6
81	Twelfth, between S and T streets NW.			8								1
64	Thirteenth street extended (block 25, Stone estate subdivision).			35								1
84	Thirteenth, between Clifton and Roanoke streets NW.			232							2	6

laid under the permit system, 1893-'94—Continued.

PERMIT SEWERS—Continued.

Amount of deposit.	Cost to District of Columbia.	Cost to property owner.	Total cost.	Amount re-turned.	For whom done.	Overseer.	Date of completion.
\$20.00	\$17.20	\$17.21	\$34.41	\$2.79	A. L. Phillips	Prince	May 22, 1894
110.00	77.68	77.69	155.37	32.31	Stephen Gatti	do	Nov. 10, 1893
55.00	44.68	44.69	89.37	10.31	Luke C. Strider	Ward	Mar. 29, 1894
85.00	63.10	63.10	126.20	21.90	E. A. Clifford	Lanigan	Sept. 27, 1893
232.00	176.36	176.35	352.71	55.65	W. F. Basim	Ward	Nov. 23, 1893
53.00	49.90	49.89	99.79	3.11	John Raedy	Thomas	Apr. 19, 1894
282.00	195.67	195.67	391.34	86.33	J. F. Denson	Ward	Nov. 2, 1893
20.00	10.53	10.53	21.06	9.47	John T. West	Prince	Sept. 16, 1893
45.00	38.35	38.34	76.69	6.66	John H. Lane	do	Nov. 13, 1893
506.00	367.39	367.39	734.78	138.61	Banes & Simpson	do	Oct. 18, 1893
85.00	62.58	62.58	125.16	22.42	F. Schmidt	Lanigan	July 12, 1893
242.00	161.92	161.92	323.84	80.08	Thomas Hyde	Ward	July 21, 1893
64.00	54.92	54.92	109.84	9.08	L. E. Dessez	do	Oct. 25, 1893
100.00	99.95	99.96	199.91	.04	Waters & Thompson	do	Apr. 1, 1894
80.00	54.44	54.44	108.88	25.56	William Duffy	Thomas	Mar. 21, 1894
3,021.00	3,021.00	3,021.00	6,042.00	.....	Joseph Paul	Hunter	* Mar. 31, 1894
42.00	36.74	36.73	73.47	5.27	P. H. Gresham	Ward	Aug. 26, 1893
150.00	123.82	123.81	247.63	26.19	J. F. Horan	Bright	Sept. 22, 1893
104.00	86.63	86.62	173.25	17.36	William S. Jones	Thomas	Apr. 26, 1894
90.00	82.89	82.89	165.78	7.11	J. A. Thorn	Lanigan	Oct. 10, 1893
116.00	83.63	83.62	167.25	32.38	G. H. Dana, president.	Bright	Sept. 4, 1893
14.00	12.05	12.05	24.10	1.95	J. A. Thorn	Thomas	Aug. 14, 1893
146.00	121.88	121.89	243.77	24.11	O. M. Bryant	Ward	Sept. 28, 1893
24.00	18.95	18.94	37.89	5.06	L. B. Taylor	Lanigan	Oct. 7, 1893
90.00	64.42	64.42	128.84	25.58	Margaret Carroll	Ward	Mar. 29, 1894
56.50	45.08	45.08	90.16	11.42	Barr & Sanner	Thomas	Aug. 18, 1893
172.50	126.69	126.70	253.39	45.80	H. E. Pellew	Prince	July 22, 1893
235.00	178.41	178.41	356.82	56.59	Andrew Loeffler	Lanigan	Jan. 23, 1894
80.00	62.81	62.82	125.63	17.18	P. N. Dwyer	Ward	Nov. 28, 1893
14.00	9.09	9.10	18.19	4.90	F. G. Barbadoes	Lanigan	Apr. 28, 1894
28.00	20.50	20.50	41.00	7.50	Dr. W. A. Hammond	do	Jan. 6, 1894
190.00	154.27	154.28	308.55	35.72	H. M. Schneider	Ward	May 30, 1894

* Constructed under contract with George S. Goode & Co.

TABLE 5.—*Tabular statement of sewers*

PERMIT SEWERS—Continued.

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).									Manholes.	Branches.
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.	5.25 feet diameter, brick.	2.75 by 4.125 feet, concrete.		
90	Fourteenth, between F and G streets NE.			150								
24	Fourteenth, between Princeton and Harvard streets NW.				138						1	6
5	Eighteenth, between Oregon ave. and S street NW.		108								1	6
34	Twenty-first, between N and O streets NW.			146							1	1
79	Twenty-sixth, between D and Upper Water sts. NW.			131							1	1
9	Alley, square 153	84		117							1	6
39	Alley, square 167		109								1	5
85	Alley, square 197		133									8
33	Alley, square 445			237							1	3
70	Alley, square 491			11								1
28	Alley, square 520			140								7
8	Alley, square 542		172	141							2	20
53	Alley, square 546	80									2	4
69	Alley, square 592		50	127							1	9
80	Alley, square 592	77	3								3	7
63	Alley, square 616	33										3
65	Alley, square 633	141									2	6
59	Alley, square 653				25		18				1	2
19	Alley, square 693		190								2	8
75	Alley, square 727	104									2	10
10	Alley, square 734	76									1	2
1	Alley, square 855			163							1	5
44	Alley, square 856	136									2	2
20	Alley, square 988			231								6
62	Square 11, Bloomingdale		60								1	3
16	Block 10, Le Droit Park		149		218	21					2	17
52	Block 30, Long Meadows			148	99						2	5
61	Block 7, Washington Heights.			242							1	1
73	O, between First and Canal streets SW.			432				410			3	34
Total.....		1,373	3,827	5,773	869	99	18	656	530	304.5	89	434

aid under the permit system, 1893-'94—Continued.

PERMIT SEWERS—Continued.

Amount of deposit.	Cost to District of Columbia.	Cost to property owner.	Total cost.	Amount re-turned.	For whom done.	Overseer.	Date of completion.
\$112.50	\$93.65	\$93.66	\$187.31	\$18.84	John O. Johnson....	Ward.....	June 25, 1894
150.00	111.88	111.88	223.76	38.12	Barr & Sanner.....	Prince.....	Aug. 12, 1893
95.00	95.00	95.00	190.00	.....	E. S. Exley.....	Bright.....	Aug. 29, 1893
145.00	131.21	131.21	262.42	13.79	C. D. Maxwell.....	Ward.....	Aug. 31, 1893
150.00	140.53	140.53	281.06	9.47	Chris. Heinrich Brewing Co.	Prince.....	May 12, 1894
189.00	120.01	120.01	240.02	68.99	T. F. Schneider.....	Ward.....	Oct. 26, 1893
109.00	75.85	75.85	151.70	24.15	A. P. Clark, jr.....	do.....	Oct. 21, 1893
135.00	84.95	84.94	169.89	50.06	C. Denekas.....	Lanigan.....	May 29, 1894
180.00 20.00	153.35	153.35	306.70	46.65	C. W. & T. E. Brown	Prince.....	Aug. 25, 1893
10.00	6.71	6.70	13.41	3.30	F. A. Lutz.....	Ward.....	Feb. 21, 1894
116.00	73.76	73.76	147.52	42.24	J. D. Gibbs.....	Prince.....	Aug. 21, 1893
270.90	192.96	192.96	385.92	77.04	P. N. Dwyer.....	Lanigan.....	Sept. 9, 1893
100.00	43.14	43.15	86.29	56.85	Samuel Ross.....	Prince.....	Nov. 3, 1893
191.00	150.08	150.07	300.15	40.93	R. C. Clark.....	Ward.....	Feb. 27, 1894
90.00	64.47	64.47	128.94	25.53	Thomas R. Brooks..	do.....	Apr. 28, 1894
35.00	16.69	16.68	33.37	13.32	J. T. McIntosh.....	Prince.....	Dec. 7, 1893
123.00	110.78	110.78	221.56	12.22	A. O. Bliss.....	Ward.....	Feb. 20, 1893
67.00	61.31	61.30	122.61	5.70	Mich'l. Esch.....	do.....	Nov. 24, 1894
185.00	157.43	157.42	314.85	27.58	F. E. Richards.....	Bright.....	Sept. 14, 1893
100.00	73.45	73.45	146.90	26.55	Jacob Jones.....	Thomas.....	May 20, 1894
79.00	60.87	60.87	121.74	18.13	A. J. Fisher.....	do.....	July 20, 1893
150.00	128.92	128.91	257.83	21.09	Jno. H. Lewis.....	Lanigan.....	Aug. 1, 1893
110.00	95.25	95.26	190.51	14.74	Clark Bros.....	do.....	Oct. 14, 1893
175.00	147.72	147.73	295.45	27.27	Chas. Gessford.....	Ward.....	Sept. 9, 1893
108.50	81.97	81.97	163.94	26.53	Wm. H. Lawson....	Prince.....	Dec. 8, 1893
370.00	283.63	283.62	567.25	86.38	W. A. Kimmel.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1893
255.00	204.54	204.54	409.08	50.46	J. F. Allwine.....	Lanigan.....	Oct. 31, 1893
211.00	157.98	157.98	315.96	53.02	Chas. Stott.....	Prince.....	Nov. 22, 1893
1,090.50	736.58	736.58	1,473.16	353.92	G. A. Prevost.....	Ward.....	Apr. 15, 1894
16,515.00	13,638.08	13,638.08	27,276.11	2,876.97			

TABLE 5.—*Tabular statement of sewers laid*
WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).							Manholes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.			
55	Columbia avenue, between Morris and Erie streets.			252	270				3		33
11	Bacon, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets NW.			481					2		5
48	Jefferson street, Anacostia, and alley, between Jefferson and Pleasant, Fillmore and Nichols avenues.				382		105		2		20
46	Park, between Seventeenth street and Piney Branch road.		200						1		7
6	B, between Eighth and Ninth streets SE.			109							2
2	C, between Third and Fourth streets SE.			320					2		16
19	G, between Twenty-fourth street and Virginia avenue NW.			40							2
51	H, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NE.				199		15		2		2
27	M, between Twelfth street and Trinidad sewer and Block 3, Trinidad.			152	378				2		4
15	N, between South Capitol and First streets SE.			258	108	45			2		12
49	N, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets NW.			253					2		20
17	O, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets NW.			312					2		12
18	R, between Twenty-first street and Florida avenue, and Twenty-first street, between R street and Florida avenue.		159	180					2		9
34	U between First street and Le Droit avenue, Le Droit avenue, between U and Elm streets.			15	237	435			3		3
36	Half, between M and N streets SE.			258					1		9
9	Second, between M and N streets SW.			490					2		32
14	Second, between K and L streets NE.		332	33					3		13
42	Fifth, between D and E streets SE.		127	118					2		13
7	Seventh, between Trumbull and College streets.		143	183					2		16
26	Tenth, between E and G streets SE.			119					1		4
40	Eleventh, between G and H streets NE.			309					1		9
44	Thirteenth, between Spring road and Lydecker avenue.			111	98	580	194	396	5		10
8	Twenty-fifth, between I and K streets NW.			525					2		27
13	Twenty-fifth, between M and N streets NW.		167	365					3		8
22	Twenty-sixth, between P and East streets NW.		363	48					3		21
21	Thirty-first, between K and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.		230	116					3		17
28	Thirty-first, between O and P streets NW.		118								5
30	Alley, square 16.									2	
32	Alley, square 24.	24		6							
38	Alley, square 28.		218						1		22
52	Alley, square 131.									1	
31	Alley, square 140.			314	27				3	1	25
20	Alley, square 181.		411	358		222	310		8		70
25	Alley, square 275.			160							5
23	Alley, square 296.			89					1		4
45	Alley, square 453.	41	142	229	197				5		39
29	Alley, square 516.		131						2		16
53	Alley, square 534.		200						1		20
4	Alley, square 546.	51							1		3
39	Alley, square 546.			52					1		8
3	Alley, square 693.	3								1	4
			47						1		

under the permit system, 1893-'94—Continued.

COMPULSORY PERMIT SYSTEM.

Cost to Dis- trict of Co- lumbia.	Cost to property owner.	Total cost.	Overseer.	Date of com- pletion.	Remarks.
\$464.75	\$464.75	\$929.50	Prince	Mar. 2, 1894	
314.31	314.31	628.62	....do	Aug. 9, 1893	
466.27	466.26	932.53	Lanigan and Shomo	*Dec. 30, 1893	
136.97	136.97	273.94	Lanigan	Mar. 15, 1894	
75.20	75.20	150.40	Ward	Aug. 26, 1893	
316.10	316.10	632.20	Thomas	July 17, 1893	
28.55	28.54	57.09	Bright	Aug. 16, 1893	
229.72	229.72	459.44	Prince	Feb. 19, 1894	
430.00	430.00	860.00	Lanigan	Dec. 9, 1883	
366.41	366.41	732.82	....do	Sept. 7, 1893	
209.89	209.88	419.77	Bright	Jan. 27, 1894	
291.25	291.26	582.51	....do	Aug. 18, 1893	
233.73	233.72	467.45	....do	Jan. 2, 1894	
604.41	604.40	1,208.81	Prince and Shomo	*Jan. 3, 1894	
172.90	172.91	345.81	Lanigan	Sept. 26, 1893	
277.08	277.07	554.15	....do	July 21, 1893	
276.99	276.98	553.97	Ward	Oct. 18, 1893	
175.01	175.02	350.03	....do	Feb. 21, 1894	
253.25	253.26	506.51	Prince	July 24, 1893	
91.69	91.68	183.37	....do	Oct. 27, 1893	
212.73	212.73	425.46	Lanigan	Oct. 25, 1893	
1,677.58	1,667.58	3,355.16	Lanigan and Shomo	*Jan. 6, 1894	
425.34	425.34	850.68	Bright	Aug. 9, 1893	
364.38	364.30	728.77	Ward	Sept. 30, 1893	
277.46	277.46	554.92	Prince	Nov. 28, 1893	
777.54	777.53	1,555.07	Bright	Mar. 21, 1894	
168.75	168.75	337.50	Prince	Nov. 7, 1893	
63.29	63.28	126.57	King	Sep. 21, 1893	
148.50	148.50	297.00	Ward	Oct. 7, 1893	
46.26	46.27	92.53	King	Sept. 23, 1893	75 linear feet 3-inch pipe sewer connection.
315.99	315.99	631.98	Prince	Feb. 14, 1894	
1,527.22	1,527.22	3,054.44	Prince and Shomo	*Apr. 26, 1894	
106.19	106.19	212.38	Prince	Aug. 29, 1893	
66.35	66.36	132.71	....do	Aug. 30, 1893	
441.78	441.78	883.56	Bright	Oct. 15, 1893	
78.20	78.20	156.40	Prince	Mar. 9, 1894	
123.60	123.60	247.20	Thomas	Oct. 7, 1893	
40.46	40.47	80.93	Ward	Feb. 28, 1894	
40.12	40.11	80.23	Lanigan	July 15, 1893	
26.06	26.05	52.11	King	Oct. 10, 1893	
42.86	42.85	85.71	Bright	Oct. 2, 1893	

* Performed by day labor and under contract.

TABLE 5.—*Tabular statement of sewers laid*

WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).						Manholes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.
		8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.		
35	Alley, square 701.....	96		671	295				8	36
16	Alley, square 724.....			530					2	31
54	Alley, square 14 G. T.....		255	221					2	37
5	Alley, square 29 G. T.....			339					2	21
10	Block 3, Trinidad, Twelfth, between N and P streets; O between Baltimore and Ohio R. R. and Twelfth; N between Baltimore and Ohio R. R. and Twelfth street.			1,169			666		9	25
37	Block 27, Rosedale.....			194					2	19
41	Alley, between Fourth, Fifth, Wilson, and Pomeroy streets.			316					1	17
	Alley, square 284.....	115		126					2	12
	Delaware avenue, between F and G street SW.									
	Valley, between P and Q street NW.									
	Alley, square 529.....									
	Alley, square 763.....									
	Alley, square 1027.....									
	Total	330	3,243	9,821	2,191	1,282	1,290	396	105	5,745

WORK PERFORMED AT WHOLE

No. of order.	Location.	Pipe sewers laid (length in feet).				Manholes built.	Basins built.	Branches used.
		6-inch.	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.			
14	New Jersey avenue and G street NW.						1	
8	Vermont avenue, front of No. 1331					1		
16	French, between Ninth and Tenth streets NW.	89			2			2
12	Morgan street NW. (square 555)...		74			2		4
15	North Capitol, between G and O., and G, between North Capitol and New Jersey avenue.							
1	Princeton, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets NW.	72						
10	C, between Ninth and Tenth streets NE.				20	1		1
2	G, between Tenth and Eleventh streets NW.				18		2	
6	I, between Second and Third streets SW.		11					1
4	Q, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, NW.		20				1	
9	Eleventh street NW. (rear of No. 2228).							
3	Alley, square 83		96	71		3		15
5	Alley, square 589		97			1		11
7	Alley, square E 1042.....	30	105		220	7		14
11	Various streets							
13	Various streets							
	Total.....	119	485	71	260	15	4	48

¹ Deposit made on account of extension of road in East Washington, adjusting and constructing basins, manholes, etc.

² Moving manhole.

³ Deposit made for surface work; allotment made for basins, \$160.

under the permit system, 1893-'94--Continued.

COMPULSORY PERMIT SYSTEM--Continued.

Cost to Dis- trict of Co- lumbia.	Cost to property owner.	Total cost.	Overseer.	Date of com- pletion.	Remarks.
\$818.37	\$818.37	\$1,636.74	Lanigan	Sept. 21, 1893	
389.11	389.11	778.22	Bright	Dec. 11, 1893	
309.34	309.35	618.69	Lanigan	Feb. 23, 1894	
284.56	284.55	569.11	Ward	July 18, 1893	
1,671.21	1,671.22	3,342.43	Lanigan and Shomo	*Nov. 23, 1893	
218.96	218.95	437.91	Bright	Sept. 22, 1893	
199.71	199.71	399.42	Prince	Nov. 16, 1893	
87.16	87.16	174.32	Bright	Aug. 10, 1893	Begun fiscal year 1893.
3.28	3.29	6.57	.....	.....	Repairing over sewer con- structed in fiscal year 1893.
9.31	9.31	16.62	.....	.....	Do.
4.03	4.02	8.05	.....	.....	Do.
7.55	7.56	15.11	.....	.....	Do.
9.85	9.85	19.70	.....	.....	Do.
16,397.58	16,397.54	32,795.12			

* Performed by day labor and under contract.

COST TO APPLICANT.

Amount of deposit.	Cost of work.	Amount returned.	For whom done.	Overseer.	Date of completion.
.....	\$68.53	.....	Eckington and Soldiers' Home Rwy. Co.	Lyddane.....	¹ June 23, 1894
\$35.00	32.81	2.19	Thomas Francis, jr	Prince.....	² Nov. 10, 1893
80.00	72.85	7.15	Emma V. Dutton	do	June 26, 1894
228.00	155.25	72.75	Chas. W. Handy	Ward.....	Mar. 29, 1894
.....	13.55	.....	Eckington and Soldiers' Home Rwy. Co.	King	¹ Aug. 1, 1894
100.00	72.26	27.74	Barr and Sanner.....	Prince	Aug. 21, 1893
62.00	59.04	2.96	Jno. G. Slater.....	Lanigan	Jan. 3, 1894
420.00	130.46	.....	A. Lisner	Lyddane.....	³ Aug. 18, 1893
15.00	10.92	4.08	B. Leonard	Lanigan	Oct. 4, 1893
90.00	60.06	29.94	Thos. Hyde	Prince	Sept. 19, 1893
12.14	12.14	.....	Frederick Tilp	Thomas.....	⁴ Nov. 15, 1893
102.00	65.88	36.12	American Security and Trust Co.	Loulan.....	⁵ Aug. 31, 1893
140.00	95.06	44.94	Smithson and Richards.....	Ward	Sept. 11, 1893
20.00	195.41	24.59	Wm. A. Vaughn	Neville.....	⁶ Oct. 26, 1893
200.00			C. H. Clark	Dunn	⁷ Jan. 24, 1894
31.50	30.82	.68	Eckington and Soldiers' Home Rwy. Co.	King.....	¹ May 24, 1894
.....	26.43	.....		
1,535.64	1,101.47	253.14			

⁴ Examining house connections.
⁵ Deposit made for cement castings, and inspection; labor performed by applicant.
⁶ Deposit made for materials and inspection; labor performed by applicant.
⁷ Repairing basins constructed under contract No. 957.

TABLE 6.—List of overseers, inspectors, and other employes

Name.	Designation.	Compensation per diem.	Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers.		Main and pipe sewers.	
			No. of contract.	Amount paid.	No. of contract.	Amount paid.
Bailey, C	Subinspector	\$2. 50	General services.	\$14. 95	General services.	\$24. 70
Barton, W. M	Chainman	2. 00	do		do	
Beale, J. W	Inspector	4. 00	do	99. 55	do	164. 50
Boiseau, L. T	Superintendent of property.	4. 75	do	100. 31	do	173. 87
Condon, J. J	General foreman	4. 50	do		do	
Darneille, B. J	Assistant disbursing clerk.	2. 00	do		do	
Dickinson, H. M	Inspector	3. 00	do	101. 38	do	166. 27
Donaldson, Clayton	Subinspector	2. 50	do	27. 11	do	44. 50
Donaldson, Wm	Inspector	4. 00	do	72. 98	do	119. 84
Donovan, Henry	Rodman	2. 00, 2. 50	do		do	413. 75
Fuller, E. A	Stenographer	3. 50	do	193. 25	do	325. 50
Garland, J. S	Assistant engineer	4. 00	do		do	182. 00
Grey, W. J. W	Clerk	3. 00	do	43. 03	do	70. 58
Hancock, W. S	Inspector	3. 25	do	98. 47	do	160. 22
Kargrove, J. O	Assistant inspector	2. 00, 2. 50	do	34. 00	do	57. 00
Herbulis, A. O. von	Assistant observer	2. 50, 3. 50	do		do	
Hurd, H. C	Axman	2. 00	do		do	42. 00
Jennings, J. P	Storekeeper	2. 50	do	33. 47	do	55. 04
Kelton, J. C	Tracer	2. 00, 2. 50	do	27. 50	do	264. 75
Laskey, J. M	Timekeeper	2. 00	do		do	
Latham, P. J	Rodman	2. 50	do		do	7. 50
Leech, H. B	Axman	2. 00	do		do	381. 00
Morris, E	Subinspector	2. 50	do	35. 97	do	59. 29
McKenney, C. A	Rodman	2. 50	do		do	277. 50
Parker, R. H	Subinspector	2. 00	do	76. 00	do	136. 50
Payne, J. E	Clerk	3. 50	do	72. 39	do	114. 78
Sheets, W. S	Timekeeper	2. 00	do			
Thurston, F. T	Observer	5. 00	do			
Voss, W. H	Inspector	3. 00	do	92. 37	General services.	150. 33
Wallace, G. W	Subinspector	3. 50	do		do	1, 073. 75
Bitting, J. D	Inspector	4. 00	1797	54. 00	{ 1798 } 232. 00	
Bright, J. W	do	4. 00	1896	214. 00	{ 1806 } 16. 00	
Chapman, A. A	Assistant inspector	3. 00			{ 1896 } 129. 00	
Clark, J. C	Inspector	4. 00			{ 1900 }	
Dunn, A. G	do	4. 00	1797	4. 00	{ 1796 } 112. 00	
Elder, J. R	do	3. 00, 4. 00			{ 1898 }	
French, J. A	Assistant inspector	2. 50				
Groat, W. H	Inspector	4. 00				
Hunter, J. A	do	4. 00	1899	250. 00		
Lemon, Chas	do	4. 00			1796 344. 00	
Loulan, J. T	do	4. 00	{ 1797 } 326. 00		1797 88. 00	
McClure, W. F	do	4. 00	{ 1897 }			
Neville, Andrew	do	4. 00	1797	64. 00	1907 92. 00	
Neville, J. A	do	4. 00			1728 184. 00	
Shomo, J. M	do	4. 00	{ 1797 } 446. 00		{ 1797 } 430. 00	
Venable, J. L	do	4. 00	{ 1806 }		{ 1806 }	
Wilson, G. G	do	4. 00			1868 370. 00	

paid from the appropriations for sewer work.

Construction of suburban sewers.		Permit work.		Main intercepting sewer.		Automatic siphons.		Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	Gauging sewers and rainfall.
No. of contract.	Amount paid.	No. of contract.	Amount paid.	No. of contract.	Amount paid.	No. of contract.	Amount paid.	Amount paid.	Amount paid.
General services.	\$16.35	General services.	.....		.....		.....	\$9.00	.....
General services.	108.25	do	\$463.60		.....		.....	60.75	.....
do	114.26	do	95.70		.....		.....	45.67	.....
		do	14.00		.....		.....	335.20	.....
General services.	110.28	do	63.03		.....		.....	60.43	.....
do	29.73	do	.....		.....		.....	16.16	.....
do	79.84	do	.....		.....		.....	43.44	.....
		do	56.00		.....		.....		.....
General services.	243.75	do	132.00		.....		.....	124.50	.....
General services.	46.85	do	60.40		.....		.....	25.64	.....
do	105.66	do	84.06		.....		.....	58.15	.....
do	37.25	do	19.50		.....		.....	20.75	.....
					.....		.....		\$883.75
General services.	36.52	General services.	52.62		.....		.....	19.87	.....
					.....		.....	338.00	.....
do	39.56				.....		.....	21.43	6.00
General services.	96.00	General services.	48.00		.....		.....	50.00	.....
do	76.50	do	70.50		.....		.....	58.33	.....
					.....		.....	255.00	.....
General services.	99.71	General services.	57.78		.....		.....	54.64	1,539.37
1806	214.00				.....		.....		.....
1896	8.00				.....		.....		.....
				1794	\$267.00		.....		.....
				1794	968.00		.....		.....
1868	352.00				.....	1913	\$36.00		.....
1795	135.00			1794	979.50		.....		.....
				1794	45.00		.....		.....
1805	372.00				.....		.....		.....
1899	74.00	1868	208.00	1794	524.00		.....		.....
1728	390.00				.....		.....		.....
1868	624.00				.....		.....		.....
1728					.....		.....		.....
1868					.....		.....		.....
1791	460.00				.....		.....		.....
1728					.....		.....		.....
1795					.....		.....		.....
		1868	108.00		.....		.....		.....
1797	74.00	1797	168.00		.....		.....		.....
	36.00				.....		.....		.....
1799	224.00			1794	22.00		.....		.....
1723					.....		.....		.....

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 26, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the street lighting division for the year ending June 30, 1894, with a statement of receipts and expenditures; also estimates for street lighting for the year ending June 30, 1896:

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Money statement for year ending June 30, 1894.

Appropriation, act March 3, 1893	\$59,500.00
Repayment for street lighting, Baltimore and Potomac Railroad	547.50
Total amount available	60,047.50
Disbursements:	
United States Electric Lighting Company for street lighting	59,009.68
Services of inspector during the year	841.50
Lowering arc lights	165.71
Repairs to bicycles, etc	2.71
Total disbursements	60,019.59
Unexpended balance	27.91
	60,047.50

Arc lamps (actual 1,000-candle power) maintained.

June 30, 1893	332
June 30, 1894	327
Decrease during the year	5

The arc lamps have been lighted from sunset to sunrise during the year, a total of 4,300 hours. A reduction to 3,850 hours is recommended. This would be sufficient to light during the hours of darkness, including moonlight nights.

The service of the United States Electric Lighting Company has been very satisfactory. The penalties for arc lamps discovered not lighted during the year was \$122.22, and for arc lamps lighted by overhead wires, \$1,063.90; total, \$1,186.12.

All the arc lamps on Fourteenth street NW., between Thomas Circle and Florida avenue (23) were lowered during the year from a height of 20 feet to that of 12.5 feet above the surface of the curb line. This change has improved the lighting of this street, as the light is no longer obscured by the dense foliage. All electric lights, the rays of which are hid by trees, should be lowered to a height of not over 12 feet above the roadway.

The tall poles now in use for electric lighting should, at an early day, be exchanged for poles with some pretensions to proportion and ornamentation.

The present cost for electric lighting is 50 cents per lamp per night, \$182.50 per lamp per annum. A reduction of 30 per cent in the cost of this service could not be regarded otherwise than equitable.

Estimates for electric lighting for year ending June 30, 1896.

For maintaining 330 arc lights for one year	\$48,180
For extension of the service recommended in report for 1893, 119 arc lights, at 40 cents per lamp per night	17,374
Total	65,554

GAS AND OIL LIGHTING.

Money statement for year ending June 30, 1894.

Appropriation, act March 3, 1893.....		\$146, 000. 00
Repayments:		
Baltimore and Potomac Railroad—		
Street lighting.....	\$2, 899. 70	
Erection of lamps.....	96. 64	
		2, 996. 34
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—		
Street lighting.....	1, 298. 79	
Erection of lamps.....	144. 16	
		1, 442. 95
Total amount available.....		150, 439. 29
Disbursements:		
For street lighting—		
Washington Gaslight Company	120, 660. 92	
Georgetown Gaslight Company	9, 880. 77	
Nicolai Bros.....	11, 239. 15	
		141, 780. 84
For erection and removal of lamp-posts—		
Washington Gaslight Company	1, 862. 18	
Georgetown Gaslight Company	50. 56	
Nicolai Bros	179. 00	
		2, 091. 74
For street-lighting materials—		
E. L. Dent (lamp-posts).....	896. 00	
Radford Pipe and Foundry Company (lamp-posts) ..	120. 00	
R. D. Wood (lamp-posts)	5. 20	
		1, 021. 20
Pennsylvania Globe Gaslight Company (street lanterns)	613. 55	
John L. Gaumer Company (street lanterns).....	579. 47	
J. G. Miner (street lanterns)	24. 00	
Bartlett Globe Manufacturing Company (street lanterns)	10. 20	
H. I. Gregory (street lanterns)	4. 75	
		1, 231. 97
Repair of plant—		
Pay roll, services painting street lamps.....	1, 069. 49	
E. L. Dent (reboring lamp-post arms)	38. 85	
Geo. White & Son (reboring lamp-post arms)	39. 49	
W. L. McPrauty (reboring lamp-post arms).....	23. 13	
Hugh Reilly (paints and oils)	110. 81	
		1, 281. 77
H. I. Gregory (street signs)		125. 00
J. D. Valtz (2 ladders).....		5. 00
Cartage of materials		225. 60
Relaying asphalt pavement		11. 40
Materials for plats and maps.....		3. 75
Total disbursements to date.....		147, 778. 27
Outstanding liabilities:		
Radford Pipe and Foundry Company (205 lamp-posts) ..	\$1, 230. 00	
Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Company (300 lanterns) ..	1, 350. 00	
J. L. Gaumer Company (200 street signs).....	76. 00	
		2, 656. 00
Unexpended balance.....		5. 02
		150, 439. 20

Gas lamps lighted.

June 30, 1894, by Washington Gas Light Company.....	5,780	
June 30, 1894, by Georgetown Gas Light Company.....	466	
		6,246
June 30, 1893, by Washington Gas Light Company.....	5,494	
June 30, 1893, by Georgetown Gas Light Company.....	460	
		5,954
Net increase during the year.....		292

During the year the following changes were made:

New gas lamps erected and lighted.....	380
Gas lamps discontinued.....	88

Of the number of new lamps erected, 240 were in the city, 12 in Georgetown, and 128 in the suburban districts.

Of the 88 gas lamps discontinued, 54 were on United States reservations, 22 were discontinued as unnecessary, and 12 on account of proximity to the public arc lamps.

Oil lamps lighted.

June 30, 1894.....	747
June 30, 1893.....	700
Net increase during the year.....	47

The changes in oil lighting during the year were:

New lamps lighted.....	144
Lamps discontinued (replaced by gas).....	94
Lamps discontinued on account of street improvements.....	3
The total expenditure of the District for lighting the streets during the year has been.....	\$210,453.86

That is, for—

Street lighting, gas and oil lamps.....	150,434.27
Street lighting, electric arc lamps.....	60,019.59

Estimate for gas and oil lighting for year ending June 30, 1896.

6,400 gas lamps, twelve months, at \$20.50 per annum.....	\$131,200.00
300 gas lamps, nine months, at \$20.50 per annum.....	4,612.50
1,000 naphtha lamps, twelve months, at \$17 per annum.....	17,000.00
500 lamp-posts, at \$6.50.....	3,250.00
800 lanterns, at \$4.50.....	3,600.00
Painting 7,700 lamps.....	2,310.00
Removal and erection of lamps to other locations.....	1,000.00
Erection of new lamps.....	3,000.00
Cartage and contingent expenses.....	500.00
Total.....	166,472.50

No section of the District has been neglected in recommendation for street lights, so far as the funds on hand would permit.

The gas and oil lamps were lighted 3,000 hours, as provided by law. I beg leave to recommend that the number of hours lighting for the gas and oil lamps be increased to 3,850 hours, so as to do away with the necessity of depending upon the moon for light. The streets of Washington and Georgetown are lined with large shade trees. On moonlight nights when the lamps are not lighted the sidewalks and many sections of the prominent roadways are in absolute darkness.

The experiment as to the relative value of oil and naphtha lamps, conducted by this department last October, demonstrated the value of naphtha for street lighting. It is to be hoped that the wick oil lamp will, at an early day, be superseded by the naphtha lamp. The naphtha lamp is in public use in the suburbs of all our large cities to the exclusion of the oil lamps. With proper care and suitable burners they are nearly as satisfactory as gas lamps, and much cheaper in cost of erection and maintenance.

The recommendation of last year for a reduction from 6 to 5 cubic feet of gas per hour as the standard to burn in the gas lamps is repeated. A 5-foot burner is as satisfactory as one burning one-fifth more gas and the cost of maintenance would be proportionately less.

I heartily concur in the recommendation contained in the preceding annual report

of this office as to the desirability of the District authorities having exclusive charge of the street lamps, in this, that the work of lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and repairing the lamps should be done by the employes of the District under the direction of the Superintendent of lamps. Until this change is effected it is useless to think of having the necessary repairs made in a prompt and methodical manner.

Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, the District government was lighting for the account of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, at the end of the fiscal year, 122 gas lamps, 25 oil lamps, and 3 arc lamps, and for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 51 gas lamps and 21 oil lamps. This service for the present year amounted to \$4,439.29, an increase of \$476.43 over the preceding year.

During the year 4,600 gas lamps were painted with two coats of zinc on inside of the lantern and one coat of dark paint on lamp-post. This work should be completed so soon as funds are available. There were also 256 lamp-posts standing along the line of the electric lights, and no longer used for gas lighting, taken up and reerected for gas lighting in other locations—a saving of \$1,500 (cost of the posts) was thus effected.

I beg leave to call attention to the inadequate salary of the superintendent of lamps, and recommend that it be increased. The position is one of responsibility and labor.

The force of this office consists of 1 superintendent, 2 inspectors of gas and oil lighting, and 1 inspector of electric lighting. As the work in this office is constantly increasing, an addition to the present force of 1 clerk is absolutely necessary and is hereby recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BURNELL,
Superintendent of Lamps.

Capt. CHARLES F. POWELL,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, November 5, 1894.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith my thirteenth annual report of the operations of this office. The records show 1,809 inspections of plumbing work done in new houses; 3,361 inspections of plumbing work done in old houses, and 638 examinations of plumbing where repairs and alterations were necessary; making a total of 5,708 inspections of plumbing work.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight inspections were made of gas fitting in houses being erected, and 282 inspections of alterations and repairs in old houses, making a total of 1,080 inspections of gas fitting.

The discussion of sanitation, as applied to house plumbing, took shape in this city about fourteen years ago, when, through the efforts of a few friends of the important cause, Congress was induced to give the District Commissioners authority over plumbing introduced into new houses. The action of Congress in the beginning gave only limited authority, and additional legislation has been secured, from time to time, to which end the intelligent public, the daily newspapers, and a few earnest members of Congress have always aided the efforts of this office.

This city may claim, in some measure at least, to have pioneered the course of legislative control over house plumbing, as we had no American precedents to guide us, and the English standard was wholly inapplicable and notably defective. That our regulations have stimulated sanitary efforts elsewhere there can be no doubt.

The regulations now enforced in this District meet the requirements of domestic sanitation most satisfactorily. The absolute and immediate removal of all waste matter; the perfection of local conditions, such as ample light, ventilation, and avoidance of local odors, and the proper flushing of all drains and plumbing fixtures is now strictly observed, and greater interest and care by all parties concerned is being taken to improve these conditions, and new methods are being introduced every day in the interest of cleanliness and comfort.

The great demands upon this office, as is evidenced by the increased number of inspections, especially of old houses, best illustrates the popularity of the new regulations. Inspection of old houses now involves the application of the peppermint test, and a close examination of all the lines of drains.

There is a common and sensible impression among persons renting houses that modern plumbing is better and safer than old-fashioned plumbing; that the deep seal of a modern siphon closet is better than the polluted dry walls of an old-fashioned one; that the instant discharge of a modern flushing tank through the closet is better than the trickling of water in its course through an old pan closet; that

tiled surfaces surrounding the plumbing fixtures in a bath room are better than wood paneling, usually concealing putrefactive fermentations. In fact, the antiquarian will find no desirable examples in plumbing appliances.

It has come to the notice of this office that several of our leading real-estate agents decline to take charge of houses except owners obtain certificates of approval of the plumbing, and that persons renting show increased care on this subject.

In former reports I have called attention to notoriously unsanitary conditions in the public buildings of this city, and expressed regret that Congress had given no authority over them, and that of necessity, where improvements are not made, the bad conditions are continually aggravated.

I must again call attention to the great waste of water in this city, threatening as it does the health of the community. This, however, has greatly improved since the adoption of a tank supply for all water-closets located in yards as well as in the houses, and the use of lead supply pipe in place of galvanized iron. Undoubtedly millions of gallons of water have been wasted through the old spring valves of yard water-closets and the defective iron supply pipes to our houses. Another improvement can yet be made by requiring that the cold-water pipes to all plumbing fixtures above the kitchen be separated, as far as possible, from the heat of flues and the hot-water pipes. As the pipes are sometimes run it is usually necessary to draw off several gallons of water to get a cup of cold water to drink. This I am now endeavoring to avoid in the present construction of the water supply in houses.

The act of Congress authorizing the Commissioners to make and enforce regulations seems very explicit as to who shall engage in the business of plumbing, and as to the penalty for any violation of the regulations, but since there has been some difficulty in prosecuting persons not licensed, who have done plumbing work in houses, the regulations should be so amended as to include any person doing plumbing work without a license, either inside of a house or in connection with the street sewer and water main, and if in the opinion of the attorney for the District it is necessary, additional legislation should be asked of Congress to legalize the regulations.

Since this office has refused to inspect or give an official certificate for plumbing work done by persons not licensed by the Commissioners to engage in the business of plumbing, the owners and builders of houses are beginning to recognize the importance of avoiding the unlicensed plumber, for if a certificate is required by a purchaser or tenant, the plumbing work must be exposed and tested before officially certified to. We do not anticipate much more trouble from such cases, as public opinion as well as the law will certainly decide in favor of good and safe plumbing work.

That the gas-fitting regulations have proved beneficial to the property-owners and tenants is evidenced by the fact that gas consumed in houses piped according to these regulations has given much greater satisfaction than in houses where the work was done previous to the passage of the law governing such work. Heretofore it was customary for gas-fitters to use nearly all three-eighths-inch pipe in piping medium-sized houses, and in cutting this pipe the orifice was considerably reduced, and in some cases as many as 20 burners were attached to this pipe, thus if 6 or 8 lights were burning at a time the light was reduced to a minimum, causing great inconvenience and trouble to the householder. There was no way to prevent this criminality then, but now the conditions are such that all gas-fitting work has intelligent supervision and the size of the pipes used throughout the house is specially provided for in the regulations. It is not only beneficial to the householder, but to the plumber, who now has some rule to govern him in making his estimate and bid for gas fitting in houses.

The assistant inspectors have made a good record, and proved themselves efficient and energetic in the discharge of their arduous duties. I regret that my repeated recommendation for an increase in their salary has not been approved. They certainly should have \$100 per month, as is given to the inspectors of the health department, since their work is more laborious and requires more skill and intelligence.

I hope it may be consistent with the views of the Commissioners to make an allotment from the contingent fund for the use of this office, and that all of the assistant inspectors be furnished with bicycles. It is difficult to answer promptly the large number of calls for inspection of plumbing work depending on the street cars, as many houses are now being built outside of the city limits, and each one must be visited at least three times by the inspector before the plumbing work is completed.

In closing this report, I desire to express my appreciation of the kind consideration always shown me by your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON,
Inspector of Plumbing.

Capt. CHAS. F. POWELL,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit report, showing the workings of the office of the inspector of gas and meters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Very respectfully,

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894, were as follows:

Photometric and purity tests in the old Post building laboratory.

Illuminating power during the year:

Average	candles..	17.52
Highest	do.....	19.89
Lowest	do.....	15.58

June 5, 1894, the highest candle power was found.

December 4, 1893, the lowest candle power was found.

Ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year:

Average	grains..	1.30
Highest	do.....	4.76
Lowest	do.....	.34

June 23, 1894, the highest quantity of ammonia was found.

December 8, 1893, the lowest quantity of ammonia was found.

Sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year:

Average	grains..	7.86
Highest	do.....	14.01
Lowest	do.....	3.29

September 14, 1893, the highest quantity of sulphur was found.

March 6, 1893, the lowest quantity of sulphur was found.

Photometric and purity tests in the Southeast laboratory from November 7, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

Illuminating power during the year:

Average	candles..	18.78
Highest	do.....	21.89
Lowest	do.....	16.68

November 7, 1893, the highest candle power was found.

April 2, 1894, the lowest candle power was found.

Ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year:

Average	grains..	.85
Highest	do.....	2.04
Lowest	do.....	.34

February 27, 1894, the highest quantity of ammonia was found.

May 25, 1894, the lowest quantity of ammonia was found.

Sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year:

Average	grains..	7.41
Highest	do.....	12.36
Lowest	do.....	4.80

April 21, 1894, the highest quantity of sulphur was found.

January 25, 1894, the lowest quantity of sulphur was found.

Photometric tests in Northwest laboratory from October 31, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

Illuminating power during the year:

Average	candles..	17.76
Highest	do....	20.51
Lowest	do....	16.07

November 20, 1893, the highest candle power was found.

April 28, 1894, the lowest candle power was found.

Recapitulation.

Three stations:

Average mean illuminating power	candles..	18.02
Average maximum illuminating power	do....	20.76
Average minimum illuminating power	do....	16.11

Two stations:

Average mean quantity of ammonia	grains..	1.07
Average maximum quantity of ammonia	do....	3.40
Average minimum quantity of ammonia	do....	.34
Average mean quantity of sulphur	do....	7.63
Average maximum quantity of sulphur	do....	13.18
Average minimum quantity of sulphur	do....	4.04

On one occasion, namely, December 4, 1893, the gas supplied by this company, as determined in old-Post-building laboratory, was of less illuminating power than 16 candles; the power found only equaled 15.58 standard candles.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894, was as follows:

Illuminating power during the year:

Average	candles..	16.85
Highest	do....	21.61
Lowest	do....	15.67

June 23, 1894, the highest candle power was found.

January 12, 1894, the lowest candle power was found.

Ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year:

Average	grains..	2.10
Highest	do....	5.15
Lowest	do....	.34

June 26, 1893, the highest quantity of ammonia was found.

January 12, 1894, the lowest quantity of ammonia was found.

Sulphur 100 cubic feet during the year:

Average	grains..	15.97
Highest	do....	24.73
Lowest	do....	10.99

August 1, 1893, the highest quantity of sulphur was found.

August 18, 1898, the lowest quantity of sulphur was found.

On one occasion the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was found to be less than 16 candles, namely, January 12, 1894, 15.67 candles.

On one occasion the quantity of ammonia found exceeded slightly the 5 grains allowed.

On six occasions the quantity of sulphur found was slightly in excess of the 20 grains allowed.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The specific gravity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company was as follows:

Average of the three stations:

Mean .....	.605 air 1,000
Maximum .....	.660 air 1,000
Minimum .....	.550 air 1,000

The specific gravity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company was as follows:

Mean .....	.427 air 1,000
Highest .....	.478 air 1,000
Lowest .....	.409 air 1,000

PRESSURE OF THE GAS.

The pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company was as follows:

Average of the three stations:

Mean	inches..	1.88
Maximum	do....	2.93
Minimum	do....	1.31

The pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company was as follows:

Mean	inches..	1.61
Highest	do....	3.66
Lowest	do....	.71

GAS SUPPLY.

The illuminating power of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company during the year ending June 23, 1894, by average of results obtained at the three testing stations, was found to equal 18.02 standard candles.

During the months in the autumn of 1893 considerable complaint was made of the poor supply, and in some instances of the quality of the gas furnished by this company. These complaints were largely owing to stoppages in the mains, service pipes, and meters, occasioned by condensation, and on several occasions to the illuminating power of the gas being less than the previously high quality furnished.

The illuminating power of the gas determined at the old Post building laboratory, corner of Tenth and D streets NW., averaged 17.52 standard candles. This is 0.47 of a candle less than it was by average during the previous year.

One default in candle power occurred in this laboratory during the year, namely, December 4, 1893, when the illuminating power was only found to equal 15.58 candles. This is something less than half a candle in a consumption of 5 cubic feet per hour. This is the first default that has occurred in the candle power of the gas supplied by this company since October 19, 1891.

Inspections have been made at the Southeastern laboratory, located at the corner of D and Fifth streets, since November 7, 1893. The quality of the gas manufactured at the works in that section of the city was unexceptionally good; the illuminating power was high, averaging 18.78 standard candles. The gas made at these works is almost exclusively carbureted-water gas.

Candle-power determinations have also been made at the Northwestern laboratory, located at 1335 Fourteenth street. Since October 30, 1893, the illuminating power of the gas in this section of the city has not been so high as that found in the southeast, but still the illuminating power at this point averaged 17.76 standard candles.

The gas manufactured at the works, Twenty-sixth and G streets NW., and inspected at the above-mentioned laboratory, is a mixture of coal and water gases in varying proportions.

The gas furnished by the Georgetown Gas Light Company during the past year has improved both in quality and supply. The enlarged mains laid during the previous year have had a salutary effect in diminishing the complaints of want of supply.

On one occasion only was the illuminating power of the gas found to be less than the required standard, 16 candles, namely, January 12, when the illuminating power was 15.67 candles; this is only 0.33 of 1 candle less, with a consumption of 5 cubic feet per hour.

On one occasion the quantity of ammonia found slightly exceeded the 5 grains allowed; this was only 0.15 of 1 grain in excess.

On six occasions the quantity of sulphur found was somewhat above the 20 grains permitted to be present; the excess of sulphur on five of the occasions mentioned was between 0.19 and 0.83 of 1 grain, and it was on one occasion only that the quantity of sulphur found exceeded 1 grain.

Compared with previous years, this record is a most excellent one, the gas manufactured by the Georgetown Gas Light Company is exclusively a product of coal, and the illumination derived from it has given general satisfaction.

INSPECTION AND PROVING OF METERS.

Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-five meters were inspected and proved by this office from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894. With the exception of two meters inspected and proved for the Alexandria Gas Works, the above number was inspected and proved for the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light companies and for consumers of gas in Washington and Georgetown.

The results of inspection were as follows: 223 registered fast, average error, 3.93 per cent; 70 registered slow, average error, 5.15 per cent; 3,567 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent either way, and 3 did not register the gas flowing through them.

Five hundred and sixty-five of the above-described meters were ordered out and inspected and proved on complaint.

Five hundred and fifty-five were complained of by consumers of gas. Of this number 205 registered fast, average error 4.64 per cent; 63 registered slow, average error, 5.59 per cent; 286 registered within the limits allowed, and 1 did not register the gas flowing through it.

Ten meters were complained of by the gas companies, 4 registered fast, average error, 3.32 per cent; 2 registered slow, average error, 4.74 per cent, and 4 registered within the limits allowed.

FEES COLLECTED FOR METER INSPECTIONS.

The sum of \$1,259 was collected for meter inspections from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894, and paid to the collector of the District of Columbia to be placed to the credit of the United States and District of Columbia in equal parts.

I respectfully recommend that the impurity known as sulphurated hydrogen be included with the other impurities already under supervision, as provided for in section 2 of the act regulating gas works, approved June 23, 1894, and that a penalty clause be added to the provision of the act of March 3, 1893, entitled "An act making appropriations for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes," with reference to placing in service meters from which the heads have been removed, without being reinspected, proved, and sealed by this office, as provided for by said act.

I further recommend that a suitable person be appointed to perform clerical services and assist generally in the work required to be performed in the laboratories.

The recommendation made in previous reports of this office, that the salary of the messenger be increased from \$480 to \$600 per annum, is again renewed.

The work in the laboratories performed by this employé, coupled with the regular duties of a messenger, entitle him to the additional compensation recommended.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

[As determined in the old-Post-building laboratory, Tenth and D streets NW.]

Month.	Number of observations.	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
July	24	17.33	18.66	16.04	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>
August	27	17.26	18.33	16.13	1.17	1.87	0.42	9.11	11.26	7.48
September	26	17.13	18.57	16.13	.87	1.53	.38	8.36	9.96	6.87
October	23	17.78	19.12	16.75	.97	1.53	.51	9.22	14.01	6.54
November	27	17.83	19.06	16.26	1.39	2.55	.56	5.79	10.16	3.98
December	24	16.96	18.87	15.58	1.44	1.87	.85	6.17	8.24	4.67
January	23	17.05	18.49	16.30	.94	1.87	.34	8.70	10.99	7.00
February	25	17.15	19.08	16.29	.85	1.53	.34	7.44	8.93	5.90
March	24	17.75	18.48	16.79	.78	1.36	.51	7.29	9.75	4.67
April	26	17.49	18.59	16.06	.70	1.02	.51	7.73	11.12	3.29
May	26	18.19	19.19	17.00	1.12	2.04	.68	8.33	11.30	6.18
June	26	18.39	19.89	16.74	2.79	4.25	1.70	8.11	10.71	6.32
Total	301	210.31	.....	.....	2.65	4.76	1.70	8.12	9.74	6.52
					15.67	.....	.....	94.37	.....	.....

Average for the year.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:			
Mean*			17.52
Highest (June 5, 1894)			19.89
Lowest (December 4, 1893)			15.58
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean		grains..	1.30
Highest (June 23, 1894)		do.	4.76
Lowest (December 8, 1893)		do.	.34
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean		do.	7.86
Highest (September 14, 1893)		do.	14.01
Lowest (March 6, 1894)		do.	3.29

On one occasion the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was found not to equal 16 standard candles.

Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

[As determined in laboratory, corner Fifth and D streets, SE.]

Month.	Number of obser- vations.	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
					Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
July										
August										
September										
October										
November	15	19.96	21.89	17.91	1.16	1.87	0.85	6.45	8.24	3.70
December	24	18.82	20.93	17.71	.96	1.70	.34	7.35	10.99	6.32
January	23	18.46	19.71	17.46	.68	1.02	.34	5.71	7.41	5.08
February	26	18.17	21.15	17.18	.66	1.19	.34	6.10	8.88	4.89
March	24	18.17	18.83	17.55	.87	2.04	.34	7.15	9.06	5.08
April	26	18.02	19.12	16.68	.83	1.19	.51	9.30	12.36	6.59
May	26	18.91	20.13	17.79	.82	1.19	.51	8.50	10.57	6.87
June	26	19.73	21.31	17.64	.85	1.36	.34	8.74	10.57	7.69
Total	190	150.24			6.83			59.30		

Average for the year.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:			
Mean*			18.78
Highest (November 7, 1893)			21.89
Lowest (April 2, 1894)			16.68
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean		grains..	.85
Highest (February 27, 1894)		do.	2.04
Lowest (May 25, 1894)		do.	.34
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:			
Mean		grains..	7.41
Highest (April 21, 1894)		do.	12.36
Lowest (January 25, 1894)		do.	4.80

* Each observation consists of 20 readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

512 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

[As determined in laboratory, 1335 Fourteenth street, NW.]

Month.	Number of obser- vations.	Illuminating power in sperm candles.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
July				
August				
September				
October				
November	21	17.88	20.51	16.94
December	24	17.55	19.60	16.33
January	23	17.57	18.59	16.30
February	26	17.85	18.89	16.96
March	24	17.96	18.81	16.53
April	26	17.63	18.48	16.19
May	26	18.17	20.08	16.07
June	26	17.50	19.29	16.07
Total	196	142.11		

Average for the year.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:	
Mean *	17.76
Highest (November 20, 1893)	20.51
Lowest (April 28 and June 13, 1894)	16.07

Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-light Company from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

[As determined in laboratory, 1338 Thirty-second street NW.]

Month.	Number of obser- vations.	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Low- est.	Mean.	Highest.	Low- est.	Mean.	Highest.	Low- est.
July	24	16.43	17.03	16.03	Grains. 3.57	Grains. 5.15	Grains. 2.04	Grains. 13.84	Grains. 16.07	Grains. 11.07
August	27	16.52	17.24	16.03	2.72	3.40	2.21	15.34	24.73	10.99
September	26	16.95	18.26	16.08	2.75	3.40	2.04	15.00	17.17	12.22
October	23	17.08	17.83	16.46	2.84	3.91	2.04	14.22	16.21	12.09
November	27	17.03	18.62	16.20	1.55	2.36	1.02	16.72	18.26	14.21
December	24	16.96	18.25	16.15	1.26	2.12	.71	16.87	20.61	14.62
January	23	16.82	17.53	15.67	1.49	2.95	.34	18.07	20.19	16.20
February	25	16.67	17.39	16.01	1.35	2.55	.85	16.54	18.04	14.15
March	24	16.58	18.04	16.03	1.66	2.55	1.27	16.72	18.40	15.76
April	26	17.20	18.51	16.50	1.79	2.40	1.38	16.95	19.52	14.95
May	26	17.17	18.76	16.01	2.69	3.64	2.10	16.49	21.27	11.48
June	26	16.90	21.61	16.08	2.73	3.54	2.08	14.98	20.83	11.98
Total ...	301	202.31			26.40			191.74		

Average for the year.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:	
Mean *	16.85
Highest (June 23, 1894)	21.61
Lowest (January 12, 1894)	15.67
Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean	grains.. 2.10
Highest (June 26, 1893)	do... 5.15
Lowest (January 12, 1894)	do... .34
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:	
Mean	grains.. 15.97
Highest (August 1, 1893)	do... 24.73
Lowest (August 18, 1893)	do... 10.99

* Each observation consists of 20 readings on the Bunsen photometer at intervals of one minute.

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On one occasion during the year the gas supplied by this company was found to be of less illuminating power than 16 candles, namely, January 12, 1894; candle power, 15.67.

On one occasion the quantity of ammonia found exceeded the 5 grains allowed.

On six occasions the quantity of sulphur found exceeded the 20 grains allowed.

Report showing the pressure of gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company as registered in this office (old Post building, corner Tenth and D streets), from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July.....	1.82	2.99	1.36
August.....	2.09	3.05	1.48
September.....	1.61	2.17	1.24
October.....	1.55	2.02	1.14
November.....	1.59	2.35	1.08
December.....	1.76	2.59	1.25
January.....	1.56	2.03	1.21
February.....	1.56	1.97	1.28
March.....	1.57	2.09	1.24
April.....	1.55	2.00	1.24
May.....	1.47	2.06	1.17
June.....	1.55	2.17	1.16

Average mean pressure.....inches.. 1.64
 Maximum pressure (August 3, 1893).....do.... 3.05
 Minimum pressure (November 14, 1893).....do.... 1.08

For the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, January, and February the pressure was taken during the hours that street lamps were lighted. For the months of March, April, May, and June, from sunset to sunrise.

Report showing the pressure of gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered in this office (northwest station, 1335 Fourteenth street), from November 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
November.....	1.75	2.65	1.36
December.....	2.06	2.87	1.50
January.....	1.84	2.42	1.47
February.....	1.78	2.20	1.42
March.....	1.84	2.39	1.51
April.....	1.82	2.31	1.52
May.....	1.70	2.10	1.30
June.....	1.83	2.49	1.22

Average mean pressure.....inches.. 1.82
 Maximum pressure (December 9, 1893).....do.... 2.87
 Minimum pressure (June 12, 1894).....do.... 1.22

For the months of November, December, January, and February the pressure was taken during the hours that street lamps were lighted. For the months of March, April, May, and June, from sunset to sunrise.

Report showing the pressure of gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company as registered in this office (southeast station, corner Fifth and D streets), from November 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
November.....	2.31	2.88	1.95
December.....	2.35	2.99	1.71
January.....	2.29	2.95	1.75
February.....	2.27	2.80	1.85
March.....	2.17	2.70	1.77
April.....	2.15	2.91	1.77
May.....	1.95	2.88	1.65
June.....	1.95	2.41	1.65

Average mean pressure.....inches.. 2.18
 Maximum pressure (December 10, 1893).....do.... 2.99
 Minimum pressure (May 20 and June 28 and 29, 1894).....do.... 1.65

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For the months of November, December, January and February the pressure was taken during the hours that street lamps were lighted. For the months of March, April, May, and June, from sunset to sunrise.

Report showing the pressure of gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, as registered in this office, 1225 Thirty-second street, Georgetown, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July.....	1.46	2.95	.71
August.....	1.45	2.39	.98
September.....	1.53	2.70	1.12
October.....	1.48	2.48	1.08
November.....	1.41	3.31	1.07
December.....	1.86	2.97	1.05
January.....	1.59	2.75	1.
February.....	1.65	2.80	.87
March.....	1.75	2.89	1.04
April.....	1.68	3.10	.94
May.....	1.74	2.98	1.08
June.....	1.80	3.66	1.06

Average gas pressure.....	inches.....	1.61
Maximum pressure, June 28, 1894.....	do.....	3.66
Minimum pressure, July 18, 1893.....	do.....	.71

For the months of July, August, September, October, November, December, January, and February the pressure was taken during the hours that street lamps were lighted. For the months of March, April, May, and June, from sunset to sunrise.

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

Month.	Meters tested.	New meters for company.			Repaired meters for company.			Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.			Consumers' meters on complaint of company.			Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.									
		Total.	Fast.	Correct.	Total.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Total.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Total.		Fast.	Correct.							
		No P. ct.				No P. ct. No P. ct.				No P. ct. No P. ct.				No P. ct.									
July..	140				153	1	2.50		132	7	2	3.66	2	7.70	3								
Aug..	267	6	2	3.95	4	253	1	2.50	2	4.24	250	8	3	4.27	1	4.50	4						
Sept..	372				3	255	1	5.66			254	14	3	4.52	7	5.82	4						
Oct..	466	185		185	248			1	3.58		247	27	13	3.43	5	8.53	9						
Nov..	561	26	1	2.33	265	194					194	41	17	4.66	3	6.13	21						
Dec..	404	260	4	3.83	256	101					101	43	15	4.66	9	6.81	19						
Jan..	287	112	1	4.00	109	76					76	97	40	4.02	9	8.89	48	2	1	3.16	1		
Feb..	350	73			73	130					130	147	53	4.92	16	6.84	77				1		
Mar..	239					204					204	35	11	5.02	1	5.83	23						
Apr..	274	12			12	242	3	3.27			239	20	12	5.14	1	8.00	7						
May..	249	25			25	197			2	6.33	195	26	6	3.99	2	5.16	18	1			1		
June..	199	50			50	130					130	19	5	5.46	1	5.33	13						
Total	3,441	932	8	3.77	982	2,163	6	3.48	5	4.71	2,152	844	180	4	4.47	57	6.62	246	3	1	3.16	2	1

* Two do not register.

† Average.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, this office inspected and proved for the Washington Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington 3,642 meters. Of this number 195 registered fast, average error 3.72 per cent; 62 registered slow, average error 5.66 per cent; 3,382 registered within the limits allowed, namely, 2 per cent either way, and 3 did not register the gas flowing through them.

Two meters were tested for the Alexandria Gas Works in December, 1893—1 fast, 7.25 per cent; 1 correct.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 515

Report of meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 24, 1893, to June 23, 1894.

Month.	Meters tested.	New meters for company.		Repaired meters for company.		Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.					Consumers' meters on complaint of company.						
		Total.	Correct.	Total.	Correct.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.	Total.	Fast.		Slow.		Correct.
							No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.			No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.	
July	27	24	24	.....	.....	3	2	5.16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	18	.....	.....	16	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	36	12	12	15	15	8	2	4.00	1	4.66	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
December	23	12	12	.....	.....	11	2	8.24	3	4.82	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	21	12	12	.....	.....	9	2	3.66	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	3.85	.....	.....	3	4	3	3.49	1	3.66	.....
March	47	1	1	31	31	15	4	3.77	1	5.16	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	26	.....	.....	20	20	4	1	4.50	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	5.83	1
May	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6.33	1	3.66	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	221	61	61	82	82	71	25	*4.81	6	*4.57	40	7	3	3.49	2	*4.74	2

*Average.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, this office inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown 221 meters. Of this number 28 registered fast, average error 4.15 per cent; 8 registered slow, average error 4.65 per cent; 185 registered within the limits allowed, namely, 2 per cent either way.

PERMIT CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., September 20, 1894.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the permit clerk's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

The permits issued during the year were:

Water connections	1,677
Water repairs	790
Water specials	275
	2,742
Sewer connections	1,938
Sewer repairs	1,061
Sewer specials	231
	3,230
Gas and electric light connections	1,163
Gas and electric light repairs	202
Gas and electric light specials	3
	1,368
Lay and repair conduits and gas mains	126
Erect and replace poles and posts	116
Lay sewers and drains	5
Build manholes (Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company)	10
Lay water mains	1
Lay and relay railroad tracks	2
String wires	5
Drive across sidewalks	10
Make excavations	1
Miscellaneous	16
Permits to employés, District of Columbia	432
	724
Grand total	8,064

516 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There has been a decrease in both the amount paid for permits and the number of permits issued as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Permits issued during the fiscal year—

1892-'93	12,989
1893-'94	8,064

The following is a comparison of the number of permits issued during the three preceding years and the amount of money paid the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, during that time:

	Permits issued.	Fees paid.
1890-'91	5,561	\$7,638
1891-'92	9,456	8,631
1892-'93	12,989	12,214
1893-'94	8,064	7,024

The falling off during the last fiscal year is due to several causes, the principal one as compared to the preceding fiscal year being the unprecedented number of permits issued for repairing water-service pipes during the winter of 1892-'93, and also to the general stagnation in building during the past fiscal year.

The work of this office has been increased, as in the past, by the continued improvements in the sidewalks and roadways of the avenues, streets, alleys, roads, etc., in the District of Columbia. When such pavements are displaced by plumbers or other persons having permits to make excavations, a deposit is required to cover the cost of the necessary repairs. The registered plumbers are required to make a deposit of \$50 with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, and against this deposit is charged the costs of repairing the cuts made by them. The location of the cuts is reported to the superintendent of streets weekly and they are repaired by the employes of that department. When the amount charged against the account amounts to \$40, the plumber is notified by this office and must bring his balance to the original amount before additional permits can be issued to cut the improved pavements. No permit to do any work contemplated by the plumbing regulations can be issued to any plumber who fails to settle his indebtedness after being notified by this office.

The vouchers showing cost of each cut repaired are paid by the auditor, District of Columbia; a copy of each repair and deposit is kept in this office. There were 131 of these accounts open during the year.

Owing to the continued laying of underground electric-light, telegraph and telephone wires in the sidewalks and roadways, the greatest care has to be exercised by this office to notify all persons making excavations of the location of such conduits, so as to protect them from being injured by the tools of the workmen.

Some more rapid mode of transportation than by street cars should be furnished the sewer-tappers to enable them to make inspections of the work done by plumbers in connecting to and repairing sewer laterals. The sewer-tappers are now given 50 car tickets per month; these seldom last longer than the 15th of the month, owing to the distance and number of inspections necessary in looking after work in the suburban villages, and plumbers are sometimes delayed in having their work inspected. I would respectfully recommend that the number of car tickets allowed be increased to at least 100 per month.

All permits to make excavations to make connection with or repair underground constructions are issued from this office. With the exception of work done by employes of the District of Columbia and special permits allowed by the plumbing regulations, a fee of \$1 is charged for each excavation made, this fee being paid the collector of taxes and his receipt entered upon the application. The fees so paid were to April 23, 1892, deposited by him to the credit of the District of Columbia; since that date only one-half has been so credited, the other half going to the credit of the United States. There seems no more reason to pay the United States one-half of this fund than the other funds received for taxes, especially that received for water permits. The water department being self-sustaining, all moneys received from any source connected with it should be credited in full.

New branches of work have been added to this office during the year, adding much to the responsibility, it now being charged with receiving all complaints with regard to water supply, sewerage, pavements, and other works under the engineer department. The office has been furnished with tracings on a scale of 50 feet to the inch of all sewers within certain localities and the employes of the sewer department are making additional tracings, so that there will soon be maps on the above scale showing the entire sewerage system of the District of Columbia. As

new works are constructed the tracings are changed, being replaced by others posted to date, so there is always the latest record at hand to furnish the public with desired information.

It is hoped that the duties of this branch of the work may be so well understood by the public that the officers in charge of the different departments may not be annoyed by being interrupted while studying out technical questions always before them, when by a request to this office the proper blanks may be furnished, or the person making the inquiry be referred to the head of the proper division to have their interrogations answered. This office is advantageously situated at the front door on the first floor of the building for an information bureau, the only drawback being the crowded condition of the small space allotted to it.

For the payment of salaries and support of the permit office I would recommend the following amounts:

One permit clerk (\$400 submitted)	\$1, 600
One assistant permit clerk (\$120 submitted).....	1, 000
Two sewer-tappers (\$200 each submitted).....	2, 400
Contingent expenses.....	500
Total.....	<hr/> \$5, 500

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. WOODWARD,
Permit Clerk.

Capt. CHAS F. POWELL,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

SURFACE DEPARTMENT.

Superrision of roadway improvements, sidewalks, bridges, subdivision of land, care of property, supervision of street railways and overhead electric lines, trees along highways, and inspection of engineering materials.

Capt. G. J. FIEBEGER,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge.

GEORGE H. BAILEY,
Computing Engineer.

GEORGE N. BEALE,
Superintendent of County Roads.

WM. P. RICHARDS,
In Charge of Surveys.

E. Y. BEGGS,
General Inspector.

A. W. DOW,
Inspector of Asphalt and Cements.

H. N. MOSS,
Superintendent of Streets.

CONWAY B. HUNT,
Engineer of Bridges.

LOUIS T. BOISEAU,
Superintendent of Property.

TRUEMAN LANHAM,
Superintendent of Parking.

REPORT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the surface department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The nature of the work is shown in the following statement of appropriations and expenditures:

Nature of work.	Appropriation, 1893-'94.	Expenditures and liabilities.	Estimates, 1895-'96.
For work on streets and avenues.....	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$600,000.00
Construction of county roads and suburban streets *.....	39,000.00	37,462.43	150,000.00
Improvements and repair of alleys and construction of sewers and sidewalks (permit system)†.....	108,000.00	108,000.00	120,000.00
Repairs to concrete pavements.....	150,000.00	149,999.96	150,000.00
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys.....	40,000.00	39,999.98	40,000.00
Repairing sidewalks and curbs.....			10,000.00
Repairs to county roads.....	40,000.00	39,977.62	60,000.00
Care of bridges.....	19,000.00	18,605.39	20,000.00
Surveys on account of land subdivision.....	3,000.00	2,994.51	2,500.00
Parking commission.....	18,000.00	17,993.31	36,000.00
Contingent expenses, engineer stables.....	6,000.00	5,989.38	5,500.00
Rent of property yard.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Board of examiners, steam engineers.....	900.00	900.00	900.00

*Massachusetts avenue, incomplete.

† For sidewalks and alleys only.

WORK ON STREETS AND AVENUES.

The following summary shows the amount of work done since the last annual report:

Sheet asphalt on concrete, 6-inch base.....	square yards..	22,697.62
Sheet asphalt on concrete, 4-inch base.....	do....	7,875.58
Sheet asphalt on cobble base.....	do....	5,736.36
Asphalt block.....	do....	8,737.71
Granite block.....	do....	10,687.82
Vitrified brick pavement.....	do....	2,964.26

Brick sidewalk laid and relaid.....	square yards..	11,724.44
Curb laid and relaid.....	linear feet..	34,554.44
Cobble gutters and crossings.....	square yards..	4,694.84
Vitrified brick gutters.....	do.....	3,819.87
Cobble removed.....	do.....	22,873.30
Old curb removed.....	linear feet..	5,908.90
Grading earth.....	cubic yards..	49,405
Grading macadam.....	do.....	2,301
Gravel roadway.....	square yards..	11,255.01

One thousand one hundred and nineteen and six-tenths square yards charged against permit work.

This work was all done by contract at the following prices:

Sheet asphalt on 6-inch concrete base, exclusive of grading, per square yard.....	\$2.10 to \$2.18½
Sheet asphalt on 4-inch concrete base, exclusive of grading, per square yard.....	1.90 to 1.93½
Asphalt block on gravel base, exclusive of grading, per square yard.....	2.00
Granite block on gravel base, exclusive of grading and cost of blocks, per square yard.....	.96
Granite blocks delivered at yards, \$49 to \$52 per M., per square yard.....	2.04 to 2.17
Ordinary macadam, 12½ inches thick, exclusive of grading, per square yard.....	.88 to 1.00
Brick sidewalk, exclusive of grading and price of brick, per square yard.....	.23 to .27
Relaying same, exclusive of grading and price of brick, per square yard.....	.18 to .30
Bricks, paving, delivered on streets, \$10.75 per M., per square yard.....	.40
6 by 20 inch granite curb set, exclusive of cost of curb, per linear foot.....	.18 to .40
6 by 20 inch granite curb delivered at property yard, per linear foot.....	.99
8 by 8 inch granite curb on 6-inch concrete base, exclusive of cost of curb, per linear foot.....	.35 to .40
8 by 8 inch granite curb delivered at property yard, per linear foot.....	.84½
Resetting 6 by 20 inch granite curb, per linear foot.....	.10 to .12
Cobble gutters, exclusive of material, per square yard.....	.1699
Vitrified brick gutters of 6-inch concrete base, exclusive of cost of brick, per square yard.....	1.18 to 1.30
Vitrified bricks delivered at property yards, per M.....	17.83
Cobble taken up and removed to property yards, per square yard.....	.10 to .15
Old curb taken up and removed to property yards, per linear foot.....	.06 to .07
Grading earth, 2,500 feet haul, per cubic yard.....	.30 to .35
Grading macadam, 2,500 feet haul, per cubic yard.....	.35 to .60
Hauling earth and macadam each 500 feet over first 2,500 feet.....	.01½ to .05

As stated in my last report, about 20,000 square yards of asphalt paving was awarded to Mr. Thomas H. Thomas, which was to be laid with Bermudez asphalt.

As it was the first use of this material in the District, the progress of the work under this contract and its results were watched with considerable interest. The contract was faithfully executed and the results have been thoroughly satisfactory. I would recommend that this asphalt be placed on an equality with Trinidad Lake in all future bids for street work.

A material reduction in the cost of these pavements will no doubt result from the competition thus introduced.

A factory for making asphalt block was started in this city during the year, and now all blocks used in this city are supplied by this factory. There has resulted a very considerable decrease in the cost of these blocks as furnished to the city. The composition has also been changed, and those now used consist of 13 per cent of asphalt, 10 per cent of limestone dust, and 77 per cent of crushed gneiss. These blocks are superior to any previously laid.

A very important provision was passed at the last session of Congress, directing that all sewer and water connections should be made before a street was paved. This will prevent the useless cutting of new pavements and increase their life. A similar provision should be made with respect to underground conduits for electric wires, especially for District use. If a well-digested plan were adopted and the conduits constructed as the streets were paved it would prevent an enormous outlay for repairs to pavements when it is finally decided to put the District of Columbia wires underground.

It is to be regretted that the appropriation for street pavements has been materially reduced during the last five years. At present it is less than at any time since the formation of the present government.

There should be a considerable increase in these appropriations at once, to keep pace with the building operations in the city.

The work under this appropriation is under the immediate charge of the computing engineer, Mr. George H. Bailey and his assistants. His report gives the details of the cost of improving each street.

The condition of the streets of Washington and its suburbs on July 1, 1894, is shown in detail in the tabular statement in the appendix.

CONSTRUCTING COUNTY ROADS AND SUBURBAN STREETS.

The following table gives a summary of the amount of work done on these roads and streets during the fiscal year 1894:

Granite block	square yards..	2, 641. 22
Macadam	do	69, 104. 96
Brick sidewalk	do	4, 307. 50
Curb laid	linear feet..	5, 971. 05
Cobble gutters, etc.	square yards..	10, 465. 84
Old cobble removed	do	2, 401. 68
Grading earth	cubic yards..	67, 805. 93

The prices were about the same as for similar work in the city. The details as to streets improved will be found in the report of the computing engineer.

The following streets were improved under this appropriation: Brightwood avenue, Connecticut avenue extended, Jefferson street (Anacostia), Champlain avenue, and Sixteenth street extended. The grading of Massachusetts avenue extended was not undertaken during the fiscal year, the permission of Congress being necessary to open the street through the grounds of the Naval Observatory. This permission has since been granted and the work is in progress.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the necessity of securing larger appropriations for the improvement of suburban streets. In the entire region just north of the city there are few improved streets; the greater number of them are not even graded and are almost impassable.

GRADING STREETS, ALLEYS, AND ROADS.

This appropriation is for the hire of carts, purchase of tools, etc., for use of the chain gang, which is employed in grading the unimproved streets in the eastern section of the city. The amount of the appropriation should be slightly increased to allow of this work being prosecuted during the entire year; at present it is only sufficient for the hire of carts, etc., during a period of six months. Much valuable work can

thus be secured at a very slight cost, without considering the advantage of keeping the prisoners employed in the open air, instead of confining them in the workhouse.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR OF ALLEYS AND SIDEWALKS, AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS AND SIDEWALKS (PERMIT SYSTEM).

Under this appropriation, one-half the cost of the improvement is borne by the property benefited.

Of the total appropriation, \$110,000 was allotted to the surface department for the improvement and repair of alleys and sidewalks. In addition there became available during the year about \$15,000 more, which was paid on work completed during the year. The following table gives a summary of the work done:

	Regular.	Compulsory.	Total.
Asphalt block square yards..	159	7,251	7,410
Granite block do.....		359	359
Vitrified brick do.....	242	31,627	31,869
Cobble do.....	130	282	412
Curb set linear feet..	1,937	739	2,676
Curb reset do.....	463	1,738	2,201
Flag laid do.....		82	82
Granolithic walk square yards..	5,448	1,197	6,645
Asphalt-tile walk do.....	284	1,018	1,302
Brick walk do.....	5,427	24,051	29,478
Grading cubic yards..	1,193	42,851	44,044

The entire appropriation could not be expended on account of defects discovered in the law governing compulsory work. No compulsory work was done after March 1, 1894.

New sidewalks are paved with granolithic mixture, asphalt tile, or ordinary paving brick, and alleys with asphalt block, or vitrified paving brick.

The average cost of these improvements is as follows: Granolithic walk, \$1.44 per square yard; asphalt-tile walk, \$1.50 per square yard; paving-brick walks, 70 cents per square yard; asphalt block-pavement, \$2 per square yard; and vitrified-brick pavement, \$1.70 per square yard.

A detailed statement showing the localities in which this work was done will be found in the report of the superintendent of streets, Mr. H. N. Moss.

REPAIRS TO CONCRETE PAVEMENTS.

The term "concrete pavements" is applied to all the smooth pavements of the city, whether coal-tar distillate, asphalt, or asphalt block. On July 1, 1893, the total area of these pavements was 2,478,286 square yards.

The age of these pavements and the cost of repairs are given in the following tables:

Area of concrete pavements.

Calendar year.	Coal tar.	Asphalt.	Asphalt block.	Total.	Calendar year.	Coal tar.	Asphalt.	Asphalt block.	Total.
	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>
1871	17,017	.....	.....	17,017	1884 .....	.....	79,865	9,867	89,732
1872	163,991	.....	.....	163,991	1885 .....	.....	32,497	8,934	41,431
1873	279,578	4,540	.....	284,118	1886	6,055	6,041	38,140	50,236
1874	29,614	7,188	.....	36,802	1887	112,203	15,993	37,957	166,153
1875	179,658	7,203	.....	186,861	1888	10,100	42,290	7,834	60,224
1876	14,755	58,904	.....	73,659	1889	13,222	109,072	53,508	175,802
1877	84,319	26,436	.....	110,755	1890 .....	.....	115,232	25,229	140,461
1878	676	18,547	1,093	20,316	1891 .....	.....	147,900	51,164	199,064
1879	12,840	118,206	3,214	134,260	1892 .....	.....	55,270	10,358	65,628
1880 .....	.....	84,905	3,214	88,119	1893 .....	.....	52,230	16,607	68,837
1881 .....	.....	85,757	1,846	87,603	1894 .....	.....	32,815	8,738	41,553
1882 .....	.....	91,029	4,937	95,966	Total.	924,028	1,301,041	296,770	2,521,839
1883 .....	.....	109,121	14,130	123,251					

To the above must be added 82,177 square yards of asphalt laid by private parties, of which the office has no accurate record.

Of the coal-tar pavement there are now remaining only 547,263 square yards, the old pavements having been resurfaced with sheet asphalt.

Cost of maintaining concrete pavements.

Year.	Resurfacing.			Repairs.			Resurfacing and repairs.		
	Square yards.	Cost.	Cost per square yard.	Square yards not under guarantee.	Cost.	Cost per square yard.	Square yards.	Cost.	Cost per square yard.
1879	17,864	\$29,691	\$1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	53,436	59,187	1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	20,451	31,300	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	31,172	45,742	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	19,445	29,682	1.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	19,427	31,556	1.62	812,070	\$12,043	\$0.015	831,497	\$43,599	\$0.052
1885	15,991	27,208	1.70	917,255	22,000	.024	933,246	49,208	.052
1886	18,354	29,566	1.60	1,009,005	18,168	.018	1,027,359	47,734	.046
1887	24,839	35,484	1.43	1,107,722	29,502	.027	1,132,561	64,986	.057
1888	29,260	34,424	1.17	1,203,569	45,747	.039	1,232,829	80,171	.063
1889	44,972	55,587	1.24	1,315,561	35,802	.027	1,360,533	91,389	.067
1890	97,846	166,440	1.64	1,357,609	43,392	.032	1,455,455	209,832	.144
1891	49,976	69,411	1.40	1,343,535	46,445	.034	1,393,311	115,856	.083
1892	51,583	79,493	1.54	1,396,386	62,460	.044	1,447,969	141,959	.098
1893	65,270	97,729	1.50	1,634,534	45,825	.028	1,699,804	143,551	.085
1894	60,699	92,493	1.52	1,774,221	47,724	.027	1,834,920	140,218	.076
Average cost .....	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	.029	.....	.....	.075

CURRENT REPAIRS TO STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.

This appropriation provides for the repairs of all roadway pavements other than those paved with asphalt or coal tar, all alley pavements not relaid under the permit system, sidewalks around public reservations, all repairs made necessary by the growth of trees, and all cuts made by the sewer department. During the fiscal year the following work was done under this appropriation:

Sheet asphalt	cubic yards..	31
Granite block and trap	square yards..	9,802
Vitrified brick	do	2,681
Cobble	do	24,382
Asphalt tile	do	260
Paving brick	do	5,856
Curb set	linear feet..	358

Curb reset.....	linear feet..	5,448
Flag laid.....	do.....	7,904
Flag relaid.....	do.....	8,854
Asphalt block paved.....	square yards..	523
Asphalt block repaved.....	do.....	1,954
Granolithic sidewalk paved.....	do.....	141
Asphalt pavement removed.....	do.....	1,973
Terra-cotta pipe laid.....	linear feet..	156
Macadam roadway.....	cubic yards..	143
Plank walk laid.....	linear feet..	130
Hydraulic base laid.....	do.....	140
Grading.....	do.....	4,861

The regulations adopted by the Commissioners require that all cuts in improved streets made by plumbers or others shall be repaired by the superintendent of streets, and that no permits shall be granted until a sufficient deposit has been made to cover the cost of repairs.

Under this regulation the following work was done during the fiscal year:

Plumbers' cuts—	Square yards.
428 cuts in sheet asphalt.....	1,427.50
211 cuts in granite block.....	915.27
146 cuts in asphalt block.....	561.48
329 cuts in cobble.....	1,999.71
67 cuts in vitrified brick.....	192.16
68 cuts in macadam.....	276.78
Water department, 238 cuts.....	3,406.61
Sewer department, 226 cuts.....	13,710.62
Surface department (repairs over sewer cuts), 174 cuts.....	14,217.63
Washington Gaslight Company, cuts for mains.....	4,142.16
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, cuts for underground system.....	77.74
United States Electric Lighting Company, cuts for underground system..	288.52

With over 3,500,000 yards of improved roadway, the systematic regulation and repair of cuts is a matter of great importance.

A detailed statement of work under the appropriation for current repairs will be found in the report of the superintendent of streets.

REPAIRS TO COUNTY ROADS.

An itemized list of expenditures during the fiscal year may be found in the report of the superintendent of county roads, Mr. George N. Beale.

The work consisted in making general repairs on all the county roads and suburban streets in the District, viz, macadamizing and graveling, repairing washouts, cleaning gutters, repairing culverts, sprinkling, etc.

The opening of new streets in the suburbs has diverted a large proportion of this appropriation from the ordinary county roads, which are the main thoroughfares from the country around the District to the Capital. The mileage of these streets and roads, as now recorded, is 300 miles, divided equally between county roads and suburban streets.

In view of the fact that very few of the suburban streets are paved, an increase in the appropriation is required if the streets are to be kept in a passable condition.

CARE OF BRIDGES.

The total number of bridges in the District under the supervision of the Commissioners is 65. Their aggregate length is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The principal work of the year was the rebuilding of the P street bridge over Rock Creek, at a total cost of \$11,510, which was borne

entirely by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The plans were made with a view of replacing the present wooden floor with an asphalt floor whenever Congress sees fit to add this improvement, and also to widen the bridge from its present width of 36 to 50 feet.

Under the regular appropriation the Aqueduct bridge over the Potomac river was refloored at a total cost of \$4,832.70. In addition to this amount there was expended \$1,183.70 in temporarily strengthening pier No. 4, which had been undermined and reported as in a dangerous condition; \$1,151.44 was expended on the Navy-Yard bridge in repairing the floor and the mechanism for operating the draw; \$1,603.47 was expended in the purchase of the material for a new steel bridge at N street over the James Creek Canal. This bridge will be erected during the present fiscal year.

The remainder of the appropriation was expended in making the necessary repairs to various bridges throughout the District, and replacing small wooden bridges with masonry culverts.

The details as to the work and expenditures during the fiscal year will be found in the report of the engineer of bridges, Mr. Conway B. Hunt.

There are several new bridges needed in the District, notably at Massachusetts avenue, over Rock Creek; over the Eastern Branch; and at K street, over Rock Creek. As they will probably be provided for by special legislation, no estimate for their construction has been submitted in this report.

SURVEYS ON ACCOUNT OF SUBDIVISIONS OF LAND.

This work has been under the charge of Mr. W. P. Richards, assistant engineer, whose report is given in the appendix.

During the fiscal year the following subdivisions have been put on record: West Takoma, Ingleside, Cleveland Heights, Scheutzen Park, Connecticut Avenue Heights, part of Youngsboro, American University Heights, and East Deanwood. The total areas of the subdivisions thus put on record amounted to 268.9 acres, of which about 40 per cent were public streets.

PARKING COMMISSION.

The work of the parking commission is given in full in their report.

Attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that there has been no increase in the appropriation for this work during the last ten years, although the area covered by trees has largely increased. The work has now reached a state where further planting of trees is almost prohibited by lack of appropriation, and if it is intended to plant trees in the suburbs there must be an increase in the appropriation.

If there is one feature of the national capital which appeals to the admiration of its visitors, it is the magnificent trees which line its streets and avenues and add so much to the beauty, comfort, and healthfulness of the city during the long summer months. Too much credit can not be given to the parking commission, which has superintended the planting of these trees and watched over their growth, and liberal appropriations should be made for the continuance of this work. At the present time there are hundreds of trees in the District nursery ready for planting which must be thrown away because of lack of funds for transplanting; there are also many trees being destroyed by horses which could be saved by a small expenditure for wire protection.

It has been impossible thus far to improve any of the District parks; an increase of the appropriation should also be made for this purpose. In this connection I would recommend the abandonment of the circles at the intersection of Sixteenth and U streets and Connecticut and Florida avenues; these circles are not ornamental and can hardly be made so.

INSPECTOR OF ASPHALT AND CEMENTS.

During the fiscal year Mr. Clifford Richardson, who was for several years inspector of asphalt and cements, resigned his position to open an office in this city as consulting chemist.

During his connection with the District he suggested many improvements in the methods of testing and mixing both cement and asphalt mixtures, and was of great service to this department. He was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Dow, who has had about seven years of practical experience in asphalt paving and comes fully equipped for his important position. His first report is herewith transmitted.

A slight change has recently been made in the hydraulic base of cement pavements, allowing the use of gravel and broken stone in equal proportions instead of stone alone. It is thought the change will decrease its cost without impairing its strength.

At the request of several city engineers, I have included in this report certain reports upon tests of Bermudez asphalt.

STREET AND STEAM RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the street railways in actual operation November 1, 1894:

Name.	Mileage operated.				Motive power.
	Tracks owned by company.		Tracks owned by other companies.		
	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	
Washington and Georgetown	10.26	0.55	.....	.....	Cable.
Metropolitan.....	7.12	2.00	.....	.....	Horse.
Columbia.....	2.86	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Eckington and Soldiers' Home.....	7.13	1.57	0.89	0.23	Horse and electric.
Belt Line.....	5.90	1.22	.36	.....	Horse.
Rock Creek	5.37	.....	.11	.....	Electric.
Brightwood	4.60	1.90	.....	.....	Do.
Tenallytown	4.30	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Anacostia and Potomac	5.42	.23	1.27	.....	Horse.

The Columbia Road is at present engaged in changing its horse railway into a cable road, and the Metropolitan is making plans to substitute for its horse, electric power with underground wires.

The Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad has practically completed the extensions granted by Congress two years ago, and is operating its extensions as horse roads.

The Columbia Suburban forfeited its charter by failure to complete the road within the specified time; the Great Falls and Maryland and Washington saved their charters by getting extensions of the same, but no work has yet been done by either of the companies.

At the last session of Congress, the Washington and Arlington was allowed to enter the District and construct a road as far north as Pennsylvania avenue.

I would again recommend restricting the use of cobblestone in paved streets; their use should at least be abandoned in street intersections. The situation of the steam railway problem still remains unchanged.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

I would invite attention to the necessity of preparing plans for the improvement of this park, and would suggest that the services of some eminent landscape engineer be procured for this purpose. Provision should also be made for the proper care of the park by watchmen; in the last appropriation act no provision was made for this purpose.

OVERHEAD WIRES AND CONDUITS.

As it is not probable that overhead wires will be abandoned for some time, I would suggest that legislation be sought to correct some of the defects of the overhead system.

The streets and alleys are now occupied by the poles of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the District Messenger Service, United States Electric Lighting Company, and the United States and District of Columbia wires. In most cases each corporation has its own poles.

There does not seem to be any greater necessity for each of these corporations maintaining a separate line of poles than for each street railway having a separate track upon streets occupied by two or more companies. If the police powers of the commissioners were extended so as to give them control over the maintenance and erection of all poles, and the companies were compelled to unite their lines where possible, much of the complaint against the obstruction of streets and alleys by poles could be avoided.

In the center of the city, upon such streets as G, F, Pennsylvania avenue between Seventh and Fifteenth streets, and the intersecting streets, the business must warrant the companies putting all main lines underground, and the companies should be compelled to put the wires in conduits; while in the unimproved or sparsely built-up sections, I believe overhead wires should be allowed, with poles in the alleys, if possible. The law, as it now stands, allows the companies to maintain their overhead wires in the center of the city because they were there in 1888, but forbids their putting up lines in the sections where no lines were necessary in 1888, and where the business would hardly warrant the construction of conduits.

There were practically no extensions made to any of the systems of underground conduits during the fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted.

G. J. FIEBEGER,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Capt. CHARLES F. POWELL,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

Schedule of proposed work on streets, 1895-'96.

NORTHWEST.

Street.	From—	To—	Kind of improvement.	Estimated cost.	Total.
T.....	Fourteenth.....	New Hampshire avenue	Pave.....	\$3,000	.....
Oregon avenue.....	New Hampshire avenue	Eighteenth.....	do.....	7,500	\$10,500
H.....	North Capitol.....	First.....	Widen and pave.	12,000	22,500
Florida avenue.....	Q.....	R.....	Pave.....	10,000	32,500
Twenty-second.....	P.....	Massachusetts avenue.....	do.....	5,500	38,000
Florida avenue.....	Intersection Connecticut avenue.	S and Twenty first.....	do.....	5,000	43,000
Virginia avenue.....	G.....	E.....	do.....	11,000	54,000
First.....	O.....	P.....	do.....	4,000	58,000
W.....	Twelfth.....	Thirteenth.....	do.....	4,500	62,500
Florida avenue.....	First.....	North Capitol.....	do.....	11,000	73,500
T.....	Seventh.....	Ninth.....	do.....	5,000	78,500
Riggs.....	New Hampshire avenue.....	Eighteenth.....	do.....	4,000	82,500
U.....	Sixteenth.....	Eighteenth (west side).....	do.....	13,500	96,000
I.....	Twenty-third.....	Twenty-sixth.....	do.....	11,000	107,000
C.....	Ninth.....	Thirteen and one-half.....	do.....	11,000	118,000
Twenty-fifth.....	H.....	K.....	do.....	9,000	127,000
T.....	Seventh.....	Florida avenue.....	do.....	5,000	132,000
Rhode Island avenue.	New Jersey avenue.....	do.....	do.....	5,000	137,000
Ohio avenue.....	Fourteenth.....	Fifteenth.....	do.....	6,000	143,000
D.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	4,000	147,000
K.....	First.....	North Capitol.....	do.....	9,000	156,000
Twenty-fifth.....	M.....	N.....	do.....	7,000	163,000
Twenty-second.....	F.....	Virginia avenue.....	do.....	3,000	166,000
Lawrence.....	Eighteenth.....	Nineteenth.....	do.....	4,000	170,000
Cedar.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	4,000	174,000
O.....	New Jersey avenue.....	First.....	do.....	9,000	183,000
Third.....	P.....	Q.....	do.....	5,500	188,500
Twenty-fourth.....	M.....	Pennsylvania avenue.....	do.....	6,000	194,500
Twenty-third.....	H.....	I.....	do.....	4,000	198,500
H.....	Twenty-second.....	Twenty-third.....	do.....	4,000	202,500
Vermont avenue.....	T.....	U.....	do.....	8,000	210,500
Florida avenue.....	R.....	S.....	do.....	5,000	215,500
T.....	Seventh.....	Florida avenue.....	do.....	5,000	220,500
Tenth.....	U.....	W.....	do.....	7,500	228,000

SOUTHWEST.

Third.....	F.....	H.....	Pave.....	\$5,000	.....
Delaware avenue.....	G.....	K.....	Grade and macadamize.	10,000	\$15,000
Thirteen-and-a-half.....	B.....	D.....	Pave.....	8,000	23,000
D.....	Seventh.....	Ninth.....	do.....	8,000	31,000
F.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	12,000	43,000
I.....	Third.....	Sixth.....	do.....	12,000	55,000
Third.....	H.....	I.....	do.....	5,000	60,000
Six-and-a-half.....	D.....	E.....	do.....	5,000	65,000
Virginia avenue (north side).	South Capitol.....	Delaware avenue.....	do.....	8,000	73,000
N.....	Four-and-a-half.....	Sixth.....	do.....	5,000	78,000

NORTHEAST.

Massachusetts avenue.	Second.....	Fourth.....	Pave.....	\$3,000	.....
Eleventh.....	Maryland avenue.....	Florida avenue.....	Grade and regulate.	10,000	\$13,000
Massachusetts avenue.	Eighth.....	Eleventh.....	Pave.....	17,000	30,000
Twelfth.....	East Capitol.....	Maryland avenue.....	Grade and regulate.	12,000	42,000
Eleventh.....	do.....	Massachusetts avenue.....	Pave.....	2,500	44,500
Thirteenth.....	do.....	Emerson.....	Grade and regulate.	10,000	54,500
M.....	Second.....	Florida avenue.....	Pave.....	10,000	64,500
Florida avenue.....	Ninth.....	M.....	Grade and macadamize	12,000	76,500
B.....	Eighth.....	Ninth.....	Pave.....	3,500	80,000

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Schedule of proposed work on streets, 1895-'96.

NORTHEAST—Continued.

Street.	From—	To—	Kind of improvement.	Estimated cost.	Total.
D.....	Maryland avenue.....	Ninth.....	Pave.....	\$5,500	\$85,500
F.....	Third.....	Seventh.....	do.....	13,000	98,500
L.....	North Capitol.....	Fourth.....	Grade and regulate.	10,000	108,500
Tenth.....	East Capitol.....	C.....	Pave.....	8,000	116,500
Fourth.....	K.....	L.....	do.....	4,000	120,500
L.....	Fourth.....	Fifth.....	do.....	4,000	124,500
Florida avenue.....	New York avenue.....	Brentwood road.....	Grade and regulate.	5,000	129,500
Fifteenth.....	E.....	Northward.....	do.....	2,500	132,000

SOUTHEAST.

E.....	South Capitol.....	Third.....	Pave.....	\$20,000	.....
Tenth.....	Pennsylvania avenue.....	I.....	do.....	15,000	\$35,000
I.....	Eighth.....	Eleventh.....	do.....	10,000	45,000
South Carolina avenue.	Seventh.....	Ninth.....	do.....	4,000	49,000
C.....	Eleventh.....	Twelfth.....	do.....	4,000	53,000
Fourteenth.....	G.....	E.....	Grade and regulate.	1,500	54,500
Kentucky avenue.....	Lincoln Park.....	B.....	do.....	3,000	57,500
Thirteenth.....	East Capitol.....	D.....	do.....	8,000	65,500
L.....	Fourth.....	Eighth.....	do.....	4,500	70,000
E.....	Thirteenth.....	Fourteenth.....	Pave.....	8,000	78,000
Fourth.....	C.....	Virginia avenue.....	do.....	12,000	90,000
E.....	Third.....	Sixth.....	do.....	10,000	100,000
South Capitol.....	H.....	K.....	do.....	10,000	110,000
South Carolina avenue.	Ninth.....	Tenth.....	do.....	4,000	114,000

GEORGETOWN.

Valley.....	U.....	P.....	Pave.....	\$2,000	.....
U.....	Thirty-second.....	Thirty-first.....	do.....	9,000	\$11,000
M.....	Thirty-first.....	Thirty-second.....	do.....	7,000	18,000
Twenty-seventh.....	M.....	P.....	Grade and regulate.	9,000	27,000
Olive.....	Twenty-eighth.....	Thirtieth.....	Pave.....	6,000	33,000
N.....	Twenty-seventh.....	Twenty-eighth.....	do.....	5,000	38,000
Dumbarton.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5,000	43,000
Thirtieth.....	M.....	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.	do.....	2,000	45,000
M.....	Thirty-second.....	Westward.....	do.....	3,000	48,000

CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTY ROADS, 1895-'96.

For construction of county roads and suburban streets the following sums, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine, namely:

For grading and regulating Columbia Road, Sixteenth street Northwest extended, Prospect street, Crescent street, Superior street, Erie street, Central street, Meridian and Ontario avenues, Meridian Hill, eight thousand dollars.

For paving Connecticut avenue and Columbia road, between Florida avenue and Wyoming street, twelve thousand dollars.

For grading Fourth street northeast extended, one thousand dollars.

For grading and graveling T street, from Lincoln avenue to Second street northeast, five thousand dollars.

For grading and regulating Sherman avenue, including widening opposite Garfield Hospital, removing buildings, terracing banks and replacing fences, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the authorities in charge of Garfield Hospital dedicate to the District of Columbia the ground for widening Sherman avenue on the side of the hospital, in accordance with plats on file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

For grading and regulating Kenesaw avenue, from Fifteenth street to Zoological Park, twelve thousand dollars.

- For paving Harrison street, Anacostia, Monroe eastward, five thousand dollars.
- For paving First street extended, S to W streets, eighteen thousand dollars.
- For paving Spruce street, Le Droit Park, from Larch street to Harewood avenue, eight thousand dollars.
- For grading Massachusetts avenue extended, ten thousand dollars.
- For paving Brightwood avenue, Stenben street northward, five thousand dollars.
- For grading and graveling Providence, Lansing, Hartford, and Tenth streets, Brookland, nine thousand dollars.
- For grading Nebraska avenue, five thousand dollars.
- For grading and graveling Yale and Bismarck streets, Seventh to Thirteenth streets, six thousand dollars.
- For paving R street extended, Florida avenue westward, four thousand dollars.
- For grading and regulating Pennsylvania avenue extended, and Branch avenue, nine thousand dollars.
- For grading and graveling Princeton street, Seventh to Thirteenth streets, six thousand dollars.
- For grading Illinois avenue, five thousand dollars.
- For grading and regulating Spring street, Anacostia, one thousand dollars.
- For grading Michigan avenue, five thousand dollars.
- For paving Harewood avenue, Maple to Spruce streets, three thousand dollars.

OPENING STREETS.

- For grading unimproved streets, at a cost not to exceed ten cents per cubic yard, five thousand dollars.

Materials.				Cost of material.	Cost of extra work.	Cost of inspection.	Amount of contract work.	Total cost on street.	Name of contractor.
Paving bricks.	Vitrified brick.	Straight curb.	Circular curb.						
		Linear feet.	Linear feet.						
64,844	39,426	285.03	75.36	\$3,926.27	\$68.19	\$180.00	\$12,743.03	\$16,917.49	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
	10,000			178.30	80.15	68.00	4,572.18	4,898.63	Do.
38,500		2,214.55	28.25	2,590.23	30.53	142.00	11,674.53	14,437.29	Thos. H. Thomas.
27,000	32,282		100.69	1,009.83	67.32	180.00	10,679.71	11,936.86	Do.
27,138			36.09	347.26	95.48	156.00	4,146.43	4,745.17	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.
					25.55		7,239.20	7,264.75	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
	170,670		101.44	6,793.60	75.55	270.00	6,447.32	13,125.51	Jno. W. Coburn.
				3,535.50	129.31	92.00	1,961.56	5,558.93	Hussey & McLaughlin.
				\$12,722.95	\$459.46	\$126.00	\$6,926.36	\$20,090.99	Hussey & McLaughlin.
				3,650.63		74.00	2,003.69	5,637.10	Do.
									Superintendent of streets.
7,600	2,918	222	37.68	\$370.56	\$38.69	\$24.00	\$1,611.07	\$2,044.32	Thomas H. Thomas.
	26,150			466.25	41.14	78.00	9,907.98	10,493.37	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
	18,325		9.42	346.20	7.42	52.00	5,278.97	5,678.59	Do.
			65.94	94.29	278.92	128.00	7,681.24	8,182.45	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.
				636.63	295.42		9,361.73	10,293.78	Henry Nailor.
				456.12			275.87	731.99	Do.
83,000	38,805		37.68	\$1,637.02	\$223.19	\$160.00	\$13,424.63	\$15,444.84	Thos. H. Thomas.
					15.67	162.00	10,610.10	10,787.77	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.
	10,250		66.51	277.89		58.00	3,971.61	4,307.48	Thos. H. Thomas.
								2,792.10	E. G. Gummel.
17,607	11,108	78.06	37.6	\$1,114.92	\$9.66	\$116.00	\$2,335.51	\$3,576.09	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
15,000		1,980.43	65.94	2,219.91	250.39	216.00	8,573.56	11,259.86	Thos. H. Thomas.
								412.59	Wm. Harmedy.
7				\$553.85	\$25.07	\$92.00	\$291.87	\$845.72	Paid by railroad company.
9			37.68	5,243.09				8,361.15	
					272.57	886.00	75,436.07	76,594.64	George Killeen.
					66.40		3,933.37	3,999.77	A. J. Warner.
107,000			37.68	1,230.83	487.51	268.00	11,771.51	13,757.85	H. Nailor.
18,000				198.00	346.79	82.00	10,237.67	10,864.46	Andrew Gleeson.
									Do.

REPORT OF THE COMPUTING ENGINEER.

WASHINGTON, *August 1, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the operations of this office for the year ending June 30, 1894:

Table A gives a detailed statement of the cost of paving and improving roadways in the city and in the county under the appropriations for "improvements and repairs" and "construction of county roads."

Table B gives a detailed statement of the expenditures under the appropriation for "repairs to concrete pavements."

Table C gives a detailed statement of work done for railway companies.

There is also appended a list of all employés paid out of appropriations for the different improvements and the amount paid each.

In addition to the above special work, grades were furnished the street railways, builders, and wherever required by the other departments of the District service.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. BAILEY,
Computing Engineer.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER
(Through Capt. G. J. Fiebeger.)

TABLE A.—Schedule of street improvement, 1894.

NORTHWEST.

From—	To—	Contract work.															Materials.					Cost of material.	Cost of extra work.	Cost of
		Kind of pavement.	Square yards.	Price per yard.	Ordinary grading.	Macadam grading.	Over 2,500 feet haul.	Old cobble, etc., removed.	Old curb removed.	Straight curb reset.	Circular curb reset.	Straight curb set.	Circular curb set.	Brick relaid.	Brick laid.	Vitrified brick gutters.	Granite blocks.	Paving bricks.	Vitrified brick.	Straight curb.	Circular curb.			
					Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Linear feet.	Square yards.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Square yards.	Square yards.	Square yards.				Linear feet.	Linear feet.			
second	Fourteenth	Asphalt, 6-inch base	4,100.94	\$2.18 1/2	1,730		5,500	1,105	959	77.45	106.45	3,005.85		1,122.04	1,775.81	707.28		64,844	39,426	285.03	75.36	\$3,926.27	\$68.19	
mpshire avenue	Twenty-third	Cobble base	1,308.44	1.20	140			380		780.33						177.40			10,000			178.30	80.15	
avenue		Asphalt, hydraulic, 6-inch base	873.82	2.18 1/2				680	850		412.35	2,329.35						38,500		2,214.55	28.25	2,590.23	30.53	
d-a-half	Twentieth	do	4,352.23	2.10	1,100	118	2,800	1,775		2,424.57		99.58		1,374.63	763.33	546.50		27,000	32,282		100.69	1,009.83	67.32	
Capitol	Seventh	do	3,992.05	2.10	1,148		4,500	2,140		1,292.07		54.47	35.51	1,505.66	768.98			27,138			36.09	347.26	95.48	
a avenue	Sixth	Asphalt, block, gravel base	1,371.22	2.00	325			850		1,663.35													25.55	
ersey avenue	First	Asphalt, 6-inch base	3,067.02	2.18 1/2	665																			
	New Hampshire avenue	Granite, 4-inch base	1,710.72	1.38	2,210		500	325	1,405	2,401.84		99.49					72,300		170,670		101.44	6,793.60	75.55	
	North Capitol	Vitrified brick	2,964.26	.95	577			1,476	71	839.85							72,153					3,535.50	129.31	
		Granite, gravel base	1,617.31	.96																				

SOUTHWEST.

	H.	Granite, gravel base	5,654.22	\$0.96	1,378	1,378		2,552		1,177.60	161.30	1,038.87	28.80				256,850					\$12,722.95	\$459.46	
	First	do	1,705.57	.96	501			105		635.20		857.10					71,581					3,650.63		
			980.00																					

SOUTHEAST.

	Thirteenth	Asphalt, 4-inch base	617.91	\$1.90	280	45	500	453.3	211.2	16.11		258.42		52.29	213.71	52.88		7,600	2,918	222	37.68	\$370.56	\$38.69	
	D.	do	4,299.46	1.93 1/2	1,145		3,500	1,348	1,632	2,056.99		37.79				465.19			26,150			466.25	41.14	
	E.	do	2,248.50	1.93 1/2	725		1,000	672.20	192	1,251.83		191.41				321.47			18,325		9.42	340.20	7.42	
	North Carolina avenue	Asphalt, block, gravel base	3,043.07	2.00	1,750		3,600	1,010.50	112	1,549.68		65.83									65.94	94.29	278.92	
	Pennsylvania avenue	Gravel roadway	11,255.01	.49 1/2	14,148											* 3,575.78						636.63	295.42	
	do	do			261											* 1,119.06						456.12		
										Work on streets and avenues. Permit work.														

NORTHEAST.

Capitol	Q.	Asphalt, 6-inch base	4,836.33	\$2.10	1,940	222		3,355.60	100	3,160.71		136.60		682.57	2,252.96	649.68		83,000	38,805		37.68	\$1,637.02	\$223.19	
ork avenue	P.	Asphalt, block, gravel base	4,323.42	2.06	1,686		5,500	1,368.30	115	2,091.41		205	40.59								66.51	277.80	15.67	
Capitol	O.	Asphalt, 6-inch base	1,474.23	2.10	273	583		518.70	28.40	843.18		65.85				190.80			10,250					
	E.	Grading			13,620																			

GEORGETOWN.

second	Thirty-fifth	Asphalt, 4-inch base	709.71	\$1.93 1/2	1,271			387	425	12.90		490.99		185.26	294.64	109.78		17,607	11,108	78.06	37.6	\$1,114.92	\$9.66	
	P.	Cobble	2,877.14	1.10	375			2,825	19.50	796.61		2,035.70		585.77	416.79			15,000		1,980.43	65.94	2,219.91	250.39	
sixth	Thirty-eighth	Asphalt, 4-inch base	1,556.78	1.90																				
		Grading		.17	2,437																			

SUBURBAN.

		Granite	2,641.22		1,509.62			579.00				1,138.12	37.55				11,077					\$553.85	\$25.07	
	District line	Macadam	61,004.32	\$1.00													106,389					5,243.09	272.57	
bia road		do	3,254.99	.88	3,521			1,822.98				3,909.58									37.68	1,230.83	487.51	
		do	4,845.55		21,219.86							885.8										198.00		
a avenue	Morris street	Replaced macadam	2,035	.20	41,555.45																			
		Grading	In progress.																					

* Cobble.

† Appropriation of 1892 extended—1893. All over \$10,000 assessed against property.

‡ Appropriation 1893.

TABLE A.—Schedule of street improvement, 1894.

NORTHWEST.

Street.	From—	To—	Kind of pavement.	Square yards.	Price per yard.	Contract work.							
						Ordinary grading.	Macadam grading.	Over 2,500 feet haul.	Old cobble, etc., removed.	Old curb removed.	Straight curb reset.	Circular curb reset.	Straight curb set.
						Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Linear feet.	Square yards.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.
U.....	Tenth.....	Fourteenth.....	Asphalt, 6-inch base.....	4,100.94	\$2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,730		5,500	1,105	959	77.45	106.45	3,005.85
F.....	Twenty-second.....	Twenty-third.....	Cobble base.....	1,308.44	2.25								
S.....	New Hampshire avenue.....	Twentieth.....	Asphalt, hydraulic, 6-inch base.....	873.82	2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	140			380		780.33		
S.....	Florida avenue.....	Seventh.....	do.....	4,352.23	2.10	1,100	118	500	680	850		412.35	2,329.35
S.....	Four-and-a-half.....	Sixth.....	do.....	3,992.05	2.10	1,148		2,800	1,775		2,424.57		99.58
M.....	Missouri avenue.....	First.....	Asphalt, block, gravel base.....	1,371.22	2.00	325		4,500	2,140		1,292.07		54.47
M.....	North Capitol.....	New Hampshire avenue.....	Asphalt, 6-inch base.....	3,067.02	2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	665			850		1,663.35		
F.....	Virginia avenue.....	North Capitol.....	Granite, 4-inch base.....	1,710.72	1.38			500	325	1,405	2,401.84		90.40
D.....	New Jersey avenue.....		Vitrified brick.....	2,964.26	.95	2,210				71	839.85		
			Granite, gravel base.....	1,617.31	.96	577			1,476				

SOUTHWEST.

South Capitol.....	E.....	H.....	Granite, gravel base.....	5,654.22	\$0.96	1,378			2,552		1,177.60	161.30	1,038.87
K.....	Canal.....	First.....	do.....	1,705.57	.96	501	1,378		105		635.20		857.10
				980.00									

SOUTHEAST.

E.....	Twelfth.....	Thirteenth.....	Asphalt, 4-inch base.....	617.91	\$1.90	280	45	500	453.3	211.2	16.11		258.42
D.....	B.....	D.....	do.....	4,299.46	1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,145		3,500	1,348	1,632	2,056.99		37.76
F.....	C.....	E.....	do.....	2,248.50	1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	725		1,000	672.20	192	1,251.83		191.41
A.....	Seventh.....	North Carolina avenue.....	Asphalt, block, gravel base.....	3,043.07	2.00	1,750		3,600	1,010.50	112	1,549.68		65.85
Fifteenth.....	East Capitol.....	Pennsylvania avenue.....	Gravel roadway.....	11,255.01	.49 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,145							
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....			261							
											Work on streets and avenues.		
											Permit work.		

NORTHEAST.

M.....	North Capitol.....	Q.....	Asphalt, 6-inch base.....	4,896.33	\$2.10	1,940	222		3,355.60	100	3,160.71		136.60
Second.....	C.....	F.....	Asphalt, block, gravel base.....	4,323.42	2.00	1,686		5,500	1,368.30	115	2,091.41		205
North Capitol.....	New York avenue.....	O.....	Asphalt, 6-inch base.....	1,474.23	2.10	273	583		518.70	28.40	843.18		65.85
Fifteenth.....	East Capitol.....	E.....	Grading.....			13,620							

GEORGETOWN.

Road.....	Thirty-second.....	Thirty-fifth.....	Asphalt, 4-inch base.....	709.71	\$1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,271			387	425	12.90		490.90
Twenty-eighth.....	M.....	P.....	Cobble.....	2,877.14	1.10	375			2,825	19.50	796.61		2,035.70
Prospect.....	Thirty-sixth.....	Thirty-eighth.....	Asphalt, 4-inch base.....	1,550.78	1.90								
			Grading.....		.17	2,437							

SUBURBAN.

Brightwood avenue.....			Granite.....	2,641.22		1,509.62			579.00				1,138.12
Connecticut avenue extended.	Columbia road.....	District line†.....	Macadam.....	61,004.32	\$1.00								
Jefferson street, Anacostia.....			do.....	3,254.99	.88	3,521							
Champlain avenue.....			do.....	4,845.65		21,219.86			1,822.68				3,900.58
Sixteenth street extended.....	Florida avenue.....	Morris street.....	Replaced macadam.....	2,035	.20	41,555.45							885.8
Massachusetts avenue extended.			Grading.....			In progress.							

TABLE A.—Schedule of street improvement, 1894.

NORTHWEST.

To—	Kind of pavement.	Contract work.														Materials.					Cost of material.	Cost of extra work.	Cost of inspection.	Amount of contract work.	Total on
		Square yards.	Price per yard.	Ordinary grading.	Macadam grading.	Over 2,500 feet haul.	Old cobble, etc., removed.	Old curb removed.	Straight curb reset.	Circular curb reset.	Straight curb set.	Circular curb set.	Brick relaid.	Brick laid.	Vitrified brick gutters.	Granite blocks.	Paving bricks.	Vitrified brick.	Straight curb.	Circular curb.					
				Cubic yards.	Cubic yards.	Linear feet.	Square yards.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Linear feet.	Square yards.	Square yards.	Square yards.				Linear feet.	Linear feet.					
teenth	Asphalt, 6-inch base	4,100.94	\$2.184	1,730		5,500	1,105	959	77.45	106.45	3,005.85		1,122.04	1,775.81	707.28		64,844	39,426	285.03	75.36	\$3,926.27	\$68.19	\$180.00	\$12,743.03	\$16.
nty-third.	Cobble base	1,308.44	2.25				380		780.33						177.40			10,000			178.30	80.15	68.00	4,572.18	4.
ntieth	Asphalt, hydraulic, 6-inch base	873.82	2.184	140																	2,590.23	30.53	142.00	11,674.53	14.
nth	do	4,352.23	2.10	1,100	118	500	680	850	2,424.57	412.35	2,329.35				651.77		38,500		2,214.55	28.25	1,009.83	67.32	180.00	10,679.71	11.
h	do	3,992.05	2.10	1,148		2,800	1,775		1,252.07		99.58			1,374.63	546.50		27,000	32,282		100.69	36.09	95.48	156.00	4,146.43	4.
	Asphalt, block, gravel base	1,371.22	2.00	325		4,500	2,140		1,663.35		54.47	35.51	1,505.66	768.98							25.55			7,239.20	7.
	Asphalt, 6-inch base	3,067.02	2.184	665			850																		
Hampshire avenue	Granite, 4-inch base	1,710.72	1.38	2,210		500	325	1,405	2,401.84		99.49					72,300		170,670		101.44	6,793.60	75.55	270.00	6,447.32	13.
h Capitol	Vitrified brick	2,964.26	.95	577				71	839.85							72,153					3,535.50	129.31	92.00	1,961.56	5.
	Granite, gravel base	1,617.31	.96				1,476																		

SOUTHWEST.

	Granite, gravel base	5,654.22	\$0.96	1,378	1,378		2,552		1,177.60	161.30	1,038.87	28.80				256,850					\$12,722.95	\$459.46	\$126.00	\$6,926.36	\$20.
	do	1,705.57	.96	501			105		635.20		857.10					74,581					3,650.63		74.00	2,003.69	5.
		980.00																							

SOUTHEAST.

teenth	Asphalt, 4-inch base	617.91	\$1.90	280	45	500	453.3	211.2	16.11		258.42		52.29	213.71	52.88		7,600	2,918	222	37.68	\$370.56	\$38.69	\$24.00	\$1,611.07	\$2.
	do	4,299.46	1.934	1,145		3,500	1,348	1,632	2,056.99		37.75				465.19			26,150			466.25	41.14	78.00	9,907.98	10.
	do	2,248.50	1.934	725		1,000	672.20	192	1,251.83		191.41				321.47			18,325			340.20	7.42	52.00	5,278.97	5.
h Carolina avenue	Asphalt block, gravel base	3,043.07	2.00	1,750		3,600	1,010.50	112	1,549.68		65.85									65.94	94.29	275.92	128.00	7,881.24	8.
ylvania avenue	Gravel roadway	11,255.01	.49	14,148																	636.63	295.42		9,361.73	10.
do	do			261																	456.12			275.87	
									Work on streets and avenues. Permit work.						* 3,975.78										
															* 1,119.06										

NORTHEAST.

	Asphalt, 6-inch base	4,836.33	\$2.10	1,940	222		3,855.60	100	3,160.71		136.60		682.57	2,252.06	649.68		83,000	38,805		37.68	\$1,637.02	\$223.19	\$160.00	\$13,424.63	\$15.
	Asphalt block, gravel base	4,323.42	2.00	1,686		5,500	1,368.30	115	2,091.41		205	40.59			190.80					66.51	277.89	15.67	162.00	10,610.10	10.
	Asphalt, 6-inch base	1,474.23	2.10	273	583		518.70	28.40	843.18		65.85											58.00		3,971.61	4.
	Grading			13,620																					2.

GEORGETOWN.

ty-fifth	Asphalt, 4-inch base	709.71	\$1.934	1,271			387	425	12.90		490.99		185.26	294.64	109.78		17,607	11,108	78.06	37.6	\$1,114.92	\$9.66	\$116.00	\$2,335.51	\$3.
	Cobble	2,877.14	1.10	375			2,825	19.50	796.61		2,035.70		585.77	416.79			15,000		1,980.43	65.94	2,219.91	250.39	216.00	8,573.56	11.
ty-eighth	Asphalt, 4-inch base	1,556.78	1.90																						
	Grading		.17	2,437																					

SUBURBAN.

	Granite	2,641.22		1,509.62			579.00				1,138.12	37.55				11,077				37.68	\$553.85	\$25.07	\$92.00	\$291.87	\$
trict line	Macadam	61,004.32	\$1.00													106,389					5,243.00	272.57	886.00	75,436.07	8.
	do	3,254.99	.88	3,521																	66.40			3,933.37	3.
	do	4,845.65		21,219.86			1,822.08				3,909.59			3,612.18							1,230.83	487.51	268.00	11,771.51	13.
ris street	Replaced macadam	2,035	.20	41,555.45							885.8			695.32							198.00	346.79	82.00	10,237.67	10.
	Grading	In progress																							

* Cobble.

† Appropriation of 1892 extended—1893. All over \$10,000 assessed against property.

‡ Appropriation 1893.

Materials.				Cost of material.	Cost of extra work.	Cost of inspection.	Amount of contract work.	Total cost on street.	Name of contractor.
Paving bricks.	Vitrified brick.	Straight curb.	Circular curb.						
		Linear feet.	Linear feet.						
64,844	39,426	285.03	75.36	\$3,926.27	\$68.19	\$180.00	\$12,743.03	\$16,917.49	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
	10,000			178.30	80.15	68.00	4,572.18	4,898.63	Do.
38,500		2,214.55	28.25	2,590.23	30.53	142.00	11,674.53	14,437.29	Thos. H. Thomas.
27,000	32,282		100.69	1,009.83	67.32	180.00	10,679.71	11,936.86	Do.
27,138			36.09	347.26	95.48	156.00	4,146.43	4,745.17	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.
					25.55		7,239.20	7,264.75	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
	170,670		101.44	6,793.60	75.55	270.00	6,447.32	13,125.51	Jno. W. Coburn.
				3,535.50	129.31	92.00	1,961.56	5,558.93	Hussey & McLaughlin.
				\$12,722.95	\$459.46	\$126.00	\$6,926.36	\$20,090.99	Hussey & McLaughlin.
				3,650.63		74.00	2,003.69	5,637.10	Do.
									Superintendent of streets.
7,600	2,918	222	37.68	\$370.56	\$38.69	\$24.00	\$1,611.07	\$2,044.32	Thomas H. Thomas.
	26,150			466.25	41.14	78.00	9,907.98	10,493.37	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
	18,325		9.42	340.20	7.42	52.00	5,278.97	5,678.59	Do.
			65.94	94.29	278.92	128.00	7,681.24	8,182.45	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.
				636.63	295.42		9,361.73	10,293.78	Henry Nailor.
				456.12			275.87	731.99	Do.
83,000	38,805		37.68	\$1,637.02	\$223.19	\$160.00	\$13,424.63	\$15,444.84	Thos. H. Thomas.
					15.67	162.00	10,610.10	10,787.77	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.
	10,250		66.51	277.89		58.00	3,971.61	4,307.48	Thos. H. Thomas.
								2,792.10	E. G. Gummel.
17,607	11,108	78.06	37.6	\$1,114.92	\$9.66	\$116.00	\$2,335.51	\$3,576.09	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
15,000		1,980.43	65.94	2,219.91	250.39	216.00	8,573.56	11,259.86	Thos. H. Thomas.
								412.59	Wm. Harmedy.
			37.68	\$553.85	\$25.07	\$92.00	\$291.87	\$845.72	Paid by railroad company.
				5,243.09	272.57	886.00	3,000.99	8,361.15	George Killeen.
					66.40		75,436.07	76,594.64	A. J. Warner.
107,000			37.68	1,230.83	487.51	268.00	3,933.37	3,999.77	H. Nailor.
18,000				198.00	346.79	82.00	11,771.51	13,757.85	Andrew Gleeson.
							10,237.67	10,864.46	Do.

REPORT OF THE COMPUTING ENGINEER.

WASHINGTON, *August 1, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the operations of this office for the year ending June 30, 1894:

Table A gives a detailed statement of the cost of paving and improving roadways in the city and in the county under the appropriations for "improvements and repairs" and "construction of county roads."

Table B gives a detailed statement of the expenditures under the appropriation for "repairs to concrete pavements."

Table C gives a detailed statement of work done for railway companies.

There is also appended a list of all employés paid out of appropriations for the different improvements and the amount paid each.

In addition to the above special work, grades were furnished the street railways, builders, and wherever required by the other departments of the District service.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. BAILEY,
Computing Engineer.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER
(Through Capt. G. J. Fiebeger.)

TABLE B.—Repairs to concrete pavements, 1894.

Street.	From.	To.	Contractor.	Year laid.	Cubic yards.	Cost per cubic yard.	Square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Contract work.	Total cost.
Fourteenth northwest.	H.....	Thomas Circle	H. L. Cranford.	1879	.....	.....	3,770.72	\$1.03	\$6,211.21	
Vermont avenue northwest.	K.....	L.....	do.....	1872	.....	.....	1,110.65	1.03	1,636.34	
N northwest, at intersection of Vermont avenue.	.....	.....	do.....	1880	.....	.....	525.31	1.03	807.81	
Fifteenth northwest.	B.....	E.....	do.....	1883	.....	.....	5,251.71	1.03	7,642.91	
Pennsylvania avenue northwest.	Washington Circle	Twenty sixth.	do.....	1877	.....	.....	4,411.57	1.03	6,116.86	
Do.....	Eighteenth	Nineteenth	do.....	1875	.....	.....	2,361.42	1.03	3,316.47	
Twenty-second northwest.	G.....	I.....	do.....	1873	.....	.....	3,118.95	1.03	4,210.15	
Twentieth northwest	K.....	L.....	do.....	1873	.....	.....	1,399.82	1.03	1,989.86	
Seventeenth northwest	K and M.....	Rhode Island avenue and P.	do.....	1873-75	.....	.....	8,464.72	1.03	11,831.84	
Twelfth northwest	Massachusetts avenue.	G.....	do.....	1875	.....	.....	7,868.54	1.03	11,027.34	
I northwest.	Sixteenth.	Seventeenth	do.....	1873	.....	.....	4,791.63	1.03	7,337.30	
K northwest.	Third.....	Fourth.	do.....	1874	.....	.....	1,185.71	1.03	1,908.74	
S northwest.	Fourteenth	Fifteenth	do.....	1873	.....	.....	2,486.74	1.03	3,765.69	
B northeast.	First.....	Second.	do.....	1874	.....	.....	3,335.05	1.03	5,475.64	
Seventeenth northwest.	Pennsylvania avenue.	H.....	do.....	1873	.....	.....	721.17	1.03	742.81	
Fourteenth northwest	C.....	I.....	do.....	1887	.....	.....	1,720.20	1.03	4,116.27	
Seventeenth northwest.	M.....	Rhode Island avenue.	do.....	1873	.....	.....	850.03	1.03	1,136.82	
R northwest.	Seventh	Ninth.	do.....	1889	.....	.....	381.79	1.03	393.24	
N northwest.	Connecticut avenue.	New Hampshire avenue.	do.....	1873	.....	.....	2,780.79	1.03	4,601.76	
K northwest.	Fourth.	Fifth.	do.....	1874	.....	.....	2,989.07	1.03	5,418.97	
G northwest.	do.....	do.....	do.....	1872	.....	.....	1,172.29	1.03	2,805.30	
Various streets.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,079.6919	\$17.50	.....	.....	.....	\$92,493.33
Repairs to tools, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*47,724.35
Inspection.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.75
Material.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,531.76
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,218.79
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,999.98

* Minor repairs; includes base, binder, cutting out, etc.

TABLE C.—Work done at cost of railroad companies, 1894.

Company.	Locality.	Cubic yards.	Square yards.	Total.
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.	Second and C and Second and Canal streets.	0.26	.....	\$6.42
	Eighth and E streets SW .....	.12	.....	2.89
	Eighth and G streets SE .....	.17	.....	4.19
	Canal and C streets SW .....	.22	.....	4.64
	Canal and D streets SW .....	.55	.....	9.62
	Second and C streets .....	.05	.....	1.16
	Four-and-a-half street and Missouri avenue.	.27	.....	6.67
	Total			35.59
Columbia R. R. Co	Massachusetts avenue, Fourth to Sixth streets.	.56	.....	13.83
	Massachusetts avenue, Sixth to Seventh streets.	.31	.....	7.65
	Eleventh street and New York avenue.	.18	.....	.25
	K, Seventh to Eighth streets .....	.02	.....	.49
	Massachusetts avenue, Fourth to Seventh streets.	.20	.....	19.76
	Twelfth street and New York avenue.	.51	.....	12.60
	Total			54.58
Rock Creek R. R. Co	U, between Tenth and Fourteenth streets.		322.55	815.25
	N, between Tenth and Fourteenth streets.		416.68	1,035.51
	Connecticut avenue extended.		8,635.94	9,700.84
	Total			11,551.60
Brightwood R. R. Co	Brightwood avenue		263.24	829.76
	do		67.33	178.75
	do			231.24
	Total			1,239.75
Metropolitan R. R. Co	F, Twelfth to Thirteenth streets	0.65	0.29	22.96
	F, Fifth to Seventh streets	1.01	.....	21.42
	B and First streets NE		1.67	1.72
	First, between East Capitol and B streets NE.	.03	.....	.75
	B street, between Delaware avenue and First street.	.01	.....	.24
	Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.	.10	.....	2.40
	Ninth street, between Massachusetts avenue and N street.	323	.....	77.40
	First NE., between B and East Capitol streets.	.16	.....	3.38
	P, between Twenty-second and Bridge streets.	3.11	.....	91.65
	B, between First and Second streets NE.		1.67	1.72
	Twenty-ninth, between Dumbarton and P streets.		13.24	18.75
	I, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.		2.73	2.81
	H street, between Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street.		.09	2.22
	East Capitol, between First and Ninth streets.		.74	20.19
	Thirty-first and Dumbarton streets		25.06	34.83
	Ninth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and H street.	.95	.....	23.39
	Ninth, between G and H streets .....	.52	.....	12.77
	Ninth street, between R street and Florida avenue.	.10	.....	2.47
	Twenty-eighth, between Dumbarton and P streets.		260.76	507.69
	Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.		301.02	707.19
	Total			1,555.95
Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.	Pennsylvania avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.		142.89	204.35
	Pennsylvania avenue west of circle to Twenty-sixth street.		266.07	377.05
	First street, between Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues.	.01	.....	.17

TABLE C.—Work done at cost of railroad companies, 1894—Continued.

Company.	Locality.	Cubic yards.	Square yards.	Total.
Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.—Continued.	Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue SE.	.17	.....	\$0.30
	Total			581.87
Georgetown and Tennallytown R. R. Co.	High street.....		1,821.88	5,687.65
Belt Line R. R. Co.....	Eleventh street, G street to Massachusetts avenue.	0.41	.....	7.17
	Eleventh street and New York avenue.	.02	.....	.494
	Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue ..	.02	.....	.494
	Eleventh and M streets .....	.03	.....	.664
	Massachusetts avenue and Eleventh street.	.18	.....	4.37
	Maryland avenue and First street....	.03	.....	.74
	Fourteenth, between C and D streets NW.		110.39	264.20
	O street, between New Jersey avenue and Eleventh street NW.	.58	.....	12.24
	Fourteenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and B street.	.52	.....	12.77
	P, between Fifth and Seventh streets	.13	.....	2.47
	Fourth street and New Jersey avenue.	.31	.....	6.27
	Fourteenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and B street.	.51	.....	12.00
	Fourth, between G and I streets.....	.48	.....	8.20
	Fourteenth and B streets NW .....	.17	.....	4.12
	B, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets SW.	1.51	.....	31.90
	O, between Fourth and Eleventh streets NW.	.25	.....	6.10
	Total.....			374.802
Eckington and Soldiers' Home R. R. Co.	Fifth street, G street to New York avenue.	1.46	.....	30.73
	G, Fifth to Ninth streets .....	.42	.....	10.30
	G, Ninth to Eleventh streets.....	1.27	.....	31.29
	Fifth street, G to H streets .....	.06	.....	1.34
	New York avenue, First to Seventh streets.	.54	.....	15.10
	North Capital street and New York avenue.	4.54	.....	112.07
	G, between Fifth and Seventh streets.	1.68	.....	41.49
	G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.	.81	.....	17.05
	K and Fourth streets NW.....		14.87	16.95
	G, between Ninth and Eleventh streets.	3.37	.....	74.67
	Fifth street, between H street and New York avenue.	1.66	.....	33.15
	G, between Seventh and Ninth streets.	.14	.....	3.03
	Total.....			387.17

SUMMARY.

Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.....	\$35.59
Columbia R. R. Co	54.58
Rock Creek R. R. Co.....	11,551.60
Brightwood R. R. Co.....	1,239.75
Metropolitan R. R. Co.....	1,555.95
Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.....	581.87
Georgetown and Tennallytown R. R. Co.....	5,687.65
Belt Line R. R. Co.....	374.802
Eckington and Soldiers' Home R. R. Co.....	387.17
Total	27,668.962

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 535

List of inspectors, etc., on surface work, showing appropriations from which paid, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Name.	Work on streets and avenues.		Constructing county roads.		Permit work.		Repairs to concrete pavements.		Total number days.	Rate per day.	Total amount.
	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.			
C. B. Hunt.....			131	\$842.50					{ 53	\$150.00	{ \$842.50
E. S. Greenwell.....	298	\$1,192.00							{ 78*	175.00	{
William Smith.....	4	8.00			107½				298	4.00	1,192.00
A. M. Schoepf.....	45	90.00			107½	\$215.00			4	2.00	8.00
H. A. Marsden.....	119	238.00			5	10.00			163	2.00	†326.00
George M. Lukesh....	39	78.00							124	2.00	248.00
J. A. French.....	12	30.00							39	2.00	78.00
Arthur Johns.....			150½	319.25	10½	20.75			12	2.50	30.00
C. R. Unger.....	102½	410.00					4	\$16.00	170	2.00	340.00
F. A. Beuter.....	89	356.00					13	52.00	106½	4.00	426.00
W. H. Calhoun.....	45½	182.00	1	4.00					102	4.00	408.00
J. L. Calhoun.....	50	200.00							46½	4.00	186.00
A. M. Bond.....	66	264.00	23	92.00					52½	4.00	†210.00
E. E. Morrow.....	93	372.00	80½	322.00					89	4.00	356.00
J. N. Clarkson.....	23	92.00	4	16.00					173½	4.00	694.00
J. N. Quackenbush....	93½	374.00							27	4.00	108.00
George S. Robinson....	68½	274.00							93½	4.00	374.00
G. C. Ransdell.....	9½	38.00							68½	4.00	274.00
J. H. Crawford.....			144	576.00					9½	4.00	38.00
J. R. Emory.....	1	4.00	19	76.00					144	4.00	576.00
J. W. Beall.....	2	8.00							20	4.00	80.00
									2	4.00	8.00
J. A. E. Marony.....	27	97.50					223½	578.50	{ 46	3.50	{
									{ 53	4.00	{ 676.00
J. O. Hargrove.....	26	65.00							{ 151½	2.00	{
J. W. Beale.....	162½	649.00			26½	105.00			26	2.50	65.00
J. M. Jackson.....	153	225.00			60	90.00			188½	4.00	754.00
I. Roberts.....	153	267.75			30	52.50			213	*45.00	315.00
C. Maynard.....	138	207.00	69	103.50	46	69.00			183	1.75	320.25
M. Winston.....	176	270.00			62	90.00	90	135.00	253	1.50	379.50
R. H. Roberts.....	90	135.00							328	*45.00	495.00
Wm. Ragan.....	108	162.00							90	1.50	135.00
J. W. Sorrell.....	2½	8.75							108	1.50	162.00
M. King.....	25	37.50							2½	1.50	3.75
Thos. Sweeney.....					28	42.00			25	1.50	37.50
T. Brannan.....					28	42.00			28	1.50	42.00
Total.....		6,329.50		2,351.25		736.25		781.50			10,229.50

* Per month.

† Includes \$21 charged to excise board.

‡ Includes \$10 charged to curbing and paving roadways, 1892.

SUMMARY.

Work on streets and avenues.....	\$6,329.50
Constructing county roads.....	2,351.25
Permit work.....	736.25
Repairs to concrete pavement.....	781.50
Excise board.....	21.00
Curbing and paving roadways (1892 appropriation).....	10.00
Total.....	10,229.50

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893:

The appropriation for current repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys was \$40,000, of which amount \$39,999.98 was expended; balance, 2 cents. (See statement marked A.)

A.—Work done under the appropriation for current repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Grading	cubic yards..	4,861
Flag laid	linear feet..	7,904
Flag relaid	do.....	8,854
Curb set	do.....	358
Curb reset	do.....	5,448
Cobble paved	square yards..	24,382
Brick sidewalk paved	do.....	994
Brick sidewalk repaved	do.....	4,862
Granite block paved	do.....	2,573
Granite block repaved	do.....	5,949
Vitrified brick paved	do.....	1,660
Vitrified brick repaved	do.....	1,021
Sheet asphalt	cubic yards..	31
Asphalt tile paved	square yards..	260
Asphalt tile repaved	do.....	45
Asphalt block paved	do.....	523
Stone terrace wall repaired	linear feet..	735
Asphalt block repaved	square yards..	1,954
Granolithic sidewalk paved	do.....	141
Asphalt pavement removed	do.....	1,973
Terra-cotta pipe laid	linear feet..	156
Macadam roadway	cubic yards..	143
Trap rock repaved	square yards..	1,280
Plank walk laid	linear feet..	130
Wooden fence constructed	do.....	140
Hydraulic base laid	square yards..	281
Material		\$8,445.58
Labor		26,122.27
Miscellaneous labor		5,432.13
Total cost		39,999.98

During the year there were 1,106 dangerous holes repaired, aggregating 6,861 square yards, at a total cost of \$1,706.26.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, appropriates \$165,000 for permit work, \$110,000 of which was allotted to the street department. A previous act of Congress provides "that under the permit system the property-owners requesting such improvements shall pay one-half the total cost." The expenditures under such provision were \$19,348.50, as shown by statement marked B.

B.—Regular permit work.

For whom done.	Grading.	Paving brick.	Cobble.	Curb set.	Curb reset.	Asphalt tile.	Vitrified brick.	Asphalt block.	Cement sidewalk.		Cost.
									McLaughlin.	Drew.	
	Cubic yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Lin. feet.	Lin. feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
Thos. Hyde	100	212	50	195							\$583.60
M. Losano & Son				50					96		240.14
Ralph W. Lee					7				59		110.03
J. H. Merriweather					28				41		78.20
Do				10					257		478.50
J. R. Rogers									22		39.84
E. J. Hannan						24					37.14
P. V. De Graw <i>et al</i>	245			20			114				371.08
A. Lisner				283					610		1,493.84
C. Heurich				125							105.63
E. H. Bond									27		50.15
J. W. Reed					5				18		34.35
J. E. Chapman									183		341.89
Samuel Ross <i>et al</i>	308	2,149									1,604.94
Lawrence Sands	33		77	211					130		512.44
Wilkins & Co					7				25		46.18
Hill Johnston					13				27		51.28
Robt. I. Fleming									68		124.30
J. H. Miller									91		168.34
Jos. F. Bradley									77		142.25
C. V. Trott	100	77									103.31
W. Clary									28		51.29
T. F. Schneider					4				30		55.44
H. C. Birge						43					67.99
C. W. Scott									18		32.64
John A. Milburn				45	6				33		123.67
A. Day									17		31.13
H. A. Robbins						28					44.24
Charles S. Durham					16				29		56.42
James E. Miller				197					187		602.02
I. Saks					8				32		59.63
Barnes & Weaver	65	230									193.24
Hornblower & Marshall									50		91.42
A. E. Knorr						21					33.17
Jacob Bool									24		44.45
C. Edmonston				59	4				72		215.97
Mrs. C. A. Stanley				25					29		86.74
P. A. Sheehy									42		79.36
G. E. Gilliland					7				27		50.24
J. G. Meyers				90							67.54
J. F. Oyster				25	4				31		91.75
M. Shea				50					59		176.09
Robert Boyd					40				174		325.10
Hornblower & Marshall									211		390.15
J. W. Nairn				23	7				36		98.37
Pelz & Carlisle					5				86		159.52
J. H. Bradley					13				86		159.65
W. A. Gordon, president									41		76.22
Wm. G. Lee					17	36					59.31
A. O. Wright					6	35					55.63
Mary J. Perry				24					31		92.52
Jno. E. Brackett					4				23		43.52
Sarah S. Stone					10				25		46.44
Joe Barnard				24	15				31		93.65
B. H. Warner & Co.					9				36		67.44
H. L. Cranford				14							12.51
Hornblower & Marshall				35	13				29		104.26
H. E. Pellew	46	171									159.99
H. L. Cranford						9					11.55
Geo. P. Newton	13	171									110.59
B. Lefere	7	29									22.63
T. G. Nicholai			3								3.41
Owen McCabe					36	88					143.84
Doctor Easton				81					253		585.95
J. W. Green		15									6.70
F. A. Denison & Co.		6									6.97
Jno. A. Swope										26	45.11
E. F. Andrews										50	85.83
Barnes & Weaver	20	3		30			17				37.92
W. H. German	48	142									98.68
Do	126							159			371.15
Hornblower & Marshall					30					213	368.79
Helen Fowler				85						142	343.62

B.—Regular permit work—Continued.

For whom done.	Grading.	Paving brick.	Cobble.	Curb set.	Curb reset.	Asphalt.	Vitrified brick.	Asphalt block.	Cement sidewalk.		Cost.
									McLaughlin.	Drew.	
	Cubic yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Lin. feet.	Lin. feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
Levi Woodbury.....										121	\$205.73
John S. Larcombe.....				26						32	88.50
Do.....										30	52.78
E. H. Catlin.....										63	109.50
Mary A. Lynn.....										64	107.47
H. P. Waggaman.....		458									291.60
Matt Trimble.....				22						48	111.48
Seaton Perry.....										32	59.47
D. S. Barry.....										24	41.30
Thos. Graham.....										24	41.52
W. B. Thompson.....										27	44.97
J. C. Slater.....										25	42.06
H. E. Pellew.....										73	125.04
W. H. Finkle.....										24	41.52
F. G. Smith.....				25						117	230.01
Franklin & Co.....										52	86.45
J. E. Chapman.....					27					25	46.96
M. A. Mess.....	76	142		116							237.85
Chas. Jacobson.....					8					171	288.90
D. E. Kleps.....										100	168.67
W. K. Mendenhall.....										71	118.98
J. H. Whittemore.....					17					312	541.77
Levi Woodbury.....	6						111				170.40
Geo. E. Hamilton.....										81	137.98
W. E. Boulter.....					6					23	39.54
C. C. Willard.....				40						77	183.25
M. G. McCormick.....										19	32.20
E. L. Johnson.....										77	130.40
D. Hannan.....		70									50.86
Chas. E. West.....					6					22	37.65
W. L. Bramhall.....										87	148.30
H. P. Waggaman.....		1,552									1,000.93
W. A. Kimmel.....										24	40.92
Geo. Drew & Son.....					19					22	38.66
E. Piepenbring.....										18	30.11
J. James.....										98	169.32
Kate Crowley.....										24	41.06
C. C. Willard.....				7						29	60.67
D. D. Stone.....										14	25.56
Chauncey Hickox.....										23	39.80
D. D. Stone.....					42					36	49.00
P. J. Clarke.....										56	93.80
Harriet Galt.....					15					50	87.13
Noble D. Larner.....					18					224	330.59
J. W. Davis.....										23	38.77
Jno. G. Toupper.....										23	39.82
Jas. Legenfelter.....										24	40.36
Total.....	1,193	5,427	130	1,937	463	284	242	159	3,501	2,940	19,348.50

The act also provides "that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized, in their discretion, to order such of the above enumerated work as, in their opinion, is necessary for the public health, safety, or comfort, and to pay the cost of such work from said appropriation; one-half the cost of such work so done, including material and labor, shall be charged against and become a lien upon the property abutting upon the line of such improvement," etc.

By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, all compulsory permit work was stopped March 23, 1894. The expenditures in compulsory permit work up to that time amounted to \$95,447.31, as shown by statement marked C.

C.—Compulsory permit—Continued.

[illegible]

97	Alley, square 157, leading from Seventeenth street	86	253							576.70			
98	Sidewalk, east side Twelfth street N.E., from Florida avenue to M.....	68		200		18		40		204.19			
110	Sidewalk, south side Bacon street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth, Mount Pleasant.....	238		418		13		42		412.04			
112	Sidewalk, south side L street N.E., from Sixth to Seventh	286		614						506.59			
115	Sidewalk, both sides Twelfth street N.E., from D to Maryland avenue.....	1,800		1,462						1,510.64			
116	Sidewalk, both sides Second street N.E., from C to F.....	160		2,853		750			352	1,096.70			
117	Alley, square 633.....		2,288				41			2,442.65			
129	Alley, square 296.....						46	29		4,709.78			
144	Sidewalk, south side G street N.E., from Pierce school building to Maryland avenue.....	82		93						133.60			
146	Alley, square 166.....		1,380					27		2,165.72			
147	Alley, square 93 (west half).....		557							1,021.57			
148	Sidewalk, east side Fifteenth street S.E., from Pennsylvania avenue to East Capitol.....	261		1,119						797.88			
Total.....		42,851	7,251	1,018	24,051	31,627	232	739	1,728	82	1,197	359	95,447.31

542 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Table marked D gives the amount of work done for parties requesting the construction of driveways and other pieces of work that were needed for their sole benefit and not for the use of the general public. The cost of such work was \$4,505.06.

D.—Whole cost work.

No.	For whom done.	Grading.	Granite block.	Cobble.	Curb set.	Curb reset.	Asphalt block.	Vitrified tile.	Paving brick.
		<i>Cu. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>
1	Georgetown Gas Co.		209	49					
3	Washington Market Co.	50	478	12	47	146	150	330	24
4	M. Losano & Son (extra work)								
5	Wilmot Lake		1,044						
6	A. Lisner	32				133			45
7	J. E. Chapman						3		
8	U. S. Electric Light Co.		4						
9	Robert I. Fleming								
10	P. F. Glos					10	20		
11	C. C. Smithson					7			
12	Rock Creek R. R. Co.								
13	do.		85						
15	Wm. M. Galt & Co.		6				36		
17	Brightwood R. R. Co.	30							
18	A. M. Proctor								5
19	U. S. Government		39						
21	W. T. Galliher & Bro.					13			
22	Hornblower & Marshall								
23	Wm. McKinley						20		
24	Brightwood R. R. Co.		67						
25	J. S. Addison					8			
26	J. W. Merrill					9			
27	M. G. McCormick								
28	P. Reddington					9			13
30	W. K. Mendenhall								
32	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.		165						
	Total	112	2,097	61	47	335	229	330	87

No.	For whom done.	Vitrified brick.	Pipe laid.	Sheet asphalt.	Cement sidewalk.		Cost.
		<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Linear feet.</i>	<i>Cubic yds.</i>	McLaughlin.	Drew.	
					<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	
1	Georgetown Gas Co.						\$192.58
3	Washington Market Co.						1,422.21
4	M. Losano & Son (extra work)						6.55
5	Wilmot Lake						994.64
6	A. Lisner			16			851.02
7	J. E. Chapman						3.25
8	U. S. Electric Light Co.						2.31
9	Robert I. Fleming				38		66.58
10	P. F. Glos						43.70
11	C. C. Smithson	10					18.42
12	Rock Creek R. R. Co.	* 35					35.66
13	do.						57.72
15	Wm. M. Galt & Co.						77.63
17	Brightwood R. R. Co.		57				131.11
18	A. M. Proctor						7.22
19	U. S. Government						120.19
21	W. T. Galliher & Bro.	16					22.77
22	Hornblower & Marshall					75	120.35
23	Wm. McKinley						7.75
24	Brightwood R. R. Co.						178.75
25	J. S. Addison						16.17
26	J. W. Merrill	11					23.53
27	M. G. McCormick	16					8.59
28	P. Reddington					5	15.82
30	W. K. Mendenhall					8	12.07
32	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.						68.47
	Total	88	57	16	38	88	4,505.06

* District furnished the bricks and railroad company did the work themselves.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 543

Table marked E shows miscellaneous work which was paid for from various appropriations. This work cost \$13,208.33.

E.—Table of miscellaneous work.

No	Location.	Appropriation.	Gran- ite block.	Drain pipe.	Grad- ing.	Curb reset.	Curb set.	Cob- ble.	Vitri- fied brick.
			Sq. yds.	Lin. feet.	Cubic yds.	Lin. feet.	Lin. feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
1	Water cut, P street NW., west from P street bridge.	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	F street NW., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	High street from M to C. & O. Canal, Georgetown.	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown.	65	.....	194	451	143	298	614
5	Tenth street NW., between Q and R.*	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	S street NW., between Fifth and Seventh.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	84	.....
7	Seventh street NW., north of Florida avenue.	Current repairs to county roads.	547	.....	.....	84	45	.....	.....
8	Water cut, P street NW., west from P street bridge.	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Front of Pierce school building, Fourteenth and G streets NE.	Public schools .....	.....	.....	585	.....	259	.....	.....
10	Northwest corner Nineteenth and S NW.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
11	Roadway, Brightwood avenue, between Florida avenue and Steuben street.	Brightwood avenue ..	684	.....	436	.....	296	.....	.....
12	K street SW., between South Capitol and James Creek Canal.	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.	980	.....	647	.....	1,293	24	.....
13	Fifteenth street, A to D SE..	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.	.....	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	N street NW., New Hampshire to Connecticut avenue.	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	1,892	.....	.....	421
15	Fifteenth street, between C and D NE.	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.	1,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	K street, between Fourth and Fifth NW.	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	65	1,507	.....	.....	766
17	Tool shed at Canal street property yard. †	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			3,983	174	4,677	4,099	2,036	406	1,804

* Work was done by sewer department, and statement of cost furnished this department.

† This work consisted of extending and building tool shed.

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Table marked D gives the amount of work done for parties requesting the construction of driveways and other pieces of work that were needed for their sole benefit and not for the use of the general public. The cost of such work was \$4,505.06.

D.—Whole cost work.

No.	For whom done.	Grad- ing.	Granite block.	Cobble.	Curb set.	Curb reset.	As- phalt block.	Vitri- fied tile.	Paving brick.
		<i>Cu. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>
1	Georgetown Gas Co.....		209	49					
3	Washington Market Co.....	50	478	12	47	146	150	330	24
4	M. Losano & Son (extra work)								
5	Wilmot Lake		1,044						
6	A. Lisner	32				133			45
7	J. E. Chapman						3		
8	U. S. Electric Light Co		4						
9	Robert I. Fleming								
10	P. F. Glos					10	20		
11	C. C. Smithson					7			
12	Rock Creek R. R. Co.....								
13	do		85						
15	Wm. M. Galt & Co.....		6				36		
17	Brightwood R. R. Co	30							
18	A. M. Proctor								5
19	U. S. Government		39						
21	W. T. Galliher & Bro					13			
22	Hornblower & Marshall								
23	Wm. McKinley						20		
24	Brightwood R. R. Co		67						
25	J. S. Addison					8			
26	J. W. Merrill					9			
27	M. G. McCormick								
28	P. Reddington					9			13
30	W. K. Mendenhall								
32	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co		165						
	Total.....	112	2,097	61	47	335	229	330	87

No.	For whom done.	Vitrified brick.	Pipe laid.	Sheet asphalt.	Cement sidewalk.		Cost.
		<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Linear feet.</i>	<i>Cubic yds.</i>	Mc- Laughlin.	Drew.	
					<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	
1	Georgetown Gas Co.....						\$192.58
3	Washington Market Co.....						1,422.21
4	M. Losano & Son (extra work)						6.55
5	Wilmot Lake						994.64
6	A. Lisner			16			851.02
7	J. E. Chapman						3.25
8	U. S. Electric Light Co.....						2.31
9	Robert I. Fleming				38		66.58
10	P. F. Glos						43.70
11	C. C. Smithson	10					18.42
12	Rock Creek R. R. Co.....	* 35					35.66
13	do						57.72
15	Wm. M. Galt & Co.....						77.63
17	Brightwood R. R. Co		57				131.11
18	A. M. Proctor						7.22
19	U. S. Government						120.19
21	W. T. Galliher & Bro	16					22.77
22	Hornblower & Marshall					75	120.35
23	Wm. McKinley						7.75
24	Brightwood R. R. Co						178.75
25	J. S. Addison	11					16.17
26	J. W. Merrill	16					23.53
27	M. G. McCormick					5	8.59
28	P. Reddington						15.82
30	W. K. Mendenhall					8	12.07
32	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co						68.47
	Total.....	88	57	16	38	88	4,505.06

* District furnished the bricks and railroad company did the work themselves.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 543

Table marked E shows miscellaneous work which was paid for from various appropriations. This work cost \$13,208.33.

E.—Table of miscellaneous work.

No	Location.	Appropriation.	Gran- ite block.	Drain pipe.	Grad- ing.	Curb reset.	Curb set.	Cob- ble.	Vitri- fied brick.
			Sq. yds.	Lin. feet.	Cubic yds.	Lin. feet.	Lin. feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.
1	Water cut, P street NW., west from P street bridge.	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	589						
2	F street NW., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.		174					
4	High street from M to C. & O. Canal, Georgetown.	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown.	65		194	451	143	298	614
5	Tenth street NW., between Q and R.*	Repairs to concrete pavements.							
6	S street NW., between Fifth and Seventh.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.				165		84	
7	Seventh street NW., north of Florida avenue.	Current repairs to county roads.	547			84	45		
8	Water cut, P street NW., west from P street bridge.	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	100						
9	Front of Pierce school building, Fourteenth and G streets NE.	Public schools			585		259		
10	Northwest corner Nineteenth and S NW.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.							3
11	Roadway, Brightwood avenue, between Florida avenue and Steuben street.	Brightwood avenue ..	684		436		296		
12	K street SW., between South Capitol and James Creek Canal.	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.	980		647		1,293	24	
13	Fifteenth street, A to D SE.	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.			2,750				
14	N street NW., New Hampshire to Connecticut avenue.	Repairs to concrete pavements.				1,892			421
15	Fifteenth street, between C and D NE.	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.	1,018						
16	K street, between Fourth and Fifth NW.	Repairs to concrete pavements.			65	1,507			766
17	Tool shed at Canal street property yard. †	Permit work							
	Total		3,983	174	4,677	4,099	2,036	406	1,804

* Work was done by sewer department, and statement of cost furnished this department.

† This work consisted of extending and building tool shed.

E.—Table of miscellaneous work—Continued.

No	Location.	Appropriation.	As- phalt block.	Flag laid.	Pav- ing brick.	As- phalt tile.	Hy- drau- lic base.	Vitri- fied brick.	Cost.
			Sq. yds.	Lin. feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	
1	Water cut, P street NW., west from P street bridge.	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.							\$396.91
2	F street NW., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.							88.75
4	High street from M to C. & O. Canal, Georgetown.	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown.							1,277.80
5	Tenth street NW., between Q and R.*	Repairs to concrete pavements.							1,054.95
6	S street NW., between Fifth and Seventh.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	120	18					68.31
7	Seventh street NW., north of Florida avenue.	Current repairs to county roads.							1,151.56
8	Water cut, P street NW., west from P street bridge.	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.							51.45
9	Front of Pierce school building, Fourteenth and G streets NE.	Public schools.....			325				695.27
10	Northwest corner Nineteenth and S NW.	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.				161			40.45
11	Roadway Brightwood avenue, between Florida avenue and Steuben street.	Brightwood avenue...							1,760.53
12	K street SW., between South Capitol and James Creek Canal.	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.							1,768.02
13	Fifteenth street, A to D SE..	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.							430.00
14	N street NW., New Hampshire to Connecticut avenue.	Repairs to concrete pavements.			400	48	455		1,016.78
15	Fifteenth street, between C and D NE.	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.							244.37
16	K street, between Fourth and Fifth NW.	Repairs to concrete pavements.			622		1,731	510	3,069.84
17	Tool shed at Canal street property yard.†	Permit work.....							93.34
	Total		120	18	1,347	209	2,186	510	13,208.33

* Work was done by sewer department, and statement of cost furnished by this department.

† This work consisted of extending and building tool shed.

Table marked F is a full list of the temporary employes of this department, and shows the appropriations from which they were paid during the year.

F.—List of temporary employes.

INSPECTORS.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	July.			August.			September.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
R. E. Boiseau.....	Permit work	6	\$3.00	\$18.00						
	do	19	4.00	76.00	25	\$4.00	\$100.00	25	\$4.00	\$100.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
A. D. Raymond....	Plumbers' assessment fund.	24	4.00	96.00	27	4.00	108.00	18	4.00	72.00
C. L. Lanham.....	Permit work	6	2.00	12.00	27	3.00	81.00	25	3.00	75.00
	do	19	3.00	57.00						
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
A. Cock	do	25	2.00	50.00	27	2.00	54.00	25	2.00	50.00
P. Reilly.....	Permit work									
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	25	5.00	125.00	27	5.00	135.00	26	5.00	130.00
G. W. Beall	do	7	4.00	28.00	20	4.00	80.00	25	4.00	100.00
	Deposit, United States Electric Light Co.	18	4.00	72.00	7	4.00	28.00	1	4.00	4.00
John Stinemetz....	do	2	4.00	8.00						
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	21½	4.00	86.00	25½	4.00	102.00	20½	4.00	82.00
J. N. Clarkson.....	do	14	4.00	56.00	19½	4.00	78.00	6	4.00	24.00
Thos. McMahon....	do				4	4.00	16.00			
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
	Permit work	15	4.00	60.00	22	4.00	88.00	20	4.00	80.00
W. R. Lapham.....	Plumbers' assessment fund.							5	3.25	16.25
	do									
C. R. Unger.....	Permit work									
	Total			744.00			870.00			733.25

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	October.			November.			December.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
R. E. Boiseau.....	Permit work									
	do	20	\$4.00	\$80.00	25	\$4.00	\$100.00	25	\$4.00	\$100.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
A. D. Raymond....	Plumbers' assessment fund.									
C. L. Lanham.....	Permit work	19½	3.00	59.62	25	3.00	75.00	25	3.00	75.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
A. Cock.....	do	25	2.00	50.00	24	2.00	48.00	25	2.00	50.00
P. Reilly.....	Permit work									
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	20	5.00	100.00	26	5.00	130.00	25	5.00	125.00
G. W. Beall.....	do	26	4.00	104.00	24	4.00	96.00	23½	4.00	94.00
	Deposit, United States Electric Light Co.							1½	4.00	6.00
John Stinemetz....	do									
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	23	4.00	92.00	22½	4.00	90.00	16½	4.00	66.00
J. N. Clarkson.....	do	12½	4.00	50.00						
Thos. McMahon....	do									
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
	Permit work	22	4.00	88.00	18	4.00	72.00	9	4.00	36.00
W. R. Lapham.....	Plumbers' assessment fund.	26	3.25	84.50	25	3.25	81.25			
	do							25	4.00	100.00
C. R. Unger.....	Permit work	10	4.00	40.00	3	4.00	12.00			
	Total			748.12			704.25			652.00

F.—List of temporary employes—Continued.

INSPECTORS—Continued.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	January.			February.			March.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
R. E. Boiseau.....	Permit work.....									
	do.....							27	\$4.00	\$108.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	26	\$4.00	\$104.00	23	\$4.00	\$92.00			
A. D. Raymond.....	Plumbers' assessment fund.									
C. L. Lanham.....	Permit work.....							27	3.00	81.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	26	3.00	78.00	23	3.00	69.00			
A. Cock.....	do.....	26	2.00	52.00	23	2.00	46.00			
	Permit work.....							24	2.00	48.00
P. Reilly.....	Repairs to concrete pavements.	26	5.00	130.00	24	5.00	120.00	27	5.00	135.00
G. W. Beall.....	do.....	26	4.00	104.00	24	4.00	96.00	27	4.00	108.00
	Deposit, United States Electric Light Co.									
John Stinemetz.....	do.....									
	Repairs to concrete pavements.									
J. N. Clarkson.....	do.....									
Thos. McMahon.....	do.....	6½	4.00	26.00						
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
	Permit work.....									
W. R. Lapham.....	Plumbers' assessment fund.									
	do.....	21	4.00	84.00	24	4.00	96.00	27	4.00	108.00
C. R. Unger.....	Permit work.....									
Frank Cannon.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	12½	4.00	50.00	6	4.00	24.00			
	Total.....			628.00			543.00			588.00

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	April.			May.			June.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
R. E. Boiseau.....	Permit work.....									
	do.....	25	\$4.00	\$100.00	26	\$4.00	\$104.00	26	\$4.00	\$104.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
A. D. Raymond.....	Plumbers' assessment fund.									
C. L. Lanham.....	Permit work.....	25	3.00	75.00	26	3.00	78.00	26	3.00	78.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
A. Cock.....	do.....									
	Permit work.....	25	2.00	50.00	26	2.00	52.00	26	2.00	52.00
P. Reilly.....	Repairs to concrete pavements.	25	5.00	125.00	27	5.00	135.00	26	5.00	130.00
G. W. Beall.....	do.....	25	4.00	100.00	27	4.00	108.00	26	4.00	104.00
	Deposit, United States Electric Light Co.									
John Stinemetz.....	do.....									
	Repairs to concrete pavements.									
Thos. McMahon.....	do.....				½	4.00	2.00			
	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
W. R. Lapham.....	Permit work.....	13	4.00	52.00	21½	4.00	86.00	14	4.00	56.00
	Plumbers' assessment fund.									
	do.....	25	4.00	100.00	26	4.00	104.00	26	4.00	104.00
Jas. L. Calhoun.....	Permit work.....	1	4.00	4.00						
Henry Tincher.....	Repairs to concrete pavements.				10½	4.00	42.00			
F. A. Beuter.....	do.....				2	4.00	8.00	4	4.00	16.00
	Total.....			606.00			719.00			644.00

F.—List of temporary employes—Continued.

INSPECTORS—Continued.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	Total days.	Rate.	Totals against each appropriation.	Total received by employé.
R. E. Boiseau.....	Permit work.....	3	\$3.00	\$18.00	.....
	do.....	243	4.00	972.00	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	49	4.00	196.00	\$1,186.00
A. D. Raymond.....	Plumbers' assessment fund.....	69	4.00	276.00	276.00
C. L. Lanham.....	Permit work.....	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	746.62	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	49	3.00		
A. Cock.....	do.....	200	2.00	400.00	.....
	Permit work.....	101	2.00	202.00	602.00
P. Reilly.....	Repairs to concrete pavements.....	304	5.00	1,520.00	1,520.00
G. W. Beall.....	do.....	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	1,122.00	.....
	Deposit, United States Electric Light Co.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	110.00	1,232.00
John Stinemetz.....	do.....	2	4.00	8.00	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.....	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	518.00	526.00
J. N. Clarkson.....	do.....	52	4.00	208.00	208.00
Thos. McMahon.....	do.....	7	4.00	28.00	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	4	4.00	16.00	.....
	Permit work.....	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	618.00	662.00
W. R. Lapham.....	Plumbers' assessment fund.....	56	3.25	182.00	.....
	do.....	174	4.00	696.00	878.00
C. R. Unger.....	Permit work.....	13	4.00	52.00	52.00
Frank Cannon.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	74.00	74.00
Jas. L. Calhoun.....	Permit work.....	1	4.00	4.00	4.00
Henry Tincher.....	Repairs to concrete pavements.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	42.00	42.00
F. A. Beuter.....	do.....	2	4.00	24.00	24.00
	Total.....			8,179.62	8,179.62

FOREMEN.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	July.			August.			September.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
R. W. Calhoun.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	23	\$4.00	\$92.00	.....	.....	.....	2	\$4.00	\$8.00
	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	27	\$4.00	\$108.00	22	4.00	88.00
	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. I. Cooksey.....	Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	23	4.00	92.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	106.00	25	4.00	100.00
	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public school building, third division, northeast.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brightwood avenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. J. Walters.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	13	4.00	52.00	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	38.00	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	70.00
	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	7	4.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown.	.....	.....	.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to county roads.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. J. White.....	Deposits.....	3	4.00	12.00	4	4.00	16.00	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00	26.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	23	4.00	92.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4.00	100.00	23	4.00	92.00
	Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....

F.—List of temporary employes—Continued.

FOREMEN—Continued.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	July.			August.			September.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
M. Mahaney	Current repairs to streets, etc.	23	\$3. 50	\$80. 50	26	\$3. 50	\$91. 00	22½	\$3. 50	\$78. 75
	Permit work.....							2	3. 50	7. 00
	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.									
	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.									
	Deposits.....							½	3. 50	1. 75
Thos. McMahon ...	Current repairs to streets, etc.									
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.									
T. J. Morrison	Current repairs to streets, etc.	20	4. 00	80. 00				1½	4. 00	6. 00
	Permit work.....				26½	4. 00	106. 00	11	4. 00	44. 00
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.									
	Main and pipe sewers.									
	Replacing obstructed sewers.									
	Suburban sewers.									
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.									
	Extension of high service water distribution.									
	Repairs to concrete pavements.									
	Street lighting							12½	4. 00	50. 00
	Deposits.....									
	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	3	4. 00	12. 00						
T. H. Gibson.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	7	3. 50	24. 50	4½	3. 50	15. 75	2	3. 50	7. 00
	Permit work.....				1	3. 50	3. 50			
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.									
	Main and pipe sewers..	1	3. 50	3. 50				2	3. 50	7. 00
	Replacing obstructed sewers.									
	Suburban sewers									
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	3½	3. 50	12. 25	7	3. 50	24. 50			
	Repairs to concrete pavements.									
	Work on streets and avenues.									
John Stewart.....	Deposits.....	15 ²⁶³ ₁₅₀	3. 50	55. 13	17	3. 50	59. 50	22	3. 50	77. 00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	5½	3. 75	20. 62						
	Permit work.....	¾	3. 75	2. 81	1½	3. 75	5. 62			
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.									
	Main and pipe sewers..	6½	3. 75	23. 43	½	3. 75	1. 87			
	Replacing obstructed sewers.									
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	1	3. 75	3. 75	1½	3. 75	5. 63			
	Deposits.....	6½	3. 75	24. 39	15 ³⁴⁸ ₃₄₈	3. 75	59. 50	21	3. 75	78. 75
	Grand total.....			710. 88			795. 87			741. 25

F.—List of Temporary employes—Continued.

FOREMEN—Continued.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	October.			November.			December.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
R. W. Calhoun.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$4. 00	\$2. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Permit work.....	23	4. 00	92. 00	26	\$4. 00	\$104. 00	22	\$4. 00	\$88. 00
	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. I. Cooksey	Deposits.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	4. 00	2. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	5. 00	$\frac{3}{4}$	4. 00	3. 00	.....	.....	.....
	Permit work.....	$23\frac{1}{2}$	4. 00	94. 00	$20\frac{1}{2}$	4. 00	81. 00	15	4. 00	60. 00
	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Public school building, third division, northeast.	.....	.....	.....	5	4. 00	20. 00	5	4. 00	20. 00
	Brightwood avenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. J. Walters.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	12	4. 00	48. 00	2	4. 00	8. 00	5	4. 00	20. 00
	Permit work.....	4	4. 00	16. 00	19	4. 00	76. 00	$15\frac{1}{2}$	4. 00	62. 00
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	.....	.....	.....	1	4. 00	4. 00	.....	.....	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to county roads.	6	4. 00	24. 00	2	4. 00	8. 00	.....	.....	.....
	Deposits.....	2	4. 00	8. 00	1	4. 00	4. 00	.....	.....	.....
W. J. White	Current repairs to streets, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4. 00	10. 00
	Permit work.....	23	4. 00	92. 00	26	4. 00	104. 00	$12\frac{1}{2}$	4. 00	49. 00
	Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. Mahaney.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Permit work.....	24	3. 50	84. 00	$23\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	82. 25	$13\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	47. 25
	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	5. 25
	Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	8. 75	3	3. 50	10. 50
Thos. McMahon ..	Current repairs to streets, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. J. Morrison	Current repairs to streets, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4. 00	28. 00
	Permit work.....	25	4. 00	100. 00	25	4. 00	100. 00	15	4. 00	60. 00
T. H. Gibson.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3. 50	10. 50
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	5. 25	.....	.....	.....
	Main and pipe sewers.	.....	.....	.....	1	3. 50	3. 50	.....	.....	.....
	Replacing obstructed sewers.	.....	.....	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	7. 87	.....	.....	.....
	Suburban sewers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	1. 75
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	18. 38
	Work on streets and avenues.	.....	.....	.....	1	3. 50	3. 50	.....	.....	.....
John Stewart.....	Deposits.....	26	3. 50	91. 00	$18\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	63. 88	$14\frac{1}{2}$	3. 50	49. 87
streets, etc.	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3. 75	5. 62	.....	.....	.....
	Replacing obstructed sewers.	$6\frac{3}{4}$	3. 75	25. 38	1	3. 75	3. 75	.....	.....	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$21\frac{1}{2}$	3. 75	80. 63
	Deposits.....	$18\frac{1}{2}$	3. 75	68. 37	$21\frac{1}{2}$	3. 75	80. 63	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3. 75	13. 12
	Grand total.....	.....	.....	751. 75	.....	.....	777. 00	.....	.....	634. 25

F.—List of temporary employes—Continued.

FOREMEN—Continued.

Name of employé.	Appropriations from which paid.	January.			February.			March.		
		Day.	Rate.	Amount.	Day.	Rate.	Amount.	Day.	Rate.	Amount.
R. W. Calhoun.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	9½	\$4.00	\$38.00	5	\$4.00	\$20.00	14	\$4.00	\$56.00
	Permit work.....	7½	4.00	30.00	7½	4.00	30.00	2	4.00	8.00
	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.									
	Repairs to concrete pavements.									
J. I. Cooksey.....	Deposits.....									
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	8½	4.00	34.00				3	4.00	12.00
	Permit work.....	6½	4.00	26.00	10	4.00	40.00	10	4.00	40.00
	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.									
T. J. Walters.....	Public school building, third division, northeast.									
	Brightwood avenue....							11	4.00	44.00
	Repairs to concrete pavements.									
	Current repairs to streets, etc.							6½	4.00	26.00
W. J. White.....	Permit work.....	19	4.00	76.00	13	4.00	52.00			
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.									
	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown.									
	Current repairs to county roads.									
M. Mahaney.....	Deposits.....							½	4.00	2.00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	9	4.00	36.00	11	4.00	44.00	26	4.00	104.00
	Permit work.....									
	Deposits.....									
Thos. McMahon ...	Current repairs to streets, etc.	13	3.50	45.50	14½	3.50	49.87	26	3.50	91.00
	Permit work.....									
	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.									
	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.									
T. J. Morrison.....	Deposits.....									
	Current repairs to streets, etc.							2	4.00	8.00
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.									
	Current repairs to streets, etc.				23 ⁰¹ / ₄₀₀	4.00	11.01	38 ⁰⁰ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.38
	Permit work.....	11 ¹¹ / ₄₀₀	4.00	1.11	20 ⁰⁴ / ₄₀₀	4.00	2.04	18 ⁰⁵ / ₄₀₀	4.00	1.65
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	1 ¹⁰ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.10	7 ⁰⁵ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.75			
	Main and pipe sewers..	36 ⁰³ / ₄₀₀	4.00	3.63	7 ⁰⁰ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.78			
	Replacing obstructed sewers.	3 ³² / ₄₀₀	4.00	.32	8 ⁰⁰ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.80			
	Suburban sewers.....	7 ⁰⁴ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.74						
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	1 ¹³ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.13	24 ⁰² / ₄₀₀	4.00	2.42	31 ⁰⁵ / ₄₀₀	4.00	13.05
	Extension of high-service water distribution.	1 ¹³ / ₄₀₀	4.00	.13	17 ⁰⁰ / ₄₀₀	4.00	1.70	31 ⁰⁵ / ₄₀₀	4.00	13.05
	Repairs to concrete pavements.									
	Street lighting.....							13 ⁰⁸ / ₄₀₀	4.00	7.08
	Deposits.....	20 ¹⁸⁴ / ₄₀₀	4.00	81.84	9 ⁵⁰ / ₄₀₀	4.00	36.50	16 ¹⁷⁹ / ₄₀₀	4.00	65.79
	Grand total.....			373.50			291.87			492.00

F.—List of temporary employes—Continued.

FOREMEN—Continued.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	April.			May.			June.		
		Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
R. W. Calhoun.....	Current repairs to streets, etc.	13 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	\$4.00	\$52.31	15	\$4.00	\$60.00	2	\$4.00	\$8.00
	Permit work.....	3	4.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	12 ¹ / ₂	4.00	50.00
	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	12	4.00	48.00	12	4.00	48.00
J. I. Cooksey.....	Deposits.....	51 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	21.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	14 ¹ / ₂	4.00	58.00	8	4.00	32.00	7 ¹ / ₂	4.00	29.00
	Permit work.....	4 ¹ / ₂	4.00	18.00	2 ³ / ₄	4.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.	1	4.00	4.00	15 ¹ / ₂	4.00	61.00	2 ¹ / ₂	4.00	9.00
	Public school building, third division, northeast.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brightwood avenue ...	2	4.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4.00	60.00
T. J. Walters	Current repairs to streets, etc.	21	4.00	84.00	26	4.00	104.00	8 ¹ / ₂	4.00	34.00
	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to county roads.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. J. White	Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	1	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. Mahaney	Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	22	3.50	77.00	23	3.50	80.50	9 ¹ / ₂	3.50	33.25
	Permit work.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3.50	7.00	4	3.50	14.00
	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3.50	28.00
Thos. McMahon ...	Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	¹ / ₂	3.50	1.75	.....	.....	.....
	Current repairs to streets, etc.	5 ¹ / ₁₀₀	4.00	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	3 ⁴⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	3.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. J. Morrison	Current repairs to streets, etc.	3 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	2.79	3 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	3.22	4 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀	4.00	16.25
	Permit work.....	3 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	3.20	1 ⁵³ / ₁₀₀	4.00	1.53	1 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	1.08
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Main and pipe sewers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Replacing obstructed sewers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Suburban sewers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	3 ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	2.28	1 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀	4.00	6.04	3 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	2.66
	Extension of high-service water distribution.	.....	.....	.....	5 ¹¹³ / ₁₀₀	4.00	21.13	3 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀	4.00	3.24
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ³ / ₁₀₀	4.00	.23
	Street lighting.....	20 ⁷³ / ₁₀₀	4.00	83.73	19 ⁸ / ₁₀₀	4.00	76.08	20 ⁵⁴ / ₁₀₀	4.00	80.54
	Deposits.....
	Grand total.....	435.00	513.25	417.25

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F.—List of temporary employes—Continued.

FOREMEN—Continued.

Name of employé.	Appropriation from which paid.	Total days.	Rate.	Total against each appropriation.	Total received by employé.
R. W. Calhoun	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	84 ³¹ / ₁₀₀	\$4. 00	\$336. 31	.....
	Permit work	152 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	610. 00	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, southeast section.	.....	4. 00	.....	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.	24	4. 00	96. 00	.....
J. I. Cooksey	Deposits	53 ⁸³ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	23. 69	\$1, 066. 00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	66 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	265. 00	.....
	Permit work	144	4. 00	576. 00	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, southwest section.	18 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	74. 00	.....
T. J. Walters	Public school building, third division, northeast.	10	4. 00	40. 00	.....
	Brightwood avenue	13	4. 00	52. 00	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements	15	4. 00	60. 00	1, 067. 00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	121	4. 00	484. 00	.....
W. J. White	Permit work	72 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	290. 00	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	8	4. 00	32. 00	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, Georgetown	10 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	43. 00	.....
	Current repairs to county roads....	8	4. 00	32. 00	.....
M. Mahaney	Deposits.....	17	4. 00	68. 00	949. 00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	72 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	290. 00	.....
	Permit work	109 ¹ / ₂	4. 00	437. 00	.....
	Deposits	1	4. 00	4. 00	731. 00
Thos. McMahon ...	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	240 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	840. 87	.....
	Permit work	8	3. 50	28. 00	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	1 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	5. 25	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, northeast section.	8	3. 50	28. 00	.....
T. J. Morrison	Deposits.....	6 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	22. 75	924. 87
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	2 ⁵¹ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	8. 51	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	3 ⁴⁹ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	3. 49	12. 00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	36 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	147. 65	.....
T. H. Gibson	Permit work	105 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	420. 61	.....
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	4 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	. 85	.....
	Main and pipe sewers.....	1 ⁴¹ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	4. 41	.....
	Replacing obstructed sewers	1 ¹² / ₁₀₀	4. 00	1. 12	.....
John Stewart.....	Suburban sewers.....	7 ⁴ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	. 74	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	62 ⁵⁸ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	26. 58	.....
	Extension of high-service water distribution.	93 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	39. 25	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.....	2 ³ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	. 23	.....
T. H. Gibson	Street lighting	1 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	7. 08	.....
	Deposits	118 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀	4. 00	474. 48	.....
	Work on streets and avenues, northwest section.	3	4. 00	12. 00	1, 135. 00
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	16 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	57. 75	.....
T. H. Gibson	Permit work	1	3. 50	3. 50	.....
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	1 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	5. 25	.....
	Main and pipe sewers.....	4	3. 50	14. 00	.....
	Replacing obstructed sewers.....	2 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	7. 87	.....
John Stewart.....	Suburban sewers.....	1 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	1. 75	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	10 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	36. 75	.....
	Repairs to concrete pavements.....	5 ¹ / ₂	3. 50	18. 38	.....
	Work on streets and avenues	1	3. 50	3. 50	.....
John Stewart.....	Deposits	113 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	3. 50	396. 38	545. 13
	Current repairs to streets, etc.....	5 ¹ / ₂	3. 75	20. 62	.....
	Permit work	2 ¹ / ₂	3. 75	8. 43	.....
	Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.	1 ¹ / ₂	3. 75	5. 62	.....
John Stewart.....	Main and pipe sewers.....	6 ¹ / ₂	3. 75	25. 30	.....
	Replacing obstructed sewers	7 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	3. 75	29. 13	.....
	Pumping expenses and pipe distribution.	24	3. 75	90. 01	.....
	Deposits	86 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	3. 75	324. 76	503. 87
Grand total .....		.....	.....	6, 933. 87	6, 933. 87

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 553

The following is a statement of the number of square yards and cost of all plumbers' cuts made in improved streets during the year ended June 30, 1894:

Character.	Number.	Square yards.	Cost.
Sheet asphalt	428	1, 427. 50	\$4, 293. 43
Granite block	211	915. 27	1, 230. 79
Asphalt block	146	561. 48	742. 49
Cobblestone	329	1, 199. 71	579. 06
Vitrified brick	67	192. 16	238. 27
Macadam	68	276. 98	334. 50
Total	1, 249	4, 573. 10	7, 418. 54

The following cuts have been repaired and charged to the appropriations specified:

Appropriation.	Number.	Square yards.	Cost.
Water department	267	3, 406. 61	\$3, 124. 78
Sewer department	226	13, 710. 62	4, 400. 47
Current repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys (surface repairs over sewer cuts)	174	14, 217. 63	4, 854. 21
Repairs to concrete pavements	3	28. 87	30. 55
Street lighting	3	15. 61	7. 89
Purchase and repairs of pumps	2	2. 67	2. 03
Total	675	31, 382. 01	12, 419. 93

NOTE.—The above amounts do not show the cost of surface repairs to sheet-asphalt pavements, except as shown for the repairs over sewer cuts, which amounted to \$601.51, and is included in the above amount.

The following cuts have been repaired and charged to the deposits specified:

Deposit.	Character.	Number.	Square yards.	Cost.
Washington Gaslight Co.....	Sheet asphalt	152	2, 362. 97	\$5, 642. 13
	Granite block	55	509. 23	645. 62
	Asphalt block	32	419. 00	378. 96
	Cobblestone	31	654. 63	182. 50
	Vitrified brick	1	. 66	. 90
	Macadam	13	195. 67	215. 55
	Total	284	4, 142. 16	7, 065. 66
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co	Sheet asphalt	6	66. 24	184. 27
	Asphalt block	1	11. 50	4. 60
	Total	7	77. 74	188. 87
United States Electric Light Co.....	Sheet asphalt	27	144. 66	372. 18
	Granite block	5	25. 50	15. 64
	Cobblestone	2	60	6. 00
	Granolithic	1	12. 86	22. 31
	Asphalt block	2	45. 50	61. 43
	Total	37	288. 52	477. 56
Washington Aqueduct	Sheet asphalt	4	22. 48	35. 23
Eckington and Soldiers' Home R. R. Co.	do	1	72. 58	71. 59
Geo. N. Walker	Brick sidewalk	1	56. 67	15. 27
	Total	6	151. 73	122. 09

The following is a comparison of the repairs made to plumbers' cuts during the year ended June 30, 1894, and the four preceding years:

Year.	Number.	Square yards.	Cost.
1889-'90	393	2, 085. 06	\$3, 712. 06
1890-'91	852	3, 899. 61	6, 488. 02
1891-'92	980	5, 220. 50	6, 994. 58
1892-'93	2, 132	8, 694. 67	14, 025. 68
1893-'94	1, 583	9, 233. 25	15, 272. 72

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I desire at this time to reiterate the statement made in previous annual reports that the difference between the fixed cost of repairs to plumbers' cuts and the estimated cost of the same may be explained by the fact that the broken brick and stone used in the preliminary base has been furnished at the cost of labor only, but in the near future this material must be purchased by contract, which will increase the cost to the standard of estimated prices.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. Moss,
Superintendent of Streets.

The following is a report of the repairs made to cuts in improved pavements during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, giving the name and amount charged the respective registered plumbers:

John A. Anadale.....	\$154.42	John W. Hurley.....	\$42.41
Jas. E. Allinson.....	90.32	Thos. Humphrey.....	35.70
Jas. F. Anderson.....	9.19	Jas. T. Harrison, jr.....	95.18
J. I. Atchison.....	72.19	P. F. Hannan.....	90.37
Wm. L. Anderson.....	31.57	Hill & Prigg.....	49.75
Samuel Artz.....	118.72	Hannan & Co.....	65.91
C. B. Atchison.....	2.70	Thos. Hurney.....	44.33
Jos. D. Bond.....	106.67	J. Wm. Harper.....	28.91
Bowden & Buechler.....	55.06	W. S. Jenks.....	9.75
Brill & Hayden.....	90.23	John Krause.....	69.71
Thomas Brown.....	74.75	John Keppel.....	53.31
Rufus C. Brooks.....	65.98	Kennedy & Schaefer.....	94.84
W. O. Berry.....	20.92	T. W. Kerr.....	59.70
John A. Butler.....	22.42	William Koch.....	32.28
Chas. E. Barriek.....	54.86	Denis Koehane.....	20.85
Max A. Beater.....	20.25	Chas. Lockhead.....	82.97
Edw. Barnard.....	43.25	James Lockhead.....	84.44
Wm. R. Bonis.....	105.11	G. L. Litz.....	6.30
Bontz & Stutz.....	47.50	John Moran.....	168.05
John Carmody.....	197.85	R. Mills.....	34.74
Edward Caverly & Co.....	130.05	F. L. Marsden.....	62.75
Robt. G. Campbell.....	23.70	Geo. H. Maisak.....	56.60
Marcellus Cole.....	55.83	Daniel J. Murphy.....	65.22
Wm. P. Campbell.....	66.10	Ed. Mallet, jr. (Mallet & Hodge)	95.99
Jas. A. Creamer & Bro.....	29.45	John Mitchell.....	120.43
J. B. Clarke.....	23.53	R. McBee.....	55.14
Thos. C. Clarke.....	34.84	Geo. F. McAvoy.....	4.50
Chesapeake and Potomac Tele- phone Co.....	188.87	J. J. McCann.....	46.12
A. G. Curtin.....	40.43	J. J. McMahon.....	62.53
J. M. Connor.....	51.30	W. A. E. McShea.....	7.20
T. A. Cannon.....	12.23	J. D. McGrath.....	5.25
Devereux & Gaghan.....	173.32	Jas. Nolan.....	105.03
A. S. Dent.....	132.15	P. T. Niland.....	39.30
William Duffy.....	123.02	T. V. Noonan.....	17.05
W. W. Dougherty.....	6.30	J. M. O'Callaghan & Bro.....	2.82
T. S. Donaldson.....	33.79	Jas. O'Hagan.....	23.05
Chas. E. Dessez.....	29.80	M. J. O'Brien.....	53.00
John Daly.....	92.15	D. A. O'Donnell.....	12.95
Frank Daly & Co.....	19.88	John A. Power & Co.....	280.24
C. A. Dorsett.....	42.87	Postal Telegraph Co.....	3.45
Edwards & Myers.....	77.03	Norman Pruitt.....	72.72
Robt. Fitzgerald.....	91.18	Joseph R. Quinter.....	225.23
P. J. Fingles.....	2.42	Wm. Reynolds.....	125.88
Geo. A. Green.....	52.28	John E. Rodbird.....	35.40
Georgetown Gas Light Co.....	558.28	S. B. Rose.....	19.80
Edward Gorman.....	220.64	Jas. P. Robertson.....	102.46
Chas. E. Garratt.....	117.29	M. Robinson.....	72.89
Wm. E. Goss.....	22.20	John Reinhart.....	39.10
Geo. W. Goodall.....	5.40	James Roache.....	215.90
Daniel Hannan.....	119.28	G. F. Schaeffer.....	20.40
Jas. F. Horan.....	220.74	S. J. Spearing.....	62.29
Jos. A. Herbert.....	63.59	A. R. Shepherd.....	115.55
Jas. T. Harrison & Son.....	114.14	James L. Suman.....	34.06
G. E. Hutchins.....	209.35	S. S. Shedd & Bro.....	168.71
		Danl. P. Sullivan.....	57.30

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S. H. Sherwood	\$127.59	William Thomas	\$21.60
J. G. Schlosser & Co	92.35	C. F. Umhau	80.72
D. E. Shea	9.82	Ches. and Pot. Tel. Co.	188.87
W. A. Sparrow	15.52	W.P. Vandegrift	19.80
B. A. Soper	53.35	F. W. Venable	2.25
Wm. T. Sweet	12.00	Wm. N. Ward	65.65
Fred. Tilp	95.61	D. S. Williamson	76.52
Alex. Tennant	92.78	Ward & Cunningham	204.01
Chas. G. Thorn	71.69	W. J. Work	68.68
Wm. A. Thomas	42.07	Washington Gas Light Co	7,065.66
E. H. Tompkins	28.30	William Whelan	89.34

Very respectfully,

HORACE M. WOODWARD,
Permit Clerk.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY ROADS.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of expenditures made under my supervision from the various appropriations for fiscal year 1893-'94 in improving county roads and suburban streets, and estimates for 1895-'96.

Very respectfully,

GEO. N. BEALE,
Superintendent of Roads.

To the ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, D. C.
(Through Capt. G. J. Fiebeger, U. S. Army.)

EXPENDITURES.

Repairing county roads and suburban streets, fiscal year 1893-'94.

Name of road.	Amount expended.	Name of road.	Amount expended.
CENTRAL SECTION.		CENTRAL SECTION—continued.	
Agyle Mill	\$44.50	Trumbull street	\$5.13
Bates	1.50	Whitney avenue	1,097.03
Benning	1,605.15	Woodley Lane road	515.64
Blair	5.13	Yale street	79.99
Bladensburg	47.87	Klinge road	35.68
Brentwood	2,328.10	Sherman avenue	2.50
Brown street .....	.31	Kenesaw avenue	70.01
Bunker Hill road	616.82	Ontario avenue	38.75
Carroll avenue	40.62	Lanier avenue	4.00
Central avenue	14.74	Fourth street extended NE	3.93
Fifteenth street extended NW	80.81	Seventeenth street extended NW .....	.31
Holmead avenue	32.50	R street extended NW	39.64
Harewood road	190.94	First street extended NW	239.44
Howard street	3.25	Massachusetts avenue (Kalorama)	9.06
Lincoln avenue	592.03	Park road (Kalorama)	274.18
Linnaea Hill road	474.16	Twelfth street extended, NE	232.61
Lydecker avenue	20.42	Eighteenth street extended, NW .....	.81
Military road	516.22	Florida avenue NW	2.00
Montello subdivision	1.50	T street extended, NW	28.00
Mount Olivet road	52.75	M street extended, NE	27.75
Nineteenth street extended NW	1.91	Brightwood avenue	8,643.43
Ninth street extended NW	13.86	Fourth street extended, NW	13.37
Oak street, Mount Pleasant	1.50	Levis street	4.00
Park street	146.37	Rock Creek Church road	534.91
Pomeroy street	6.99	Columbia road	555.83
Prospect street	30.72	Howard avenue	11.38
Queen Chapel road	162.91	Fourteenth street road	415.85
Riggs	120.94	Wallach street	85.62
Sandy Spring	16.00	Trinidad avenue	5.50
Scott avenue	1.62	Crescent street	30.11
Sheridan street	1.37	Quarry road	1,831.38
Shepherd road	110.64	Morris street .....	.82
Sixteenth street extended NW	215.90	Cincinnati street	76.17
Sixth street extended NW	11.16	Magnolia avenue (Takoma)	10.25
Spring street	53.12	Maple avenue (Takoma)	16.19
Summer street	4.62	Chestnut avenue (Takoma)	10.25
Thirteenth street extended NW	910.40	Vine street (Takoma)	5.12

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Repairing county roads and suburban streets, fiscal year 1893-'94—Continued.

Name of road.	Amount expended.	Name of road.	Amount expended.
CENTRAL SECTION—continued.		EASTERN SECTION—continued.	
Holly avenue (Takoma).....	\$15.37	Howard street (Hillsdale)	\$75.00
Elm street (Le Droit Park).....	48.20	Pleasant street	7.00
Harewood avenue	7.12	Maple avenue.....	23.75
Spruce street (Le Droit Park).....	4.75	Navy avenue	3.00
Wallace street (Brookland).....	16.93	Bridge street	5.38
Lansing street (Brookland).....	3.25	Pomeroy street	20.25
Frankfort street (Brookland).....	2.68	Taylor street	14.00
Fort street (Brookland)	46.41	Pennsylvania avenue extended, SE....	57.87
Dover street (Brookland).....	17.37	Chestnut street.....	46.08
Concord street (Brookland).....	7.56	High street.....	23.25
Burns street (Brookland).....	3.08	Avelon street.....	3.00
Queen street (Brookland).....	11.63	Minnesota avenue	94.62
Providence street (Brookland)	27.39	Douglass avenue	7.75
Duncan street (Brookland).....	11.19	Nichols avenue	1,408.33
Argyle street (Brookland).....	3.25	Bennings road	188.36
Austin street (Brookland)	15.68	Franklin street	1.50
Twenty-second street extended, NE. (Langdon).....	25.63	Blacksmithing	55.40
Detroit street extended, NE. (Langdon).....	9.08	Miscellaneous labor	498.76
Twenty-fourth street extended, NE. (Langdon).....	16.93	Materials for general use	18.60
Emporia street extended, NE. (Lang- don)	17.73	Total	5,752.15
Blacksmithing.....	296.50	WESTERN SECTION.	
Miscellaneous labor.....	1,157.08	Brookville road.....	9.37
Material for general use.....	1,396.54	Broad Branch road	109.93
Total.....	26,597.34	Canal road.....	1,450.43
EASTERN SECTION.		Chain bridge road	12.19
Anacostia road.....	46.75	Chappell road	292.29
Adams street.....	16.25	Falls road	15.00
Bowen road.....	863.26	Foxhall road	137.25
Fillmore street	13.25	Grant road	362.24
Giesboro road.....	297.87	Klingleroad	43.94
Good Hope	149.24	Loughborough road	3.75
Hamilton	69.25	Military road.....	30.87
Harrison street.....	505.15	Murdock Mill road	81.25
Jefferson street.....	335.54	New cut road.....	1,035.36
Livingston road	409.32	Pierce Mill road	275.50
Morris road.....	50.75	Ridge road.....	149.25
Naylor road	37.00	River road.....	1.25
Pierce street.....	13.25	Tunlaw road.....	323.18
Race Course road.....	213.75	Woodley Lane road	401.74
Sheridan avenue.....	4.50	Tennallytown road	344.43
Sheriff road.....	7.75	Howard street (Reno)	13.75
Staunton avenue.....	21.37	Milwaukee street (Oak View)	82.36
Stephenson avenue	42.76	Thirty-fourth street extended (Oak View)	10.93
Washington street.....	2.25	Thirty-sixth street extended (Burleith)	80.21
Wheeler road.....	10.50	Connectitut avenue extended.....	125.87
Walker road.....	4.50	Newark street (Cleveland Park)	22.00
Washington street (Lincolnvillle).....	28.67	Blacksmithing	54.35
Bell street (Lincolnvillle).....	28.66	Miscellaneous labor.....	916.09
Lincoln avenue (Lincolnvillle)	28.66	Material for general use	1,244.49
		Total	7,629.27

RECAPITULATION—APPROPRIATION, REPAIRS, COUNTY ROADS, ETC., 1894.

Central section.....	\$26,597.34
Eastern section.....	5,752.15
Western section.....	7,629.27
Total	39,978.76
Amount of appropriation	40,000.00
Amount of expenditures	39,978.76
Balance.....	21.24
Expended for labor.....	33,823.31
Expended for material.....	6,155.45
	39,978.76

The principal items of expenditures under the appropriation for county roads and suburban streets were on the following named roads and streets:

Bennings road, between Florida avenue and Eastern branch, graveling and general repairs.

Brentwood road, north of Patterson avenue, macadamizing and graveling.

Bunker Hill road, general repairs.

Linnaen Hill road, grading, widening, and macadamizing.

Military road, grading and widening and gutters.

Thirteenth street NW., from Princeton to Harvard street, macadamizing, grading, and graveling.

Whitney avenue, macadamizing and graveling.

Woodley lane (east of Rock Creek), grading and macadamizing.

Brightwood avenue, repaving with granite block between Florida avenue and Pomerooy street, and macadamizing and graveling north of Rock Creek Church road.

Rock Creek Church road, general repairs.

Columbia road, general repairs.

Fourteenth Street road, general repairs.

Quarry road, grading and graveling.

Bowen road, graveling.

Giesboro road, grading.

Harrison street, graveling.

Livingston road, graveling.

Nichols avenue, graveling.

Canal road, macadamizing.

Grant road, general repairs.

New Cut road, macadamizing and graveling.

Woodley Lane road (west of Rock Creek), graveling.

Tennallytown road, general repairs.

General repairs were made on the other roads and gutters cleaned, etc.

Expenditures from appropriation for permit work, 1893-1894.

COMPULSORY WORK.

Location.	Grading.	Brick sidewalk.	Plank walk 4 feet wide.	Cost.
	<i>Cu. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Lin. ft.</i>	
Harrison street, Anacostia, between Pierce and Avalon..	150	1,518.5	.....	\$1,096.02
Jefferson street, Anacostia, from Taylor street eastward.	655	1,782	.....	1,088.80
Superior street, between Champlain avenue and Sixteenth street			1,382.4	274.31
Bunker Hill road, between Railroad and Wallace streets			303	64.77
Fort street, between Wallace and Thirteenth streets			878.1	187.54
Central avenue, Meridian Hill, between Crescent and Erie			1,007.9	180.54
Total	805	3,300.5	3,571.4	2,891.98

VOLUNTARY WORK.

Location.	Brick sidewalk.	Cobble gutters.	Cost.
	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	
Spring street, Anacostia, between Maple street and Morris road...	334.2	167.1	\$376.43

RECAPITULATION—PERMIT WORK, 1894.

Work under compulsory system	\$2,891.98
Work under ordinary provision of the law, the property holders making deposit of half of cost	376.43
Total	3,268.41

Expenditures by road department on various county roads and suburban streets from appropriations, as follows:

Current repairs streets, etc., 1894: Canal road, between Aqueduct bridge and Foxhall road	\$316.99
Sprinkling streets, avenues, etc., 1894: Various roads and suburban streets	501.23
Extension of high service (water department), 1894: Brightwood avenue (repairing cut)	16.25

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Employment survey, 1894.....	\$170.69
Champlain avenue etc., 1894: Champlain avenue and Sixteenth street extended.....	1,272.67
Suburban sewers, 1893, repairing cuts.....	180.45
Suburban sewers, 1894, repairing cuts.....	351.80
Permit work sewers, 1894, repairing cuts.....	73.89
Department of Washington Gas Light Company (repairing cut).....	1.61
North Capital street.....	69

SUMMARY.

Appropriation current repairs, county roads, etc., 1894.....	\$39,978.76
Appropriation permit work roads, 1894.....	3,268.41
Appropriation permit work sewers, 1894.....	73.89
Appropriation current repairs, streets, etc., 1894.....	316.39
Appropriation sprinkling streets, avenues, etc., 1894.....	501.23
Appropriation extension of high service (water department), 1894.....	16.25
Appropriation employment survey, 1894.....	170.69
Appropriation Champlain avenue, 1894.....	1,272.67
Appropriation sub-urban sewers, 1893.....	180.45
Appropriation sub-urban sewers, 1894.....	351.80
Appropriation North Capital street.....	9.69
Department of Washington Gas Light Company.....	1.61
Total.....	46,142.44

Estimates for fiscal year 1895.

Blodensburg road, resurfacing.....	\$5,000.00
Employment survey, from Beloitwood to District line, resurfacing.....	5,000.00
Employment survey, to continue granite-block pavement.....	10,000.00
Wardman avenue, grading and regulating.....	10,000.00
Wardman avenue, to continue granite pavement.....	8,000.00
Templetown road, resurfacing.....	5,000.00
First street extended N. W., from S street to W street, paving.....	18,000.00
Wardman avenue, from Pennsylvania avenue eastward.....	5,000.00
Sprinkling county roads and suburban streets.....	5,000.00
For current repairs on county roads and suburban streets.....	75,000.00
Total.....	146,000.00

The appropriation for the past year (\$40,000.) was inadequate to keep the roads in a good state of condition. The number of miles of roadway to be repaired under this appropriation increases each year, and a larger appropriation is very necessary that these highways may be kept in order. An appropriation for sprinkling, as estimated above, is much needed.

Employer's road department (per diem).

NAME.	DESIGNA- TION.	RATE.	Appropriation repairs roads, 1894.		Permit work roads, 1894.		Permit work sewers, 1894.		Suburban sewers, 94.		Repairs streets, etc., 1894.	
			Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.
A. B. Stevens.....	Clark.....	\$4.00	255	\$1,020.00	15	\$60.00						
J. H. Johnson.....	Foreman.....	1.00	265	\$265.00	10	\$10.00	1	\$4.00	1	\$4.00	104	\$416.00
A. Thompson.....	do.....	1.00	265	\$265.00					15	\$60.00		
C. F. Wilson.....	do.....	1.00	265	\$265.00	23	\$92.00					6	\$24.00
Geo. T. McCallister.....	do.....	1.00	25	\$25.00								
		2.50	1	\$2.50	204	\$510.00			11	\$44.00		
		\$2.00	934	\$1,868.00								

* Sixteenth street extended, 1894.

REPORT OF BRIDGE DEPARTMENT.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year 1894:

ORDINARY CARE OF BRIDGES, 1894.

The bridges provided with keepers were well policed during the year. The number of keepers was reduced by one, no detail being now made to the Chain bridge. During the year a number of arrests were made and convictions secured for violations of the police regulations respecting rate of travel over public bridges.

Statement of appropriation.

Amount of appropriation	\$5,000.00
Amount expended	4,608.92
Balance	391.08

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF BRIDGES, 1894.

More than two-thirds of the amount of this appropriation was expended on three bridges within the city limits, viz, the Aqueduct bridge over the Potomac River, No. 7; the Navy-yard bridge over the Eastern Branch, No. 55, and the N street bridge over James Creek Canal. At the Aqueduct bridge a new floor was laid under contract, iron bands were placed around pier No. 4 on account of defects in its masonry, and a cantilever construction built on the same pier to transfer the weight of the bridge structure from the ends of the pier to its center. At the Navy-yard bridge the laying of a new roadway floor under contract was completed, and the mechanism for operating the draw span was replaced by a different construction, designed to prevent the delays that have occurred in the past. At the N street bridge over James Creek Canal repairs were made to the floor and trusses temporarily, and a new plate girder superstructure was purchased, but not erected from lack of funds.

Wooden bridges on the Shepherd road over Piney Branch and on Naylor road near the District line were reconstructed as arch culverts, and the Fourteenth street bridge over Piney Branch was reconstructed as a steel-girder bridge. The painting of the superstructure of Pennsylvania avenue bridge over the Eastern Branch, under contract, was completed and extensive repairs were made to its roadway floor. The two bridges on Spring road were abandoned and filled up, recent sewer construction, with proper surface traps, making their maintenance unnecessary. The culvert under the Broad Branch road, just east of Chappell road, was rebuilt with a larger waterway and a changed alignment so as to better carry the flood flow of the stream. The railing of Bennings road bridge was painted; a box drain constructed at Twenty-eighth and S streets SE. The culvert on Queen Chapel road north of Brentwood road was extended to the full width of the road and a crib-work constructed northward from its mouth. The top chords and struts of Chain bridge over the Potomac were painted and about fifty minor cases of construction and repair were executed.

The following table exhibits the expenditures in detail, showing an unexpended balance of \$3.63:

Order.	Bridge.	Amount.	Remarks.
117.....	Culvert.....	\$4.00	Repairs, Bladensburg road, south of Queen Chapel road.
118.....	do.....	5.00	Repair, Stanton avenue, Hillsdale.
119.....	Box ain....	14.00	Built, Seventeenth street NE.
120.....	73.....	13.50	Reconstructed.
121.....	72.....	7.00	Repair abutments.
122.....	Culvert.....	45.50	Reconstructed on Race Track road.
123.....	do.....	38.00	Constructed, pipe on A street, Hillsdale.
124.....	54.....	184.87	Repair floor and paint rail on approaches.
125.....	55.....	188.21	Reconstruct floor of draw span.
126.....	35.....	65.00	Repair abutments and hand railing.
127.....	61.....	83.65	Construct protecting bulkhead.
128.....	45.....	29.25	Pave bottom of waterway.
129.....	59.....	14.00	Do.
130.....	7.....	932.75	Relay canal-span floor, etc.
131.....	21.....	447.33	Reconstruct as arch culvert.
132.....	38.....	18.66	Repair back wall
133.....	49.....	14.03	Repair floor.
134.....	51.....	7.42	Do.
135.....	16.....	6.31	Do.

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Brightwood avenue, 1894.....	\$170.69
Champlain avenue, etc., 1894: Champlain avenue and Sixteenth street extended	1,272.67
Suburban sewers, 1893 (repairing cuts).....	180.45
Suburban sewers, 1894 (repairing cuts).....	351.80
Permit work (sewers), 1894 (repairing cuts).....	73.89
Deposit of Washington Gaslight Company (repairing cut).....	1.61
North Capitol street.....	69

SUMMARY.

Appropriation current repairs, county roads, etc., 1894.....	\$39,978.76
Appropriation permit work (roads), 1894	3,268.41
Appropriation permit work (sewers), 1894	73.89
Appropriation current repairs, streets, etc., 1894.....	316.99
Appropriation sprinkling streets, avenues, etc., 1894.....	501.23
Appropriation extension of high service (water department), 1894.....	16.25
Appropriation Brightwood avenue, 1894	170.69
Appropriation Champlain avenue, 1894	1,272.67
Appropriation suburban sewers, 1893	180.45
Appropriation suburban sewers, 1894.	351.80
Appropriation North Capitol street.	9.69
Deposit of Washington Gas Light Company	1.61
Total	46,142.44

Estimates for fiscal year 1896.

Bladensburg road, resurfacing	\$5,000.00
Brightwood avenue, from Brightwood to District line, resurfacing.....	5,000.00
Brightwood avenue, to continue granite-block pavement.....	10,000.00
Michigan avenue, grading and regulating	10,000.00
Nichols avenue, for continuing granite pavement.....	8,000.00
Tennallytown road, resurfacing	5,000.00
First street extended N. W., from S street to W street, paving.....	18,000.00
Minnesota avenue, from Pennsylvania avenue eastward.....	5,000.00
Sprinkling county roads and suburban streets.....	5,000.00
For current repairs on county roads and suburban streets.....	75,000.00
Total.....	146,000.00

The appropriation for the past year (\$40,000.) was inadequate to keep the roads in a creditable condition. The number of miles of roadway to be repaired under this appropriation increases each year, and a larger appropriation is very necessary that these highways may be kept in order. An appropriation for sprinkling, as estimated above, is much needed.

Employés road department (per diem).

Name.	Designa- tion.	Rate.	Appropriation repairs roads, 1894.		Permit work (roads), 1894.		Permit work (sewers), 1894.		Suburban sewers, 94.		Repairs streets, etc., 1894.	
			Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.
R. D. Simms	Clerk ...	\$4.00	255	\$1,020.00	23	\$92.00	...	...	...	...	10½	\$31.50
C. H. Collins	Foreman	3.00	283	849.00	10	30.00	1	\$3.00	18	\$1.50	...	...
J. A. Donaldson.....	do	3.00	208	624.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18.00
C. F. Walson.....	do	3.00	223	669.00	23	69.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geo. VonDachenhause.	do	2.00	25	281.75	20½	60.75	...	...	*11	33.00	...	...
		2.50	1									
		3.00	93½									

* Sixteenth street extended, 1894.

REPORT OF BRIDGE DEPARTMENT.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year 1894:

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The following table exhibits the expenditures in detail, showing an unexpended balance of \$3.63:

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117.....	Culvert.....	\$4.00	Repairs, Bladensburg road, south of Queen Chapel road.
118.....	do.....	5.00	Repair, Stanton avenue, Hillsdale.
119.....	Box drain.....	14.00	Built, Seventeenth street NE.
120.....	73.....	13.50	Reconstructed.
121.....	72.....	7.00	Repair abutments.
122.....	Culvert.....	45.50	Reconstructed on Race Track road.
123.....	do.....	38.00	Constructed, pipe on A street, Hillsdale.
124.....	54.....	184.87	Repair floor and paint rail on approaches.
125.....	55.....	188.21	Reconstruct floor of draw span.
126.....	35.....	65.00	Repair abutments and hand railing.
127.....	61.....	83.65	Construct protecting bulkhead.
128.....	45.....	29.25	Pave bottom of waterway.
129.....	59.....	14.00	Do.
130.....	7.....	932.75	Relay canal-span floor, etc.
131.....	21.....	447.33	Reconstruct as arch culvert.
132.....	38.....	18.66	Repair back wall
133.....	49.....	14.03	Repair floor.
134.....	51.....	7.42	Do.
135.....	16.....	6.31	Do.

Order.	Bridge.	Amount.	Remarks.
136.....	40.....	\$175.54	Repair floor, put in new laterals, repair trusses.
137.....	Culvert.....	576.23	Reconstruct on Broad Branch road at Harry Place.
138.....	52.....	166.83	Paint railing and repair wall and gutters.
139.....	20.....	40.19	Repair floor.
140.....	25.....	14.06	Do.
141.....	31.....	33.43	Repair hand rail, sidewalk, and guard rail.
142.....	19.....	11.05	Repair floor.
143.....	34.....	45.00	Overhaul iron, change guard and hand rail.
144.....	64.....	7.41	Repair floor.
145.....	26.....	6.38	Do.
146.....	18.....	2.10	Do.
147.....	1.....	68.00	Paint top chords and struts.
149.....	Box drain ..	31.25	Construct, Bunker Hill road at Providence street.
151.....	do ..	164.49	Construct, at Twenty-eighth and S streets SE.
152.....	Culvert.....	18.95	Rebuild wing wall on Brightwood avenue, near District line.
153.....	Crib.....	77.25	Build crib work north from culvert (of order 154).
154.....	Culvert.....	113.05	Extend culvert on Queen Chapel road north of Brentwood road.
155.....	24.....	309.63	Reconstruct as steel girder bridge.
156.....	36.....	27.05	Repair floor.
157.....	23.....	94.71	Remove structure and fill up.
158.....	65.....	275.73	Reconstruct as arch culvert.
159.....	53.....	7.31	Repair floor.
162.....	48.....	8.25	Repair approaches.
164.....	7.....	336.31	Put iron bands around pier No. 4.
165.....	7.....	847.39	Construct cantilever on pier No. 4.
166.....	Culvert.....	5.50	Repair culvert on Tennallytown road.
167.....	55.....	32.25	Repair sidewalk and hand rail.
168.....	55.....	891.38	Reconstruct draw mechanism.
169.....	1.....	.75	Repair floor.
170.....	Culvert.....	3.25	Barricade broken culvert at Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets.
171.....	Tool house..	6.00	Repair tool house at Second and Canal streets SW.
Contract/	54.....	115.10	Material for painting.
1777. }		75.00	Inspection of painting.
Contract/	55.....	39.00	Inspection of floor laying.
1790. }			
Contract/	7.....	1,170.00	Face of contract for relaying floor.
1880. }		3,518.70	Material for relaying floor.
		144.00	Inspection on relaying floor.
Contract/	40.....	1,545.84	Face of contract for new steel superstructure.
1911. }		57.63	Inspection of new steel superstructure.
Current..	7.....	86.04	Material for current repairs to floor.
Current..	54.....	112.03	Do.
Tools....	Various.....	218.65	Purchase of tools for general use.
Engineer	Various.....	399.18	Salary of engineer of bridges.
	Total ..	13,996.37	

P STREET BRIDGE OVER ROCK CREEK.

The repairs of this structure authorized by the general deficiency bill for the fiscal year 1892 were completed during the past fiscal year. This work was authorized to be done under your supervision at the cost of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, whose street car tracks cross the bridge, the limit of cost being fixed at \$15,000. The operations under this authorization were described in my last annual report up to the beginning of the fiscal year 1894. Since then the contract work (with the Penn Bridge Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa.) has been executed in full and the repairs completed.

Statement of expenditures.

Contract Penn Bridge Company (face of contract).....	\$9,395.00
Extra work under contract, 36,992 pounds steel, at 4½ cents	1,664.64
Extra work, cost of changes to masonry, plus 15 per cent	94.56
	11,154.20
Less inspection charges, etc.....	146.73
	11,007.47
Amount paid Penn Bridge Company in full.....	502.64
Sundry labor and material.....	
Total cost of repairs (limit, \$15,000).....	11,510.11

REPORTS.

During the year formal reports with estimates were made on the submarine condition of the Aqueduct bridge; on the proposed use of the same structure for street railway purposes; on the proposed similar use of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge over the Eastern Branch; on the proposed construction of a highway bridge over the tracks of the Metropolitan Branch at Lowell street; and on the proposed repair of the masonry and parapet of the wall along the canal road from the Aqueduct to the Chain bridge.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ESTIMATES.

It does not seem proper to add to the recommendations made in my last annual report. They are therefore repeated here—

That the two appropriations for ordinary care of bridges and for construction and repair of bridges be consolidated into a single one "For bridges."

That K street bridge over Rock Creek be reconstructed at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

That the Navy-yard bridge over the Eastern Branch be reconstructed at an estimated cost of \$250,000.

That M street bridge over Rock Creek be reconstructed with a paved-floor system at an estimated cost of \$30,000.

That the approaches and superstructure of P street bridge over Rock Creek be widened and the bridge provided with a paved-floor system at an estimated cost of \$35,000.

That a bridge be constructed over Rock Creek on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended at an estimated cost of \$175,000.

For the regular annual appropriation for bridges the sum of \$25,000 is recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

C. B. HUNT,
Engineer of Bridges.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
(Through Capt. G. J. Fieberger, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

List of inspectors and other temporary employes other than workmen.

Name.	Rate per month.	Construction and repair of bridges.		Ordinary care of bridges.		Deposit Metropolitan R. R. Co.	
		Time.	Amount.	Time.	Amount.	Time.	Amount.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
C. B. Hunt.....	\$150.00	(1893) 2	\$11.53	22	\$125.20	2	\$11.54
Do	175.00	60	399.18	60	397.12	3	20.19
R. D. McClure.....	100.00			286	1,100.00		
S. W. Conner	55.00			303	548.75		
E. J. Duvall	50.00			19	30.65		
C. H. Snyder	50.00			359	590.32		
W. T. Vanderslice.....	50.00			360	591.07		
E. Lucas	50.00			365	600.00		
A. V. Robey	50.00			209	342.56		
W. H. Hutcherson.....	50.00			46	81.67		
Jas. H. McClure	*3.00	(1893) 28½	84.75				
J. S. Simcox	*3.00	(1894) 96½	286.87				
Do	*4.00					22½	67.50
J. R. King	*3.00	(1893) 13	39.00			16	64.00
Justus Dunott	†1.70	‡33.9	57.63				
J. A. Colby							§150.00
Total.....		{ 199½ ‡33.9	{ 878.96	2,029	4,407.34	43½	313.23

* Per day.

† Per ton.

‡ Tons.

§ Total cost of mill and shop inspection on P-street bridge superstructure.

REPORT OF ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF SURVEYS

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of work in this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Operations have been mainly upon the preparation of plans for a "permanent system of highways" under the act of March, 1893. Surveys and plats have also been made to carry out the provisions of the act of 1888 whenever the recording of new subdivisions have rendered such necessary.

As the act on "highways" directed the plans to be prepared in sections, that part of the District above Florida avenue and between North Capitol street extended and Rock Creek was selected as the first section to be disposed of. This includes the most irregular group of subdivisions in the District; Le Droit Park, Meridian Hill, Mount Pleasant, etc., none of them conforming strictly to the city plan or laid out with regard to each other.

As an initial step a small scale map was made of the section, showing the present highways, together with proposed lines of new streets. For a thorough study, as well as for a final matter of record, large scale maps of the most irregular subdivisions, including all between Florida avenue and Spring road, were platted and lithographed. A considerable amount of field work was necessary in order to aid in the platting and to establish the true relations between the subdivisions and streets where records were lacking or doubtful. Upon these lithographs tentative plans were laid down and much detail study given to the location of the proposed streets.

After permanent locations had been decided upon new sheets were prepared for record. These show how all lots of the various subdivisions are affected by the new streets, the changed distances and areas being given in each lot. Several thousand lots have been included in whole or in part by the "permanent lines," which has involved a great amount of calculation. In unsubdivided or agricultural parts all block distances are shown without reference to property lines.

This section is spread upon forty maps each 20 by 36 inches in size. All subdivisions, including parts lithographed, were drawn to a scale of 1 inch to 100 feet. For the unsubdivided portions 1 inch to 200 feet was found sufficient.

These maps have yet to be submitted to the Commission for alterations or approval. Before being delivered for record the maps are to be bound in volume with index, and all necessary explanations.

Considerable work has been done on a "system" for the suburban parts of the northeast, which has been taken up as the second section. Its solution is an easy one when compared with the first section, and should be finished within the present year.

Street naming and block numbering is a matter that should be decided upon as soon as the first section has been recorded, and I would suggest that the best system of street nomenclature is that ordered by the Commissioners under the "subdivision act of 1888." Numerous discussions and printed articles have appeared on this subject, but I have not seen any improvement on the present system.

Suggestions have been offered from time to time of a plan for doing away with the naming of subdivisions and the multiplying of block numbers. There are over seventy subdivisions, each having blocks numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Continuous block numbering could be applied to the first section with good results, and I suggest the following method be followed, which is somewhat after the city system of starting at Boundary and running the numbers from it: First, start at Florida avenue between North Capitol and First streets west, with the number 1200, running north with consecutive numbers to the District line. Then again, at Florida avenue between First and Second streets, the numbers running north as before.

Under the law of 1888 eight subdivisions have been laid out upon lines given by this office, and have been recorded.

Detail surveys have been made and plats prepared for the donation of Nebraska, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island avenues.

Barry farm.—This subdivision is the most irregular and the most troublesome in the District, and before it can be made to accord with any system considerable field work will be necessary for establishing the present recorded street lines. The subdivision seems to have been first platted and surveyed inaccurately, and many points have been lost, while some recent surveys have added to the confusion. As this land was subdivided and sold by Government officials, I recommend that \$2,000 be asked for to straighten matters out.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assistant Engineer.

Capt. CHARLES F. POWELL.

Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.
(Through Capt. G. J. Fiebeger.)

List of employes under "permanent system of highways."

Name.	Service.	Time.	Rate per day.	
		<i>Days.</i>		
Wm. P. Richards.....	Assistant engineer.....	297	*\$175.00	\$2,100.00
Thos. C. J. Baily, jr.....	Draftsman.....	294	4.00	1,176.00
Stanislas Slonecki.....	do.....	34	4.00	136.00
Geo. I. Bradley.....	do.....	149½	4.00	598.00
M. C. Hazen.....	Transitman.....	296	4.00	1,184.00
Wm. I. Boyd.....	Rodman.....	300	*60.00	689.97
A. S. Fernald.....	Axman.....	306	2.00	612.00
Thos. Sweeney.....	Driver.....	196	1.50	294.00
Total.....				6,789.97

* Per month.

REPORT OF THE PARKING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: The parking commission have the honor to submit the accompanying paper of the superintendent of parking as their report for year ending June 30, 1894.

JOHN SAUL.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

U. S. BOTANIC GARDENS.

Approved as to facts, but not as to the opinions.

WM. R. SMITH.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of work performed under the supervision of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894:

Six hundred and ninety trees were planted on the streets, consisting of elms, Oriental planes, lindens, Norway, sugar, and silver maples, ginkgos, and oaks. The decrease in the number planted as compared with that of the previous year is due to the large amount of necessary trimming which was done and the improving of circles and street parkings hereinafter mentioned. In this connection I would state that, in addition to trimming individual trees and rows of trees which needed special attention, all that section of the city between North Capitol street and Rock Creek and B and M streets NW. was taken systematically and the trees trimmed. In doing this work hundreds of loads of brush were cut off and carted to the dumps, and when it had accumulated to such an extent as to render the deposit of more impossible it was burned in order to give more room.

The dumping of brush close to houses is always avoided because of the danger of its being set on fire by thoughtless persons, whereby valuable property might be destroyed; hence the dumping grounds for brush have narrowed down to Twenty-first street between Virginia avenue and the reclaimed land for the northwestern section of the city, and Tenth street near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks for the eastern section. This renders it necessary to cart the larger part of the tree trimmings long distances, which, considering the quantity to be moved, is an expensive item alone. The entire annual appropriation, which for years has been \$18,000, would be required to properly trim trees and replace dead and inferior ones to keep up the rows already established.

The parkings in the center of Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Eighth streets SE., and New York avenue, between Tenth and Thirteenth streets NW., were graded, soiled, seeded in grass, and a temporary fence of wire and stakes was erected for protection. Sheridan Circle at Massachusetts avenue and R street, the two semicircles at Sixteenth and U streets NW., and Truxton Circle at intersection of Florida avenue and North Capitol street were prepared and sown in grass. These parkings and circles presented a very good appearance until the very dry weather set in, except on New York avenue, where the elm roots are so close to the top of the ground and which so cover the same that I doubt if a good turf can ever be pro-

duced there. If it were not for the fact that the parking is already considerably elevated above the level of the street, a few inches of good soil might be added, which would remedy the matter, but to lower the parking would be death to the fine elms.

Two thousand four hundred seedlings, of varieties adopted here as the best street trees, have been planted in nursery rows, and seeds of the Oriental plane, ginkgo, Norway, sugar, and silver maples, elms, and other varieties were gathered and sown, and there is an abundant supply of these plants on hand.

All the trees planted on the streets during the last nine years were grown in the nursery, except about one dozen of a special variety and a few seedlings which were obtained from Northern nurseries and which cost in all not more than \$50.

There are about 6,000 one young trees in the nursery of suitable size for street planting, but many of these will be too large unless they can soon be used.

Four hundred and sixty-one trees which had become objectionable for various reasons were removed from the streets. One hundred and fifty-eight of these were Carolina poplars which stood with the elms on East Capitol street. The roots of these trees have disturbed the sidewalks every year for the last nine years, although to my certain knowledge they have been pruned and the brick smoothly relaid every year, and now that the trees are out, the roots left are throwing up sprouts. The work of removing them and relaying brick is still going on, at considerable expense, and for this reason I would recommend that throughout the city the planting of these trees be abandoned, as there are a number of varieties of trees equally suitable for shade to which this objectionable feature is not attached. The underground leakage of gas has been a prominent factor in causing the death of some of said trees, which rendered their removal necessary, about 100 having died from this cause.

Three hundred and fifty old wooden tree boxes were removed. The entire stock of old boxes, which for the last six or eight years has supplied material for second-hand tree boxes, has been exhausted and new lumber must be purchased for the making of boxes for future use. One thousand wooden tree boxes were made and used around newly planted trees and those of a few years' growth.

The twisted and knotted rods of woven wire were purchased; but owing to the scarcity of money only about 1,100 rods were used, with which 4,341 trees were protected. The average cost of wire and wiring each tree is about 40 cents; but the work of repairing wires which have become tight, and the taking off of injured wires, is a very expensive work, and requires constant attention.

Curbs have appeared in small numbers only, and their removal cost but little.

The pruning of tree roots where they had disturbed the sidewalks and the relaying of the walks has been carried on. This work requires thought and care, and is of such a nature that no fixed rule can be followed in its execution, as relief should be given the sidewalks as far as possible and at the same time the trees should not be injured or rendered liable to destruction. I think this work should be continued, as it is a constant source of complaint. All that part of the northwestern section of the city between North Capitol and Twenty second streets and B and Florida avenue has been gone over and the condition improved; but tree roots grow rapidly, and before the city is gone over with our limited force it will be necessary to start again over the same ground at the same work.

Stumps were at frequent intervals, and the cleaning of wreckage from the streets was another of considerable expense.

The work of the parking commission is widely scattered, and during the year 695 complaint signs were received through the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Inspections and reports were made on the same, and the necessary work done. The police department reported more than 2,000 localities where trees, boxes, etc., were a hindrance to traffic. The majority of these needed examination to enable the issuing of proper orders; and together with the many other matters to be attended to, scattered over so wide an area, required the constant use of a horse and wagon, and the work could not have been intelligently directed without a personal inspection in nearly every instance. This department is not properly equipped for the work at hand, nor is the annual appropriation sufficient to conduct the work in a proper manner.

As has been before reported, there is great need for the removal of trees at the corners of streets and in other places where they intercept the light from the street lamps. Some of these have already been removed, but not enough to abate the nuisance.

The report of the parking commission for last year shows—

Total number of trees on the streets	73,833
Number of trees planted during the year	2,400
	<hr/>
	74,523
Number of trees removed	461
	<hr/>
Total number of trees now on streets	74,062
	<hr/>

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 565

Number of trees protected by wire previous to year just ended.....	22, 122
Number of trees wired during the year.....	4, 341
	<hr/> 26, 463
Appropriation for 1894.....	\$18, 000. 00
Expended for labor, cart hire, etc	\$14, 164. 15
Material (wire netting, tree stakes, forage)	3, 832. 11
	<hr/> 17, 996. 26
Unexpended balance	3.74

The following table shows the amounts paid the foremen in this department from the various appropriations during the year just ended:

Appropriation.	T. Culhane.	J. B. Devan.	John Dunn.	Henry Fuller.
Parking commission	\$649. 00	\$494. 47	\$521. 25	\$483. 10
Emergency fund	21. 75	26. 87	51. 24	41. 24
Grading Sixteenth street extended	13. 50			2. 50
Georgetown schedule.....				15. 00
Northeast schedule.....				2. 50
Total.....	684. 25	521. 34	572. 49	544. 34

Estimates for 1895.

Purchase of wire netting and wiring of trees.....	\$5, 000
Trimming and care of trees on streets and parkings.....	12, 000
Planting of trees on streets and work at nursery.....	6, 000
Purchase of lumber for boxes.....	1, 500
Making tree boxes and repairs to tools	1, 400
Purchase of tree stakes.....	600
Improving and fencing the 36 reservations under control of the honorable Commissioners.....	10, 000
Total	<hr/> 36, 500

Very respectfully,

TRUEMAN LANHAM,
Superintendent Parking Commission.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
(Through Capt. G. J. Fiebeger.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, September 21, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annexed report showing the purchase of construction materials on account of appropriations for 1893-'94, also a list of the employes of the property division and the amounts paid to each.

I respectfully renew my recommendation for an appropriation for keeping the various property yards in order, fencing the two most important yards, and the erection of a platform scale at the District cement house. Eight hundred dollars is requested for these purposes.

Fences are particularly needed at the property yards situated at Second and I streets SE. and Second and H streets NE. Material which can be easily broken is stored here in large quantities, much of which is damaged by the boys who congregate there in the evenings. The services of a watchman would cost more than the value of the material destroyed, so fencing seems to be the most economical and satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

566 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District cement house is used for the storage of the cement used in the various public works. In order to ascertain whether the barrels contain the stipulated quantity it is often necessary to employ additional laborers to handle and weigh each barrel. This expenditure could be saved by the erection of a platform scale at a cost of \$175. As the District uses between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels a year it can be readily seen that such a scale would soon pay for itself.

A small fund is much needed for keeping in repair the fences, offices, sheds, roads, etc., of the various property yards.

The \$800 recommended for the above purposes should be divided as follows:

Fencing two yards	\$400
Erection of platform scale at District cement house	175
Repair of offices, fences, roadways, etc	225

The present appropriation (\$300) for the rent of property yards is now expended for the rental of one yard, all others being occupied without expense. An increase of this appropriation to \$600, to cover any emergency which may arise, is respectfully recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

L. T. BOISEAU,
Superintendent of Property.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
(Through Capt. G. J. Fiebeger, Assistant.)

Statement of construction materials purchased on account of fiscal year 1893-'94.

Appropriation.	Granite curbing.		Granite blocks.		Vitrified paving bricks.		Vitrified sewer bricks.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Work on streets and avenues	<i>Feet.</i> 8,992.49	\$8,308.57	<i>Number.</i> 473,314	\$23,111.96	<i>Number.</i> 445,027	\$7,934.84	<i>Number.</i> .....	.....
Permit work	2,063.66	1,743.87	15,507	790.86	1,845,398	32,903.45	27,275	\$462.31
Current repairs to streets, etc.	297.75	346.58	74,852	3,408.34	45,860	817.68	.....	.....
Repairs to county roads .....	.....	.....	18,488	512.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constructing county roads	75.36	107.76	136,061	6,665.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs to concrete pavements	179.63	253.44	.....	.....	293,890	1,799.22	.....	.....
Main and pipe sewers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,304	1,791.03
Suburban sewers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,816	2,980.83
Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	8.48
Main intercepting sewer ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,942	2,965.27
Pumping expenses, etc., water department .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	14.26	.....	.....
Schools	259.42	260.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers' assessment fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	2.85	.....	.....
Deposits (various)	132.62	149.39	9,900	485.10	6,886	102.49	.....	.....
Total	12,000.93	11,170.58	728,122	34,974.26	2,438,021	43,574.79	485,837	8,207.92

¹ Appropriations for 1892-'93.

² Includes 22,073 vitrified paving blocks.

Statement of construction materials purchased, etc.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Red paving bricks.		Red sewer bricks.		Asphalt blocks.		Invert blocks.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Work on streets and avenues	<i>Number.</i> 206,437	\$1,961.14	<i>Number.</i> 11,900	\$89.29	<i>Number.</i> 168,039	\$10,858.51	<i>Feet.</i> 304½	\$182.70
Permit work	974,014	9,164.41	189,900	1,435.23				
Current repairs to streets, etc	25,495	242.21	4,700	34.01	11,939	771.44		
Repairs to county roads	8,500	80.75						
Constructing county roads	107,000	1,016.50						
Bridges			19,700	189.44				
Repairs to concrete pavements			17,300	129.36				
Main and pipe sewers	15,700	47.13	232,058	1,706.36			7,742	24,521.45
Suburban sewers			110,949	887.31			5,822½	3,480.03
Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers	1,000	9.50	71,850	527.04				
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins	600	5.70	67,700	515.66				
Automatic siphons for flushing sewers			1,000	8.13				
Schools	11,807	112.17						
Plumbers' assessment fund					500	32.25		
Deposits (various)	1,194	11.35	11,000	81.55	2,415	156.52		
Total	1,341,747	12,650.86	738,057	5,603.38	182,893	11,798.72	13,860	8,184.18

Appropriation.	Sewer pipe, branches, etc.		Cement.		Sand.		Pebbles.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Work on streets and avenues	<i>Feet.</i> 225	\$18.75	<i>Barrels.</i> 61	\$84.40	<i>Cu. yds.</i> 134½	\$64.70	<i>Cu. yds.</i> 20½	\$17.29
Permit work	39,444	8,475.77	7,890½	8,180.79	5,230½	2,491.80	2,054½	1,749.99
Current repairs to streets, etc	237	27.72	769½	744.02	1,008½	476.06	101½	86.27
Repairs to county roads	347	78.08	11	12.54	40	18.80	12	10.20
Constructing county roads					56	26.32	9½	7.93
Bridges	9	4.86	137	165.99	6	4.12	4	3.40
Repairs to concrete pavements	291	31.80	373	347.49	77	38.11	10	8.50
Main and pipe sewers	38,522	211,180.95	7,665½	8,807.30	927½	2487.97	1,811½	1,539.92
Suburban sewers	10,817	23,546.46	5,831	7,407.94	519½	271.54	599½	510.05
Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers	34,424	13,266.55	5,439½	5,412.02	355	2192.12	1,189½	1,010.93
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins	1,788	2208.38	874½	1,007.06	198½	115.82	120	102.00
Automatic siphons for flushing sewers	83	17.09	250	600.00	80½	38.99	32	27.20
Main intercepting sewer ³			6,078½	27,138.83				
Pumping expenses, etc., water department			280½	281.78	123½	58.13	15½	13.57
Extension of high service, water department	9	4.86	157	178.83	82½	39.09	11½	9.91
Repairs to engine house			10	20.22				
Schools					27	12.69		
Industrial Home School	1,875	160.94	89	74.76				
Plumbers' assessment fund			698½	660.29	290½	136.48	13	11.05
Deposits (various)	836	124.74	570½	573.96	271½	128.82	52½	44.74
Total	128,907	37,146.92	37,185½	41,698.22	9,427½	4,601.56	6,055½	5,152.95

¹ Used as sewer bricks.² Deliveries incomplete.³ Appropriation for 1892-'93.

Statement of construction materials purchased, etc.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Broken stone.		Rubble stone.		Bluestone traps, tops, etc.		Lumber.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Work on streets and avenues.....	<i>Cu. yds.</i>		<i>Cu. yds.</i>		<i>No.</i>		<i>Ft., B. M.</i>	
Permit work.....							108	\$1.48
Current repairs to streets, etc.....	4	\$6.00					49,901	697.70
Repairs to county roads.....	950 ¹ / ₈	730.38					1,648	22.18
Constructing county roads.....	80 ⁷ / ₁₂	140.85					14,106	293.20
Bridges.....	8	22.00					187,800	¹ 4,249.68
Repairs to concrete pavements.....					3	\$48.00	48	2.50
Main and pipe sewers.....	1 ⁷ / ₁₂	2.73			² 46	748.50	20,101	³ 369.16
Suburban sewers.....					19	307.00	17,312	⁴ 363.29
Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers.....							3,895	62.72
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.....			176.2	\$130.26	9	147.00	9,766	⁵ 195.59
Automatic siphons for flushing sewers.....							848	32.32
Deposits (various).....					1	16.00	480	11.04
Total.....	1,044 ³ / ₈	901.96	176.2	130.26	78	1,266.50	306,013	6,300.86

¹ Includes 6 cedar posts.

² Includes extra check blocks and lip stone.

³ Includes 5 cedar posts

⁴ Includes 4,500 stakes.

⁵ Includes 3,000 stakes.

Statement of construction materials purchased, etc.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Pitch.		Castings, manhole frames, grates, etc.			Hauling.	Services.	Rent of property yards.	Total.
	Quantity.	Cost.	Castings.	Man-hole irons.	Cost.				
Work on streets and avenues	<i>Gallons.</i> 400	\$31.00	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	¹ \$587.5	\$254.49	\$2,552.33	.....	\$45,023.74
Permit work	1,142	85.66	404	1,149	² 1,275.59	.....	3,300.55	.....	83,801.19
Current repairs to streets, etc	6,036½	371.08	1	.....	5.34	.....	106.50	.....	7,465.43
Repairs to county roads	1,950	151.13	.....	.....	³ 12.57	.....	.....	.....	1,909.53
Constructing county roads	950	73.63	.....	.....	.....	160.50	.....	.....	8,198.58
Bridges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	4,704.49
Repairs to concrete pavements .....	.....	.....	11	.....	41.01	.....	.....	.....	2,699.43
Main and pipe sewers	65	4.88	627	1,100	2,066.93	.....	1,143.95	.....	34,418.26
Suburban sewers .....	.....	.....	203	279	554.66	.....	759.15	.....	21,068.26
Relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers .....	.....	.....	244	850	785.56	.....	696.80	.....	21,971.72
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins .....	.....	.....	150	80	527.42	.....	415.22	.....	3,370.11
Automatic siphons for flushing sewers .....	.....	.....	50	27	137.10	.....	.....	.....	860.83
Main intercepting sewer ⁴ .....	.....	.....	18	.....	127.47	.....	.....	.....	10,231.57
Pumping expenses, etc., water department	1,628½	130.38	2	.....	5.39	.....	.....	.....	503.51
Extension of high service, water department	483	35.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267.92
Repairs to engine houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.22
Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385.83
Industrial Home School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235.70
Rent of property yard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$300.00	300.00
Plumbers' assessment fund	1,124	83.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	926.34
Deposits (various)	6,336	517.76	29	51	86.68	.....	.....	.....	2,490.14
Total	20,115	1,484.17	1,739	3,536	6,213.22	414.99	9,039.50	300.00	250,843.80

¹ Includes 852 feet 12-inch cast-iron pipe.² Includes street washer and fittings.³ Includes 36 feet 12-inch cast iron pipe.⁴ Appropriation for 1892-'93.

List of employes of property division.

Name.	Designation.	Rate.	Permit work.		Current repairs, streets, avenues, and alleys.		Ordinary care of bridges.		Sewers.		Work on streets and avenues.		Total.	
			Days.	Amount received.	Days.	Amount received.	Days.	Amount received.	Days.	Amount received.	Days.	Amount received.	Days.	Amount received.
L. T. Boiseau	Superintendent of property.	\$4.75	128	\$608.00					95½	\$453.62	78½	\$372.88	302	\$1,434.50
J. E. Payne	Clerk	3.50	124	434.00					98½	344.75	67½	236.25	290	1,015.00
W. J. W. Grey	do	3.00	140.6	421.80					62	186.00	100.9	302.70	303½	1,910.50
William Donaldson	Inspector	4.00	176	704.00					105	420.00	32	128.00	313	1,252.00
C. Donaldson	do	2.50							47	117.50	41	102.50	88	220.00
W. H. Voss	Inspector and storekeeper.	3.00	127	381.00					132	396.00	52	156.00	311	933.00
H. M. Dickinson	do	3.00	129	387.00					132	396.00	52	156.00	313	939.00
C. Bailey	do	2.50							26	65.00	89	222.50	115	287.50
J. P. Jennings	Storekeeper	2.50	102	255.00	27	\$67.50	26	\$65.00	58	145.00	16	40.00	229	572.50
W. R. Lapham	do	2.50									64	160.00	64	160.00
E. Morris	Messenger and storekeeper	1.50	12	18.00	26	39.00			64½	156.25	79	197.50	181½	410.75
William Smith	Subinspector	2.50									68	170.00	68	170.00
G. W. Stoddard	do	2.50									24	60.00	24	60.00
A. Miller	do	2.50	9	22.50									9	22.50
W. S. Hancock	Inspector	3.00	19	60.25					98	318.50	73	225.50	190	604.25
M. A. Penn	Clerk	3.25												
F. W. Miller	Laborer	3.00									5½	16.50	5½	16.50
R. L. Swart	do	1.50	4	6.00							4	6.00	8	12.00
P. Moriarty	do	1.50							8	12.00			8	12.00
T. Flaherty	do	1.50	2	3.00					3	4.50			3	4.50
Total			967.6	3,300.55	53	106.50	26	65.00	929½	3,015.12	846.4	2,552.33	2,822½	9,039.50

REPORT OF GENERAL INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Prior to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, it was not required of this office to render an annual report; and, owing to the absence of systematic effort in the way of preserving data previous to the date instructions were received directing the preparation of an annual report for that year, it was found impracticable to prepare more than a general statement of work performed in that year.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, however, notwithstanding the varied nature of the work coming under the jurisdiction of this office, and the difficulty of reducing it to record form, I have been enabled to keep a record of many matters that heretofore have received no consideration as composing the data for the preparation of an annual report, and of all such as have required examination and writer's report.

I may say, therefore, in submitting my report for this year, that I am prepared to enter more into detail.

The assignment of duties for the year was as follows:

The supervision of street and steam railroads to the District line, involving examinations from time to time looking to the maintenance of the tracks in the way of grade adjustment, and repairs to pavements, the repair and protection of crossings at street and road intersections as a provision for the safety and convenience of travel, as well as the general protection of steam tracks within the city in the way of fencing, etc.

The supervision of telegraph, telephone, and electric light overhead lines, and underground conduits, and of gas mains,* involving the selection of routes, the designation of points for the erection and transplanting of poles, the stringing of wires, and the location and construction of conduits.

The investigation of claims and damage suits against the District, the examination and report upon communications and complaints, and the inspection of sidewalks where subjected to injury on account of building operations.

Under these different heads much good work has been accomplished during the course of the year. Notably under the head of railroads may be mentioned as having occupied the attention of this office, "the extensions of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad, as provided for in public act No. 99, approved July 5, 1892."

This work was gotten thoroughly under way about the middle of the year, and the close of the year found it rapidly pushing toward completion, with the result that, in point of track construction and equipment, the completed portion is one of the most substantial roads that has ever been built in the District. The rail used on these extensions is especially to be commended. It possesses qualities of weight and depth in excess of any that have hitherto been used in railway construction in the District, and in the light of past experience these are deemed to be advantages, tending to the improvement of the surface conditions of streets in which rails having these qualities may be laid, the heavier rail as tending to the preservation of a more uniform track surface, and the deeper rail to the attainment of better results in the way of railway-track paving.

The rail is the Johnson Company's pattern No. 216, having a depth of 8 inches and weighing 95 pounds to the yard.

It has been demonstrated that the light-weight rail generally in use is illy adapted to withstand the pounding incident to the running of cars, and especially is this so with respect to the roads employing modern systems of propulsion, where the weight of cars is necessarily increased, striking examples of the effect of which may be seen on many of the roads in the way of low and loose joints.

The rail of insufficient depth has been found lacking in that it does not admit of paving between rails and tracks with any degree of satisfaction and permanency, at least without the utmost care being used in selecting and fitting stone, and as this character of work can not be subject to constant inspection, it necessarily follows that much of it is not as good as could be desired, the main objection being the rough and ridgy shape which the pavement takes after the work has had time to settle, being due in great measure to the necessity of the cross-ties being so near the surface. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, the street railroad companies during the past year, having given more constant attention to paving and track surfacing, attained a high standard of repairs, as a result of which there exist better conditions of maintenance than ever before, and I may say that there has been no instance coming under my observation where there has not been the most

* This office was relieved of the supervision of gas mains in January, 1894.

willing compliance on the part of all the roads with the orders of the Commissioners in respect of such matters.

The substitution of the standard grooved rail for the old pattern rail has now been effected, except upon those lines contemplating a change of motive power in the near future.

The progressive policy of the Commissioners regarding the protection of the steam railroad tracks has had a wholesome effect, and although there is no immediate prospect of getting rid of the threatening dangers of the grade crossing, yet there is the encouraging hope that the authorities of both the great railroad systems have awakened to the necessity of protecting these tracks, as is commensurate with the danger attending their existence.

Improvements have been made throughout the lines of both roads as far as the District line, in the way of additional protective appliances, and with the erection of two or more additional alarm signals, which the safety of travel seems to suggest at points beyond the city limits, and the fencing of the unfenced portion of the tracks within the city, it is believed, the dangers incident to the thus far enforced tolerance of steam surface tracks will have been reduced to a minimum.

The crossings of the Baltimore and Potomac road are kept up to a high standard of maintenance, and all within the city are equipped with safety gates, manned proportionably as the requirements of safety and travel seem to demand. The crossings of the Baltimore and Ohio road are correspondingly well equipped, but their standard of maintenance is not so high, nor has there been the same effort at compliance on the part of this company with the orders of the Commissioners relating to this feature of their crossings.

OVERHEAD LINES AND CONDUITS.

In addition to those owned and operated by the General and District governments in the District, the following private corporations own and operate overhead lines and conduits, or both: The Western Union Telegraph Company, Rapid Transit Telegraph Company,* Postal Telegraph Company, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, United States Electric Lighting Company.

These companies each have their own separate pole lines and conduits, the most extensive overhead systems being owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, and the United States Electric Lighting Company, while the underground systems, aside from those of the General and District governments, are owned by the United States Electric Lighting Company, the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, those of the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company being the most extensive.

There was practically no conduit construction by any of these companies during the past year. They were engaged mostly in renewing their overhead lines, replacing old with new and stronger poles, and substituting copper for iron wires, where use had rendered dispensing with the latter necessary.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, in compliance with orders of the Commissioners, have marked their poles with their respective names, and as the designation of poles in this way greatly facilitates the work of inspection, it is hoped that it will be insisted upon in regard to the other companies.

The United States Electric Lighting Company have not complied with the orders of the Commissioners directing the removal of the line of poles from Fifteenth street NW., between F and I streets, nor of the overhead wires across Seventh street NW., between G street and Florida avenue.

The overhead lines, upon the whole, may be said to be in a fair state of maintenance, with the exception of the Rapid Transit, which is practically an abandoned line and should be removed from the streets entirely.

The standard of maintenance kept up by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is exceptionally good, their pole and wire equipment is of the best, and their work is expedited in the most satisfactory manner.

The supervision of this branch of work, in consideration of existing law, and the policy of the department affecting it, requires the exercise of both watchful care and thoughtful study, involving much detail of execution.

The plan of operations, as shaped by these considerations, has been to guard against any possible violations of law, and when the erection of poles has been found necessary, to so locate them as to interfere the least with public or private interests, and at the same time secure the objects of such necessity, or, if there are a

* The Rapid Transit Telegraph Company is controlled by the Western Union.

number of poles belonging to a single company or to different companies, the aim being to secure the free and unobstructed use of as much of street, road, or alley as possible, the least number of poles are made to carry the greatest number of wires, and if it can be satisfactorily arranged the lines are made to combine, all of which is suggestive of the feasibility of the single-pole system of overhead-wire service.

When, however, the proposed poles were on the line of conduits, and it was found they could be dispensed with, it has been the practice to encourage the utilization of the conduits.

Advances have been made during the year, the outcome of recommendations from this office, tending to the improvement of the distribution service from conduits. The companies are now extending their branch conduits well into the interior of squares, which is deemed especially advantageous in that it will admit of accommodating the smaller squares by the erection of a single pole, or of two poles at most.

Recent legislation authorizing the erection of telephone poles in alleys ought to simplify matters respecting the overhead system of the Telephone Company, and ultimately result in the removal of many of their poles from the public streets, though it is but just to state that the poles of this company would already have been removed from certain streets that are provided with conduits had they not been occupied by District wires.

CLAIMS AND DAMAGES SUITS.

Under this head, in addition to the time occupied in investigation, considerable time was consumed in attendance upon the trial of causes.

Investigations of this kind are sometimes unavoidably prolonged on account of the difficulty encountered from various causes in collecting facts, and when this is the case the evidence may be said in a sense to be permitted to develop itself, no ill effects resulting from the apparent delay, however.

The mode of investigation is always open and above board, and as the object is to ascertain the truth and the facts as having a bearing on the points at issue, or that may come to issue, there is consequently no undue advantage taken in the process of taking evidence.

In the adjustment of claims that may be settled out of court the conclusions arrived at are invariably the result of honest investigation and an equitable consideration of all the circumstances.

The District has been exceedingly fortunate during the past year in having had successful verdicts in its causes at bar, where it has devolved upon this office to investigate the facts, as well as in the settlement of claims out of court. In the former case, when the verdict has not been wholly in favor of the District, it has been for greatly reduced damages with a fair chance of success on appeal, while in the latter case, when the facts have been found to justify a claim, their equitable adjustment has invariably reduced the damages claimed.

There were 316 applications for inspections of sidewalks inspected during the year, averaging from 1 to 3 inspections each.

Appended is a list * of communications acted upon during the year, showing, in addition to the work of general supervision, those of a particular character occupying the attention of the office.

The force employed and compensation received per annum is as follows:

E. Y. Beggs, general inspector	\$1, 200
E. P. Hickey, inspector	1, 200
L. P. Bradshaw, inspector	1, 200

In conclusion, I desire to thank those associated with me as assistants for the faithful and efficient support they have given me in the conduct of the business of the office.

Very respectfully,

E. Y. BEGGS,
General Inspector.

Capt. CHAS. F. POWELL,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

* Omitted.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASPHALTS AND CEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my first annual report of the work performed in this department for the past fiscal year.

As my term of office did not begin until April 1, 1894, this report will lack the detail and conclusion which might be drawn from the work and will simply be a summing up of the different classes of work performed.

The work may be classified as follows:

Hydraulic cements:	Number inspected.
Natural: Brands, 7; lots, 359; samples	3,704
Portland: Brands, 17; lots, 72; samples	394
	————— 4,098
Stone, gravel, and mortars	15
Asphalts:	
Crude Trinidad, cargoes	10
Refined asphalts	14
Oiled asphalts, asphalt cements	17
Surface mixture	83
Asphalt block	1
Heavy petroleum oils, residuums	25
Sand, limestone dust, etc	29
Miscellaneous asphalts, etc	14
	————— 193
Waters:	
Wells, etc	119
Aqueduct	17
	————— 136
Miscellaneous samples	17
	————— 4,459

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

The following table gives the number of lots and samples of each brand examined and the number and per cent of lots rejected.

The cement that has been rejected has failed, with only one or two exceptions, on the fineness and time of setting.

Brands.	Number of samples.	Number of lots.	Number of lots rejected.	Per cent of lots rejected.
Natural cements:				
Round Top	1,774	181	16	8.8
Cumberland	1,550	131	46	35.1
Cumberland and Potomac	362	32	3	9.4
Shepherdstown	9	9	1	11.1
Antietam	5	2		
Union	3	3	2	66.6
Rosendale	1	1	0	0
Total natural cements	3,704	359	68	18.9
Portland cements:				
Germania	218	29	1	3.4
Porta	135	18	5	27.7
Moon	12	6	0	0
Nonpareil	12	3	1	33.3
Alpha	2	2		
Alsen	2	2	1	50
Burham	2	2	2	100
English	2	2	1	50
Total Portland cements	385	64	11	17.5

Besides the above Portland brands one lot of each of the following were examined: Giant, Saylor, Horse Shoe, Condor, Heyne Bros., Red Star, Castle, Dyckerhoff, and Schifferdecker.

The following table gives the average tests of the principal brands of Natural and Portland cements for the past year:

Brand.	Residue on 100-inch mesh.	Initial set.		Tensile strength.					Per cent water.		Average tempera- ture when tested.											
				Neat.			Two parts quartz.															
				1 day.	7 days.	28 days.	7 days.	28 days.	Neat.	Two parts quartz.	Wa- ter.	Air.										
												<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>									
Natural cements:																						
Round Top.....	16.9	0	25	95.2	216	290	125	250	32	14	75	77										
Cumberland	18.3	0	26	158	326	370	146	280	32	14	75	77										
Cumberland and Poto- mac	19.2	0	26	126	297	.....	164	.....	32	14	75	77								
Shepherdstown	16.	0	30	80	175	.....	100	.....	32	14	75	77								
Union.....	8.	0	15	174	260	385	146	230	32	14	82	82										
Rosendale.....	10.	0	45	76	150	400	52	300	30	14	81	84										
												<i>Three parts quartz.</i>										
Portland cements:																						
Germania	7.	3	05	342	684	810	193	220	20	9	75	77										
Porta	12.	3	07	300	578	800	191	200	20	9	75	77										
Moon	8.	2	30	333	607	.....	175	.....	20	9	75	77								

ASPHALTS, ETC.

The inspection of asphalt for paving purposes has been carried on as heretofore. Each cargo of crude asphalt and tank car of residuum has been analyzed. Samples of refined asphalt, asphalt cement, and sand have been examined in the laboratory at different times. When a street is being resurfaced or newly paved, one and sometimes two samples of mixture for top are taken each day at the paving yard and analyzed, to represent that day's work.

The temperature of the sand, asphalt cement, and top, as it is to be laid, is taken at intervals during the day.

Besides the above routine work, various tests and experiments have been made, comparing the relative values of asphalts, sands, and oils for paving purposes.

Sheet asphalt pavements.—The sheet asphalt pavements of Washington have shown a marked improvement of late years, and they are at present doing quite well, owing to the improvement of the materials in the asphalt cement and its manufacture. But by giving more attention to the grade of sand for use in the top I feel that better results can be obtained. There has been but little thought given to the grade of sand for use in asphalt paving, and the practical men who have given their attention to this subject have applied the same rules as regards sand for asphalt paving mixture that they apply to concrete—that is, a sand being sharp, clean quartz, has been considered all that was necessary. This comparison of asphaltic cement to lime and hydraulic cement is entirely wrong. The cementing in the first case is purely physical, and is due to the adhesion of the cement to the grains of sand, making a mixture in which the sand is embedded in a medium which always remains more or less plastic and elastic, and which allows the sand a movement without destroying the union; while in the case of lime cements, the cementing is a chemical combination between the silica and silicates of the sand, and the lime of the cement, making a rigid mixture in which the cement becomes nearly if not quite as hard and firm as the sand.

It can readily be seen that in the first case no attention need be given to the composition of the sand grains, provided they be strong. Attention, however, should be given to the mesh composition, so that the large voids of the coarse grains be filled with smaller grains whose voids should be filled with still finer material, thus making a sand with a minimum per cent of very small voids; while in the case of lime mortar much attention should be given to the composition of the sand grains, and it is considered better if there be but little very fine material in it. If such a sand as above described for asphalt be unobtainable, a fine sand is next preferable, and, I believe, the finer the better, provided there be enough coarse grains in it to prevent the pavement being slippery. The sand that has been used in Washington for the past few years is a sharp, hard, pure quartz, just the thing for a lime mortar, but poor for asphalt top, as it is what might be called a poorly balanced sand—that is, one that has a large per cent of coarse grain and a very low per cent of fine material to fill in these voids. A pavement made with such a sand would be likely to absorb more water, and were it made soft enough to withstand cracking in winter,

would probably roll in summer. This may be more readily seen by observing its mesh composition and comparing it with a good paving mixture sand.

	Washington sand.	Good paving sand.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Retained on:		
20-inch mesh.....	4.8	10
40-inch mesh.....	42.2	30
60-inch mesh.....	33	15
80-inch mesh.....	10.6	12
100-inch mesh.....	4.1	10
Passing 100-inch mesh.....	5.3	23

Bermudez asphalt.—The first pavements laid with this new asphalt have now been down about a year. They are all in excellent condition, and on closest examination I have been unable to detect the slightest signs of disintegration even in places where the pavement has been covered with dirt and mud for months. Judging from this year's experience and the character of the asphalt, I feel that time will develop no new defects, and that it will prove, when properly worked, a superior asphalt for paving purposes.

Experimental pavement.—Last year an experimental piece of pavement was laid, and is doing such good service that it may be of interest to mention here. This pavement consists of binder stone, granolithic, and stone dust, cemented together with Bermudez asphalt cement. It was laid as a binder, in the usual way, on an old macadam pavement for base, thus making a sheet asphalt pavement with a wearing surface similar to the present binder. This piece has done so well that provision has been made in the specifications for the coming year for the laying of this pavement over old stone pavements.

Asphalt blocks.—Great improvement can be noticed in the asphalt block pavements, laid with blocks made with part crushed blue stone and part limestone. These are more durable, chip less, and wear more evenly than the old blocks, which were made entirely of limestone.

WATER.

The well waters examined may be localized as follows:

Locality.	Examined.	Con-demned.	Per cent condemned.
Northwest.....	83	17	20.5
Northeast.....	7	4	57.1
Southwest.....	11	7	63.6
Southeast.....	7	3	42.8
Miscellaneous.....	11	(?)	.....

Of the 108 wells examined in the city, 28 per cent have proved suspicious or bad. The above analyses have been reported to the proper authorities and are on file in their office.

Aqueduct water.—Chemical analyses have been made of the city water supply, as heretofore, for the information of the water department.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head are included various analyses and experiments that could not be classed under the subjects mentioned.

Respectfully, yours,

A. W. DOW,
Inspector of Asphalt and Cements.

Capt. CHAS. F. POWELL, U. S. A.,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.
(Through Capt. G. J. Fiebeger.)

REPORTS ON BERMUDEZ ASPHALT.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the schedule of bids and separate bids for laying sheet asphalt and asphalt block pavements, with reports of the inspector of asphalt and cements and the chemists of the Barber and Bermudez companies.

The lowest bidder for laying Trinidad asphalt pavements is the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, whose bid is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents lower than it has been since 1884. Mr. Thomas is, however, the lowest bidder upon all streets, laying the 6-inch base pavement $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents and the 4-inch base pavement $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents cheaper than the Barber pavement. All other things being equal, the contract should be awarded to the latter company.

The specifications require that "bidders must present satisfactory evidence that they have been regularly engaged in the business of laying asphalt pavements which they propose to put down, or are reasonably familiar therewith, and that they are fully prepared with the necessary capital, materials, and machinery to conduct the work to be contracted for to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and to begin upon July 1, 1893."

The Bermudez asphalt comes from a pitch lake in the province of Bermudez, Venezuela, said to belong to New York and Bermudez Company. I have heard several different stories about this lake, but as they were either from representatives of one or the other competing bidders and there is no way of verifying the conflicting statements, I have considered the source of supply as foreign to this report and having no direct bearing upon the subject; providing the company could show that it has sufficient material to carry out the work under their bid. For the latter purpose, I visited the works of the Bermudez Asphalt Company at South Amboy. The works consist of a large covered building, containing four stills for refining asphalt, a shed for storing the crude, and an office or testing room. At the time I was there the works were not in operation, nor was there any crude asphalt in stock. There was in barrels, near the works, a large supply of refined asphalt, which I was told amounted to several hundred tons, or enough to lay over 50,000 square yards of pavement. I had no reason to believe the statement was not correct. From different barrels I obtained samples of the refined asphalt, the refuse, and from a small pile some of the crude asphalt. These were brought to Washington and submitted to the inspector of asphalt and cements for test.

The only pavement which has been laid with this material was laid in Detroit last fall, about 16,000 square yards for the city and 8,000 for a railroad company upon Woodward avenue. By order of the Commissioners I visited this pavement early in the month and compared it with the Warren Scharf pavements of Trinidad asphalt, laid upon the same street at the same time. There was no marked difference between the two pavements; both were intact between the street railway and curb, and both were badly worn where the rails had settled. The effect was similar to that upon New York avenue in this city. There is no special expert upon the subject of asphalt pavements in Detroit, the contracts being given to the lowest bidder. At the last letting the Bermudez Company secured contracts for about 60,000 yards to be laid this year. The prices at that bidding were \$2.48 for Bermudez and about \$2.70 for Trinidad Lake per square yard. The plant with which these pavements are laid consists of two stills and heating apparatus and mixer, all very simple. Ten thousand dollars would be an outside figure of its cost, including cost of land.

Such a plant, I am satisfied, could be duplicated in sixty days at the outside, and I have no reason to doubt Mr. Gray's statement, attached to Prof. De Smedt's letter, that he can complete the plant in thirty days. Oils, sand, stone dust, etc., can be easily obtained in Washington. As to the supervision, Prof. De Smedt states in his letter that he will personally supervise the work at the works with Foreman Michael Pairo, whom I saw at South Amboy. Both men have had considerable experience in laying asphalt pavements, both in this city and elsewhere. With these men at the head I have no reason to doubt that a satisfactory gang of workmen can be secured for the other work. Asphalt paving is no longer a new industry; there are experienced men who can be hired in this city and elsewhere. I believe that the company has complied with the intention of the specifications as far as regards experiments and machinery. The specifications also require that "the asphalt shall be from the pitch lake of the island of Trinidad or any other deposits which may be proved to be equally suitable to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner."

This is a matter about which there is much dispute and difference of opinion. It must be remembered that the Bermudez asphalt is a new product upon the market and there are few men who know much about it.

Prof. Richardson, inspector of asphalt and cements, has made several reports upon

the subject, which are herewith submitted. A brief summary of the points of contention are as follows:

The first report of Prof. Richardson, inspector of asphalt and cements, was made on June 2, 1892. He states that the refined Bermudez contains only 1 to 2 per cent impurity, while the Trinidad contains 37 per cent. As Bermudez must have approximately this amount added to it before it is used this is no disadvantage to the Trinidad. He also states that Bermudez only contains 1 per cent of organic impurity, while the Trinidad contains 6 to 8, which is an advantage to the former.

Prof. Bowen, of the Barber Asphalt Company, holds that the natural mixing of the impurities in the Trinidad is far superior and more thoroughly incorporated than the artificial mixing of the Bermudez, and also that the organic matter is no detriment to the Trinidad. He holds that this natural mixing is the secret of the good qualities of the Trinidad.

Prof. De Smedt holds that the artificial mixing can be done as thoroughly as the natural and with this advantage, that the impurities added, calcium carbonate, is not acted upon by water; that the soluble salts, naturally in the Trinidad are responsible for the rotting of pavements in gutters, as seen in this city. Prof. Bowen contends that this rotting is due to imperfect manipulation. Prof. Richardson states that Bermudez asphalt contains more light oils, volatile at a low temperature, than Trinidad, and is softer and more pliable and requires less residuum oil to produce a suitable cement. This latter, he says, is a desirable character, but at the same time, unless the asphalt is refined at a sufficient high temperature to remove the more volatile of these light oils, the cement produced would be changeable in penetration and consistency when heated in dipping or storage kettles. He found it necessary to add residuum, from time to time, during two days he was engaged in laying a piece of pavement with it. This would not occur with Trinidad.

Prof. Bowen contends that these volatile oils in the Bermudez are a distinct defect, and with lapse of time the pavements will harden and disintegrate. Prof. De Smedt holds, on the contrary, that they are no defects, but that he can, in the process of manufacture, produce cements of a uniform consistency and penetration, and that in large masses the results are very much more uniform and under control than in laboratory mixtures.

Prof. Richardson states that cylinders of both asphalt cements were made and immersed in water 40° F. and allowed to cool. The Trinidad could be bent, while the Bermudez snapped; also that the Trinidad adhered more tenaciously when dropped upon glass or wood. This, he claimed, was the most serious defect in the Bermudez asphalt. It softens too much at high temperatures and was too brittle at low ones, with loss of adhesion.

Prof. De Smedt claims that the defects of brittleness and adhesiveness would be overcome if the impurities were added to correspond to those in Trinidad. He made some experiments in the laboratory in the presence of Prof. Richardson, Prof. Bowen, and others, including myself, and, I think, established his claim. Prof. Richardson states, however, that all his cements had a penetration of 110° to 140°, while our cements penetrate but 77°. He considers the cement too soft to be used on the street. Prof. De Smedt states that he has laid a pavement with his cement, and can do so again. He does not hesitate to guarantee that he can give any penetration which may be deemed desirable by adjusting the mixture.

Prof. Richardson stated that he made a mixture of the Bermudez and laid it upon G street NW. The result seemed to be satisfactory. Briquettes made of the material and immersed in water at 40° seemed fairly high and comparable with the Trinidad. He also took briquettes at different temperatures and reports the Trinidad mixture a trifle superior at all temperatures, but not sufficiently so to be of importance, as it is quite possible the Bermudez mixture might be modified to equal it. Prof. De Smedt claims at least an equality if the mixtures are properly made.

Prof. Richardson's conclusions in his first report are—

Cements.

	Bermudez.		Trinidad.	
	Good.	Bad.	Good.	Bad.
Mineral matter	1	.....	1	.....
Organic matter not bituminous	1	.....		1
Residuum required	1	.....	
Susceptibility to temperature		1	1	.....
Adhesion at low temperature		1	1	.....
Tenacity		1	1	.....

If this conclusion be modified by the experiments by Prof. De Smedt the adhesion and tenacity would be placed nearly equal, and the points in favor of each would be—

For Trinidad: Susceptibility to temperature.

For Bermudez: Organic matter not bituminous, residuum required.

Prof. De Smedt contends that the two asphalts should be placed equal with respect to susceptibility to temperature. Prof. Richardson's conclusion was that it would be well to test the new asphalt on one heavily traveled street, as by this means it can alone be judged.

In his second report, made shortly afterwards, Prof. Richardson objected to using the proportion of carbonate of lime proposed by Prof. De Smedt, as it would make the pavement partake of the character of Neufchatel rock pavement, which is slippery. Judged from the Detroit pavements, I do not consider this objection important, as the Bermudez pavement was no more slippery than the Lake asphalt. Both, I believe, use about 75 per cent of sand in the composition.

He does not agree that there is any advantage in the limestone dust over the siliceous matter in the Trinidad. He thinks it would be for the interest of the District to allow a small experimental surface of Bermudez asphalt to be laid in the street where it will be subjected to travel. This, however, should be done at the expense of the company wishing to introduce it.

Prof. Richardson's third report was made in April, 1893. His conclusions are that, as regards mineral matter, the two are about equal. As regards the bituminous, there is no reason to believe that Bermudez is better or even as good as the Trinidad. He states that when the volatile oils are driven off, as they must more or less in refining, etc., the remaining bitumen approaches more or less the nature of glance pitch.

Prof. De Smedt denies that his asphalt does approach glance pitch in character, as glance pitch is not suitable for pavements.

Prof. Bowen informed me that a pavement could not be laid of glance pitch.

Prof. Richardson states that the only advantage he can see in Bermudez is that as it contains no soluble salts it might not in consequence rot in the gutters; that although less oil is used with Bermudez, more must be added from time to time in the dipping kettles, and it would be difficult to prepare a uniform surface mixture. Prof. De Smedt states that he had no trouble in Detroit in maintaining a uniform mixture, and will guarantee that he will do it here. Prof. Richardson does not think the difference in petroleum oil used is an advantage to the Bermudez asphalt, the true character depending within certain limits more entirely upon the natural and physical properties of the original bitumens, which are apparently quite as good in the Trinidad pitch as in the Bermudez. He again calls attention to the lack of adhesiveness in the Bermudez, but this was before the experiment of Prof. De Smedt.

He states that the pavement laid last year in May at the works of the Cranford Paving Company has lasted and worn well for a year in a place exposed to water, but not to heavy traffic. He again advises the laying of a few thousand yards of experimental pavement to give the promoters of the Bermudez produce an opportunity to display the possibilities of their mixture and the District authorities an opportunity to study it. His final report, made after the experiment, states, with respect to Bermudez asphalt:

"I do not believe the objections to the material are weighty enough to warrant its entire rejection at the present time. I can not, however, see that it has been proved superior or equal to Trinidad pitch. I would recommend, therefore, that a contract be made with Mr. Thomas for laying some one street with the Bermudez asphalt, with the provision that it shall be replaced at any time within five years with some pavement acceptable to the Commissioners if, in their judgment, the Bermudez surface should prove unsatisfactory. This will enable those interested in Bermudez asphalt to demonstrate that it can be handled uniformly and successfully at the works, that it will be properly laid in the street, and that it will withstand traffic.

"I believe that it would not be for the best interest of the District to abandon a pavement made of Trinidad asphalt, with which we have had a satisfactory experience of more than fifteen years, for one of Bermudez asphalt, with which there has been no experience extending over more than one year, until more is learned in regard to its properties and value."

Also, * * * "It is my opinion that surface made with cement having 15 pounds of oil, as proposed by Mr. De Smedt, made from the above materials would prove soft in the summer months under our hot sun, and that with its higher penetration it is not comparable fairly with Trinidad cements of normal consistency when both are immersed in ice water."

Prof. Bowen contends that the union between the oil and bitumen in the cements is not so intimate in the Bermudez as the Trinidad. The former, he showed me, stained the hand with oil very much more than the latter.

The special answer of Prof. De Smedt to the reports of Prof. Richardson, made at the request of the Engineer Commissioner, is herewith transmitted. The principal points in it have been referred to above.

A sample of the Bermudez pavement laid in Detroit was shown to Mr. Reilly, superintendent of minor repairs, who has for many years been in charge of the work of repairing new pavements. He pronounced it a piece of good, tough pavement, perhaps a little soft.

My own conclusions, from the accompanying reports and papers, are that the Bermudez asphalt has not been proved either in the laboratory or street tests very much inferior or superior to Trinidad asphalt. That a pavement has been laid and has successfully passed through one winter is about all that can be said, excepting in regard to the small piece laid in this city.

It is to be regretted that the Detroit pavement has not passed through a summer test, as the defect of the mixture, if any, is its softness during hot weather. The Trinidad asphalt has successfully stood the test of time, and we know just what it will cost for repairs. It would, therefore, seem unwise to try a new material unless there be good reason for it.

The objection to it is that Trinidad asphalt is controlled by one single company.

* * * * *

I am therefore of the opinion that we should treat competition in asphalt pavements as we do all other work in the District, and entirely reject no bid which gives promise of good work. I believe it is to the interest of the District to encourage the establishment of the plant of the Bermudez Asphalt Company in this city. For this purpose I would recommend that the bid of Mr. Thomas H. Thomas be accepted for 25,000 square yards under such conditions and bonds as the Commissioners may deem necessary. The specifications already require them to guarantee the pavement for five years, and if during that time they prove inferior to the best pavements laid prior to 1886, that they be required to replace the same with satisfactory material.

I would add that the pavements must be laid under the personal supervision of Prof. De Smedt, and he must, upon the first street he lays, satisfy the Engineer Commissioner that he can lay a uniform product of proper consistency before any further work is given to Mr. Thomas.

I would also advise the acceptance of the proposition to retain the 10 per cent until the Engineer Commissioner is satisfied that the cost of repairs will not exceed that of other pavements.

I would also recommend the acceptance of the bid of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company for the remaining sheet asphalt pavements, and the Washington Block and Tile Company for such streets as the Commissioners may deem advisable to pave with asphalt block.

Very respectfully,

G. J. FIEBEGER,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Inclosures:

- 1 to 5, reports of Prof. Richardson.
- 6, reports of Prof De Smedt.
- 7 and 8, letter and proposition of Mr. Thomas.
- 9, letter of Prof. Bowen.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1892.

SIR: At your request I have made an examination of several asphalts and bitumens claimed to be suitable for paving mixtures with the following results:

The material examined included: Gas City Oil Works hydrocarbon, manufactured under patent of July 23, 1891, No. 468867; California asphalt of the Standard Asphalt Company, of California; Bermudez asphalt, of Venezuela, from the New York and Bermudez Company, in the form of crude and refined material and as cement; and with these were compared Trinidad Lake asphalt in the crude and refined state and as a cement.

The data obtained will be found in the following tables:

Tensile strength of briquettes of asphalt surfaces.

	40° F.		77° F.		100° F.	
	Bermudez.	Trinidad.	Bermudez.	Trinidad.	Bermudez.	Trinidad.
1.....	456	470	170	180	42	58
2.....	450	476	170	186	50	64
3.....	446	478	130	168	64	80
4.....	470	492	153	164	47	54
5.....	450	468	158	164	52	56
6.....	448	478	144	184	56	60
7.....	470	*406	144	186	50	68
8.....	*350	*408	138	188	38	51
Average.....	456	477	151	177.5	50	61
Highest.....	470	492	170	188	64	80
Lowest.....	446	468	130	164	38	51

* Bad briquettes excluded.

BERMUDEZ ASPHALT.

The Bermudez asphalt, therefore, alone remains to be compared with the Trinidad Lake product.

The lake asphalt, as is well known, contains in its crude state only about 38 per cent of bitumen, while the Bermudez has about 93 per cent. The refined lake contains about 55 per cent of bitumen; the refined Bermudez about 97 per cent.

The refined lake asphalt contains about 37 per cent of mineral matter; the refined Bermudez between 1 and 2 per cent.

It would seem, therefore, that the Bermudez asphalt would be preferable; but, as a matter of fact, the impalpable mineral matter found in the lake asphalt must be added to the Bermudez before it is suitable for use, so that the presence of the water and mineral matter in the Trinidad material is only disadvantageous from the point of view of cost of transportation. Trinidad Lake asphalt, however, contains from 6 to 8 per cent of organic matter not bituminous, where Bermudez contains but a little over 1 per cent, and this is a distinct advantage.

Bermudez asphalt contains more light oils, volatile at a low temperature, than Trinidad, and is softer and more pliable than that, and requires less residuum oil to produce a suitable cement. This is a desirable character, but at the same time, unless the asphalt is refined at a sufficiently high temperature to remove the more volatile portions of these light oils, the cement produced therefrom would be very changeable in penetration or consistency when heated for some time in dipping or storage kettles. This has been found to be the case with cement made from the barrel of refined received from the New York and Bermudez Company, it being necessary to add from time to time during two days more residuum to retain the penetration at the original figure. This would not occur with Trinidad asphalt. The amount of residuum required to produce suitable paving cement from Bermudez is about 15 pounds per 100.

When cylinders of these cements were immersed in water at 40° F. and allowed to cool, the Trinidad specimen could be bent back and forth without breaking and appeared tough, while both of the Bermudez specimens, although oiled to such a point as to be very soft and sticky at 100° F., snapped like candy when sharply bent. In the same way large drops of the Bermudez cement, which when dropped upon wood or glass are very adhesive and sticky at ordinary temperatures, lose this peculiarity and break away cleanly if the temperature is reduced to 40°. This does not take place with Trinidad cement.

This is apparently the most serious defect in the Bermudez asphalt. It softens too much at high temperature, and becomes too brittle at low ones, with loss of adhesion.

What the practical results of this peculiarity would be can only be determined by observation on the street, extending through one or more winters and summers.

EXPERIMENT WITH SURFACE MIXTURES.

To learn as far as possible the behavior of the Bermudez asphalt in surface mixture, 200 pounds of the barrel of refined Bermudez was oiled with a medium residuum and thoroughly mixed. Additional oil was added on two occasions to retain the penetration at about 100° (being the highest figure deemed advisable for summer temperatures, and made as high as possible in order to obtain the best results in frosty

weather). The amount of oil used eventually reached 14.7 pounds per 100 of asphalt. With this cement a surface mixture was made, as follows:

	Pounds.
Cement.....	75
Limestone dust	50
Sand and stone dust	615

The limestone dust was added to produce the same effect as the fine mineral matter in the Trinidad cement.

The temperature of the melted cement was 350° F., and it was remarked by those experienced in such matters that the consistency was much thinner than that of Trinidad cement under the same circumstances. It was very much more sticky than the latter, but did not pull to quite as long a thread even when mixed with the stone dust. With this mixture several strips of surface were laid upon binder and hydraulic base and alternating with the ordinary Trinidad surface. A patch on G street near Twenty-first was also filled with this material, where it would have heavy traffic. Up to the present time no marked difference can be seen between the two surfaces. Both are cutting under the recent hot sun in the ordinary way.

Of the effect of cold we have been able to judge of course as yet only from samples of the mixture made into briquette form and immersed in water at 40°. Tested in this way, the Bermudez mixture seems fairly tough and comparable with Trinidad.

TENSILE STRENGTH.

From each surface mixture, Bermudez and Trinidad, a number of briquettes were molded and broken at different temperatures with the results given. The Trinidad mixture is a trifle superior at all temperatures, but not sufficiently to be of importance, as it is quite possible the Bermudez mixture might be modified to equal it. It must be remembered also that a brittle cement which would not stand blows may yield to tensile strength less easily than a more elastic material, when breaking weight is applied, although inferior when tested by friction or impact, and so too much weight can not be put upon tests for tensile strength.

With proper facilities grinding and tumbling would be the best tests of the comparative value of the two materials, but neither of these tests can be conducted in the summer months.

CONCLUSIONS.

From the data obtained the following comparison and conclusions may be drawn:

Cements.

	Bermudez.		Trinidad.	
	Good.	Bad.	Good.	Bad.
Mineral matter	1	.....	1	.....
Organic matter not bitumen	1	.....	.....	1
Residuum required	1	.....	.....	1
Susceptibility to temperature .....	.....	1	1	.....
Adhesion at low temperature .....	.....	1	1	.....
Tenacity .....	.....	1	1	.....

I believe therefore that, while each asphalt has good properties, the points in favor of Trinidad are slightly in excess—perhaps much so; but I think that the Bermudez asphalt is well worth a trial on the street, say on one heavily traveled block. By this test alone can it be finally judged.

Of course in this investigation I leave out all inquiry into the availability of a sufficient commercial supply of the material to make it reliable and of importance. The location of the deposit and the difficulties which I understand attend its transportation make this question one of primary importance.

(2)

After an interview with Mr. E. J. De Smedt, I was able to add somewhat to my previous report, as follows:

“Mr. De Smedt informs me that—

“First. Fine sand should be employed in surface mixtures of Bermudez asphalt.

“Second. As much as 20 per cent of dust of carbonate of lime should be used, or more if the sand is coarse.

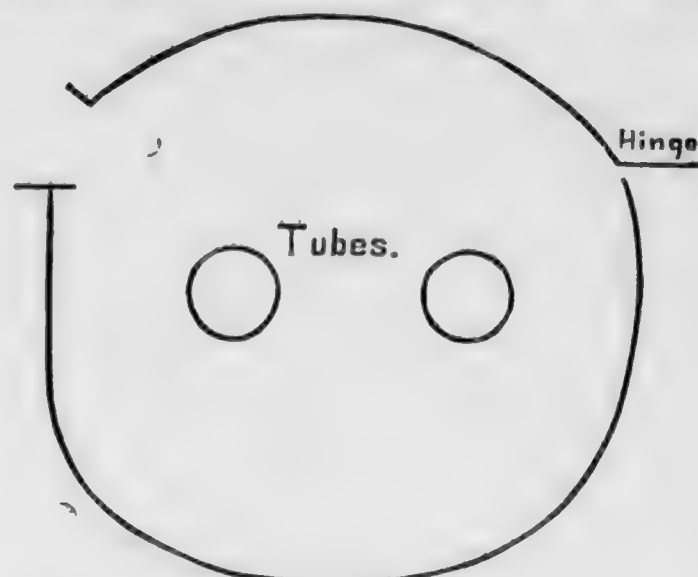
"Third. About 10 per cent of bitumen should be found in the mixture.

"Fourth. This bitumen should be compared with that of the Neuchatel or rock asphalts rather than with Trinidad.

"Fifth. It should not be heated above 300° F.

"Sixth. The cement should be somewhat softer than that made from Trinidad asphalt.

"Seventh. It is refined in 60-ton tubular stills or kettles at a temperature of 400° F. The kettles have a cylindrical cover opening on hinges. The bottom is also cylindrical. The general shape is as follows. It is heated by flues along the sides:



"Eighth. The company has 400 tons in stock refined. They expect 900 tons more.

"Ninth. The result of refining is as follows:

	Per cent.
Refined asphalt.....	68.76
Bottoms.....	8.16
Skimmings.....	2.27
Volatilized and lost.....	20.81
	<hr/> 100.00

"Refined Trinidad asphalt requires from 16 to 21 pounds. If, however, the amount of residuum used in the latter case is calculated to its relation to the pure bitumen of the refined asphalt, it appears that from 29 to 38 pounds of residuum are used for every 100 pounds of bitumen.

"It is certainly a distinct advantage to do away with the use of such an amount of residuum of petroleum as is now employed.

"Residuum apparently mixes with Bermudez asphalt as readily as with Trinidad and does not separate out more easily.

"SUSCEPTIBILITY TO TEMPERATURE.

"Cements made from Bermudez and Trinidad asphalt differ somewhat in their susceptibility to temperature changes. I have experimented with specimens of the following character:

Trinidad, about 20 pounds per 100.....	penetration 84°
Bermudez, about 15 pounds per 100.....	penetration 125°
Above plus $\frac{1}{2}$ impalpable limestone dust.....	penetration 105°

"From his point of view an insufficient amount of limestone was used in my surface mixture, and the sand was too coarse. I would object to this on the ground that from a commercial point of view the use of such a percentage of limestone as Mr. De Smedt desires would make the cost of the pavement excessive and the surface slippery.

"The amount of bitumen I have used seems to him satisfactory. He does not wish to heat the asphalt above 300° in the dipping kettles when he refined at 400° F. This seems an unnecessary precaution.

"If the bitumen must be compared with Neuchatel rock and handled in the same way, the many disadvantages of rock asphalts for roadway, which long ago led to their rejection in the District, do not lead me to form a favorable opinion of the Bermudez bitumen.

"The supply of asphalt possessed by the company is too limited at present to be of any commercial importance, and I understand will not be increased for another year.

"The refining certainly volatilizes a most extraordinary amount of matter, and the yield of refined asphalt is much smaller than one would expect from the analysis of the original deposit, and not largely in excess of that from Trinidad asphalt. The Bermudez asphalt after refining demands the employment of a large amount of limestone dust, which is already represented in the refined Trinidad by the fine inorganic matter already mixed with it.

"Mr. De Smedt claims a preference for the limestone dust over the silicious matter of the Trinidad, but to this I am unable to agree."

At present I believe from what I have thus far seen that while a fair surface may be made of this material after some experience in handling it, yet it will not be able to compete, on its present footing, either technically or financially with Trinidad asphalt.

The company introducing the asphalt present no specifications as to how the work of laying surface with their material should be done, nor do they give any idea of the materials and proportions to be used except in a general conversational way. They have never laid more than a few yards of surface and have themselves had nothing but a theoretical experience.

In view of these facts I believe that while it is for the interest of the District of Columbia to allow a small experimental surface of Bermudez asphalt to be laid in the street where it will be subjected to travel, still this should be done at the expense of those desiring to introduce the material, and that before this is allowed something tangible should be obtained from them as to several points, such as—

The supply of asphalt available in New York now and during the next six months.

What it can be put in the market for per long ton refined.

What percentage of the surface mixture must necessarily be of limestone dust, and the value of this dust.

The present development of the industry seems to me to be too uncertain to demand much serious attention.

Very respectfully,

CLIFFORD RICHARDSON,
Inspector, etc.

Capt. Wm. T. ROSSELL,
Engineer Commissioner.

(3)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1893.

SIR: I have examined several specimens of Bermudez asphalt submitted to me by you on the 19th, with the result shown in the accompanying table, with which are incorporated some similar determinations made with Trinidad Lake pitch for comparison.

These results are confirmatory of my analytical work of last June, and lead me to draw pretty much the same conclusions in regard to the value of the Bermudez material for paving purposes.

I then showed that in comparison with Trinidad Lake asphalt it possessed both advantages and disadvantages. The refined Bermudez asphalt contains as much as 97 per cent of bitumen, where the lake asphalt has but about 57 per cent, the latter carrying much more impalpable mineral matter. This might appear an advantage, but is really not so to be considered, since this mineral matter must be eventually added to the Bermudez in making a suitable surface. As regards the bitumens present in the Bermudez asphalt, there seems to be no reason to believe it to be better or even equal to that in Trinidad pitch. About the same relative amount is soluble in petroleum naphtha, but it contains a large quantity of light oils volatile below 400° F., and when these are volatilized, as they must be to a great extent in refining and in melting, oiling, and storage of cement, the remaining bitumen approaches more or less to the nature of a glance pitch, and its relation to this material is seen at once in the character of the majority of the deposit at Bermudez, which is simply glance pitch, I am informed. The use of glance pitch and its allied bitumens for paving purposes has not been considered feasible hitherto; and for this reason, without some extended experience with Bermudez asphalt, I should not feel justified in saying, from a mere laboratory examination, that it was a suitable substitute for Trinidad pitch.

Bermudez asphalt possesses the decided advantages over Trinidad pitch of containing little organic matter of a nonbituminous nature and no soluble salts, and in consequence it is not attacked by water, and would therefore not rot in gutters, as Trinidad asphalt frequently does. This is, as far as I can determine, the only point in its favor.

Paving cement from Bermudez asphalt can be made with somewhat less oil than that from Trinidad pitch, when the Bermudez is lightly refined; but the cement so made I have found to be quite changeable in the dipping kettles under agitation owing to loss of the lighter oils of the asphalt, and it was necessary, as shown in my previous reports, to add petroleum oil from day to day to sustain the penetration at any given point.

This disadvantage would render it difficult to prepare a uniform surface mixture, unless the Bermudez asphalt was refined to the consistency of glance pitch before oiling.

No cement prepared for use in surface mixtures has been submitted to me by the bidders, but, from experience with such as I could prepare myself, according to my best judgment it seems that the Bermudez material and the surface made therefrom is much more susceptible to changes of temperature than the same Trinidad products, even with the addition to the Bermudez material of an amount of impalpable stone dust equivalent to the material of similar nature in Trinidad asphalt.

The difference in petroleum oil which must be added to the two cements I do not at present believe to be a disadvantage, the true character of the cement depending, within certain limits, more entirely on the nature and physical properties of the original bitumens, which is apparently quite as good in the Trinidad pitch as in that from Bermudez.

Cements prepared from Bermudez asphalt do not seem to have as strong adhesive powers as those of Trinidad origin. This I have shown in my previous reports. It seems to be a disadvantage, and one usually accompanying the glance-pitch order of bitumens.

Practical demonstrations in the laboratory are the best evidence of these facts.

Practical demonstration in laying surface, which was undertaken in May of last year by me at the works of the Cranford Paving Company, shows that a pavement may be laid of Bermudez material which, in a place exposed to water but not to heavy traffic, has lasted and worn well for a year.

How well a large contract could be carried out with new works and more or less experienced workmen I should hesitate to say, or to decide whether a surface laid with the new asphalt would prove any better or worse than that now laid with Trinidad pitch. In the light of my experience with asphalt work I should think it advisable, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of how the Bermudez material may be handled, that not more than a few thousand yards of experimental pavement be laid at first in Washington, thus giving the promoters of the Bermudez asphalt an opportunity to display the possibilities of their material, and the District authorities to study it in comparison with Trinidad pitch.

Beyond this I should consider it inadvisable for the District to go.

Very respectfully,

CLIFFORD RICHARDSON,
Inspector of Asphalt and Cements.

Capt. G. J. FIEBEGER,
Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner.

Comparison of Bermudez and Trinidad pitch, April, 1893.

	Trinidad, 5775.	Ref., 5800.	A, 5879.	B, 5880.	C, 5881.	D, 5882.	No. 5883.	Marks, 5884.
Specific gravity.....	1.3622	1.3868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Softens.....	180°	180°	150°	150°	150°	150°	172°	172°
Flows.....	190°	190°	170°	170°	170°	170°	180°	180°
Volatilized at 400° in 7 hours ..	4.98	4.81	12.18	12.56	11.33	12.26	23.31	25.46
Bitumen soluble cd.....	59.10	57.83	95.94	94.26	96.41	85.93	92.86	91
Organic matter.....	6.73	7.32	1.85	2.22	1.65	8.76	3.06	5.5
Inorganic.....	34.17	34.85	2.21	3.52	1.94	5.31	4.08	2.9
Bitumen soluble in petroleum..	41.44	40.72	71.51	70.27	71.78	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of total bitumen solu- ble.....	70.12	70.41	74.54	74.55	74.45	.....	.....	.....

(4)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1893.

SIR: After such study and examination as I have been able to make in the laboratory of the Bermudez asphalt, which Mr. Thomas proposes to use in the construction of surface under his recent bid, and in the light of Prof. E. J. DeSmedt's statements and replies to my criticisms, I would say that I do not believe the objections to the material are weighty enough to warrant its entire rejection at the present

time. I can not, however, see that it has been proved superior or equal to Trinidad pitch.

I would recommend, therefore, that a contract be made with Mr. Thomas for laying some one street with the Bermudez asphalt, with the provision that it shall be replaced at any time within five years with some pavement acceptable to the Commissioners, if in their judgment the Bermudez surface should prove unsatisfactory. This will enable those interested in Bermudez asphalt to demonstrate that it can be handled uniformly and successfully at the works; that it will be properly laid in the street, and that it will withstand traffic.

I believe that it would not be for the best interest of the District to abandon a pavement made of Trinidad asphalt, with which we have had a satisfactory experience of more than fifteen years, for one made of Bermudez asphalt, with which there has been no experience extending over more than one year, until more is learned in regard to its properties and value.

Very respectfully,

Capt. G. J. FIEBEGER,
Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner.

CLIFFORD RICHARDSON,
Inspector of Asphalt and Cements.

(5)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1893.

SIR: I have examined the cements made in this laboratory recently by Mr. E. J. DeSmedt with Bermudez asphalt and the residuum supplied by him, and find that although they contain carbonate of lime in impalpable powder in sufficient amount to render them, in Mr. DeSmedt's opinion, comparable with Trinidad cements, they are very soft, penetrating as follows:

Pounds oil.	Penetration, 77° F.	Pounds oil.	Penetration, 77° F.
None	38	15	123
11	100	20	140

Trinidad cement in use in work at present penetrates 77 under like conditions.

The residuum oil in use in these cements flashes a little above 300° F. (closed test) and volatilizes nearly 14 per cent of light oil at 400° F. in ten hours. The character of the oil remaining after treatment at 400 is very good,

The limestone dust is of exceptionally good quality, 97 per cent passing a 100-mesh sieve.

It is my opinion that surface made with cement having 15 pounds of oil, as proposed by Mr. De Smedt, made from the above materials, would prove soft in the summer months under our hot suns, and that with its higher penetration it is not comparable fairly with Trinidad cements of normal consistency where both are immersed in ice water.

Very respectfully,

Capt. G. J. FIEBEGER,
Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner.

CLIFFORD RICHARDSON,
Inspector of Asphalt and Cements.

(6)

NEW YORK, May 2, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully examined the two reports on Bermudez asphalt, submitted to you by Mr. Clifford Richardson, chemist, and inspector of asphalt and cements to the District of Columbia, one dated April 6, 1893, being a copy of his report of June 2, 1892, with some additions; the other dated April 24, 1893. In these reports I find many errors and contradictions, which I will prove to you by said reports now under consideration, his official annual reports of the past to the District, and by actual tests in the laboratory in your presence.

I claim for Bermudez asphalt the following advantages over Trinidad Pitch Lake asphalt as regards the quality of the two alphas for street-paving purposes.

	Trinidad Pitch Lake.			Bermudez.		
	Bad.	Equal.	Better.	Bad.	Equal.	Better.
1. Mineral matter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2. Organic matter (not bituminous)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3. Soluble salts.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4. Petroleum	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5. Asphaltene	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6. Residuum oil required	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7. Susceptible to change of temperature.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
8. Adhesion at low temperature.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
9. Adhesion at high temperature.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
10. Tenacity .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
11. Purity	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
12. Separation of oil and asphalt.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
13. Physical ability to lay pavements equal in quality in all parts.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	8	5	.....	.....	5	8

Mr. Richardson admits claims Nos. 2 and 6, so they need no further proof. He states that the mineral impurities in the Trinidad asphalt are not detrimental, and that "as matter of fact the impalpable mineral matter found in the lake asphalt must be added to the Bermudez before it is suitable for use, so that the presence of water and mineral matter in the Trinidad material is only disadvantageous from the point of view of cost of transportation." * * * "Bermudez asphalt possesses the decided advantage over Trinidad pitch of containing little organic matter of a nonbituminous nature and no soluble salts, and, in consequence, it is not attacked by water, and would therefore not rot in gutters, as Trinidad frequently does." In his annual report, 1889-'90, p. 106, he says: "The effect of this acid water can not be a desirable one upon the bitumen, nor the presence of such a large proportion of salts, which in one of the large stills must amount to about a quarter of a ton of common salt and sodium sulphate."

Here I find Mr. Richardson is in a decided contradiction with himself. The soluble salts are a part of the mineral impurities found in the Trinidad asphalt, and the organic nonbituminous matter practically can not be separated from the mineral impurities, neither can either of these (the soluble salts and organic matter) be practically eliminated from the Trinidad asphalt. Yet Mr. Richardson claims that Trinidad asphalt, which contains these detrimental salts and organic matter, is equal and better than an asphalt which does not contain any of these detrimental elements. Mr. Richardson states: "As regards the bitumen present in the Bermudez asphalt there seems to be no reason to believe it to be better or even equal to that in Trinidad pitch," etc. Bermudez asphalt is not glance pitch, and does not resemble glance pitch even after having been refined at 400° F., to which temperature it is raised during refining, or when manufactured into asphaltic cement in order to make the asphalt paving mixture. Glance pitch, as I understand the nomenclature, is a hard, brittle bitumen, from which the greater part of the oils have been extracted either naturally or artificially, and would contain not more than 50 per cent of petroleum.

Bermudez refined asphalt contains 74 per cent of petroleum (see Mr. Richardson's report, April 24, 1893), and after having been refined at 400° F. is quite plastic and malleable at ordinary temperature and can easily be chewed in the mouth. This can not be done with glance pitch, and even after having been refined at 400° F. contains more petroleum than Trinidad Pitch Lake, and because of this greater quantity of petroleum only about one-half the quantity of residuum of petroleum need be added to make a desirable cement as is used with Trinidad Pitch Lake, estimated on percentage of bitumen in each. This fact is admitted by Mr. Richardson to be a distinct advantage. Mr. Richardson says in his report, April 24, 1893, "The difference in petroleum oil which must be added to the two cements I do not at present believe to be a disadvantage, the true character of the cements depending, within certain limits, more entirely on the nature and physical properties of the original bitumens, which is apparently quite as good in the Trinidad pitch as in that from Bermudez." Now, I fail to see from his statements "that less oil used in the manufacturing of the cement is a great advantage, and that Bermudez requires much less oil to make a suitable cement." How he can claim that the natural and physical properties of the bitumen in Trinidad Pitch Lake is quite as good as that in the Bermudez. It seems to me he contradicts his own statements here. If it is admitted that it is advantageous to use as little as possible of residuum of petroleum in the manufacturing of the cement, it seems to me that an asphalt to which only one-half the quantity that is

added to the Trinidad Pitch Lake need be added to make a suitable cement must be superior in its natural and physical properties.

Mr. Richardson states (report, April 24, 1893): "Cements prepared from Bermudez asphalt do not seem to have as strong adhesive power as those of Trinidad origin," etc. With the Bermudez asphalt I can at will produce a more or less adhesive and tough cement by changing the percentage of oil and by the addition of fine mineral powder. The foregoing is also an answer to susceptibility to temperature, which depends upon the purity and impurity of the mixture. These are termed by Mr. Richardson the most serious defects of Bermudez asphalt. The adhesive power and susceptibility to temperature are entirely within my will, the proofs of which I will give you in the laboratory.

Mr. Richardson states (sixth report, pp. 42, 43, 1891-'92): "The more of this (petroleum) there is present the softer and tougher is the pitch, and as a chemical change goes on and converts it into harder and less soluble and volatile material, the less yielding and the more brittle the pitch becomes, as is found to be the case in land and iron pitch, which contain the least of it. The soft pitch at the center of the lake was found to volatilize as much as 12 per cent of oil at a temperature of even 300° F., and in a like way to contain the largest amount of petroleum. Upon the presence of this oily or soluble bitumen the viscosity and cementitious value of the pitch largely depends, but at the same time it is found that adding asphalt oil to pitch in which it is deficient does not restore or renew the properties which have been lost. This shows that the absence of the oily bitumen is indicative of changes which have gone on in the whole of the bituminous constituents of the pitch and rendered it harder and more brittle. It is well known that no addition of petroleum or asphalt oil will give to iron pitch any cementitious value, and in the same way it is found that cement made for paving purposes from pitch in which the original oil has suffered change or is lacking wants toughness and tenacity, and will not pull out into a long thread as well as that made from pitch lake." The foregoing gives a good explanation of the qualities of asphalt, and goes to prove that the overflow asphalts—and principally the iron pitch—is not as good as the lake pitch. It also goes to prove that the Bermudez asphalt is of a superior quality, and surpasses in every respect the Trinidad Pitch Lake asphalt.

In addition to the foregoing, I would say that in the preparing and laying of 25,000 square yards of Bermudez asphalt pavement in Detroit last year I did not have the slightest difficulty in manufacturing an equal quality of asphaltic cement and laying a superior pavement.

I am told by several eyewitnesses that in the immense asphalt deposit at Bermudez glance pitch is found, but the great bulk of the deposit is soft asphalt similar to that imported for paving purposes by the New York and Bermudez Company. The Trinidad Pitch Lake is also surrounded by glance pitch, but not in a pure state, and therefore it is known under different names, such as iron pitch, land pitch, overflow, etc. When these pitches are brought to purity we find them to be glance pitch.

According to descriptions of the asphalt lake at Trinidad and its surroundings, we learn that in the center of the lake the pitch is of a soft nature, and that it is harder in the ratio of the distance from the center. The center pitch loses 6.80 per cent of volatile oil at 400° F., equal to pure bitumen, 13 to 14 per cent. At 500 feet from the center 4.28 light oil is evaporated, equal to 8 per cent, etc. According to Mr. Richardson's sixth annual report, p. 41, "good refined lake asphalt will volatilize not less than 3 per cent, equal to 5 per cent pure bitumen, while land asphalt will rarely equal this, and often in poorer kinds goes below 1 per cent, while from the hard reefs nothing is volatilized." This positively demonstrates the existence of vast quantities of impure glance pitch in the surrounding of the pitch lake. And since it is well proved that all these pitches are of the same origin as the lake pitch, we find that nature repeats itself in regard to the two large deposits of asphalt, Bermudez and Trinidad, with this difference, that the Bermudez asphalt is comparatively pure, while the Trinidad asphalt, having been forced upward through a mud volcano (geyser), is intimately mixed with the impurities of that source.

Herewith I also submit to you a letter written by Mr. Thomas H. Thomas, vice-president of the New York and Bermudez Company, as regards the statement that the greater part of the Bermudez lake is glance pitch.

E. J. DE SMEDT.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

(7.)

NEW YORK AND BERMUDEZ COMPANY,
HOME OFFICE, NO. 25 BEAVER STREET,
New York, May 9, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to statement made by Mr. Clifford Richardson in his report on Bermudez asphalt, dated April 24, 1893, "that the majority of the deposit at Bermudez is simply glance pitch, I am informed," I beg to say that I visited the asphalt lake owned by this company, situated in the State of Bermudez, Venezuela, in January last. Though I was unable to travel entirely over the lake, owing to the lack of sufficient time and the great distance to be traveled to accomplish such an undertaking, I walked some mile and a half from the terminus of our railroad toward the apparent center of the lake, and during this trip I fully satisfied myself of the unlimited quantity of asphalt such as we import for paving purposes, and, further, that over this distance I met with but little glance pitch that could be seen from observation. The asphalt which we import here is dug within 300 or 400 feet of the edge of the lake and is fully 1 mile from the seeming source, or flowing river of liquid pitch. This river of liquid pitch, if we may so call it, covers a very large area, being some 300 to 400 feet wide, and in some places much wider. This river at noonday is so soft that it is impossible to pass over it without great danger of sinking out of sight.

Where we dig our pitch now, which is at the edge of the lake, it would be impossible for a man to dig a hole large enough to bury himself. In other words, a man can commence digging on Monday morning, and dig as long as his strength may last during one week, and on the following Monday he will be no further ahead than he was the first day. I do not know who Mr. Richardson's informant is, but I should say no faith should be put in such an assertion without his name being made known. I know of only two men having visited our lake, one of whom, Mr. Kearney, went there in the interest of the Trinidad asphalt people, and the other, Mr. Vandenberg, of Buffalo, who visited our lake for the World's Fair Commission.

The lake has been burned over several times within the last seven years, and formed a crust of carbon, and ashes, and coke. After this surface has been removed, we find the asphalt such as we import for paving purposes.

Yours, truly,

THOMAS H. THOMAS,
Vice-President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

(8.)

NEW YORK AND BERMUDEZ COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1893.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of Thomas H. Thomas, bidder for laying asphalt pavements in this District, I respectfully state that if contracts are awarded to me I shall myself superintend the preparation of all the materials and the laying of the same.

My experience with asphalt pavements dates back to 1869, when I invented the composition of asphalt pavements now in use throughout the country, and since then I have been actively engaged in this work, nine years as chemist and inspector of asphalt pavements of the District of Columbia, and now an expert and chemist to this company.

I have been at work three years in determining the proper composition for the Bermudez pavements.

I shall employ as foreman Mr. Michael Piero, who was with me in 1869 when I invented the pavements, and remained with me until 1878, and was then employed with Mr. Barber for more than ten years. He is thoroughly familiar with the laying of asphalt pavements and with the preparation of the material. I am prepared to do the work with experienced and competent laborers, with many of whom I am personally acquainted.

I have on hand sufficient material at South Amboy, N. J., to lay 100,000 square yards of pavement, and the necessary machinery for the manipulation and mixing of the same is now made and lying at the foundry and machine shops of Messrs. E. N. Gray & Co., of Washington, D. C., and can be set up in thirty days after we are awarded the contract.

I have laid 25,000 square yards of successful pavements in the city of Detroit, Mich., and the authorities of Detroit have contracted for 60,000 additional square yards for this year.

I am willing that a clause be put in my contract that if the pavement at the end

of five years is not as good as any pavement in this District of the same age, that it shall be taken up and relaid with material chosen by the District and at my expense.

I will give a satisfactory bond for the end of the guarantee period of such number of years as the Commissioners may deem necessary for a complete test of the pavement, that our pavements will not cost more to keep them in repair than the Trinidad Lake asphalt pavements laid the same year, and we will agree to pay such excess of cost, if any.

I will further agree that the retained 10 per cent is not to be returned to us until the Engineer Commissioner is satisfied that it will not cost more to keep our pavements in repair than to keep in repair the Trinidad Lake asphalt pavements laid down the same year. This 10 per cent shall be applied by the Commissioners to pay any excess of cost of repairs over the Trinidad Lake pavements.

In short, I propose to lay as good a pavement as has ever been laid in this country, to comply with all the requirements of the District, and to fully carry out the spirit as well as the letter of any contract which may be awarded us.

I am willing to give any bond the Commissioners may deem advisable to insure the District against loss due to any possible excess of cost in repairing our pavements over Trinidad Lake asphalt pavements.

Yours, very respectfully,

For THOMAS H. THOMAS,
G. J. DE SMEDT.

I confirm the above.

THOMAS H. THOMAS.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[E. N. Gray & Co., founders, machinists, and boilermakers.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1893.

RESPECTED SIR: Complying with your request, we are glad to state that in execution of order now on our books, had sometime since from the New York and Bermudez Company, for the required machinery for an asphalt-mixing plant, that we have the greater part of the work done and are in position to deliver it and the remainder to full completion of order within thirty days, or as fast as the progress of the building and masonry work for its reception may be made ready to receive it.

Yours truly,

E. N. GRAY & Co.
B.

Prof. E. J. DESMEDT.

(9)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1893.

DEAR SIR: The experiments of Prof. DeSmedt on the 11th instant, in the District inspector's laboratory, seemed to me at the time to be entirely irrelevant or rather misleading. They were made to show that Bermudez material is not sensitive to changes of temperature, especially of low temperature. The material with which the professor experimented was so softened as to withstand cold, but it is questionable (so my experiments on the material indicate) that his cement thus soft could be used practically on account of summer's heat. Quite all asphalts capable of taking residuum can be so tempered as to remain soft at low temperatures. However, I very carefully duplicated his residuum sample of cement using his materials. The cement thus formed was then compared with regular Lake asphalt cement (the same sample that was brought into comparison on the 11th instant in the DeSmedt experiment). These two cements gave the following results, under exactly the same conditions and treatment, and at the same time:

	Bermudez.	Lake asphalt cement.
Penetration (softness).....	94	58
Treated at 330° F. 15 minutes.....	67	51
Again treated at 330° F. 30 minutes.....	58	49
Then cooled to 63° F.....	28	24

The first three tests show a rapid hardening of the Bermudez; the same effect is produced by "weathering" or exposure in street top.

Again, the total change in softness is 66 Bermudez and 34 Lake asphalt cement, or 70 per cent for Bermudez and 57 per cent for Lake asphalt cement.

The bitumen extracted from these cements showed a penetration (softness), Bermudez 196, while that of Lake asphalt cement showed 116, or in the relation of 170 per cent to 100 per cent.

With such cement as exhibited by DeSmedt there is certainly a range of difficulties which people experienced in asphalt paving would be quite slow to accept under bond.

Respectfully, yours,

H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. G. J. FIEBEGER,

Assistant in Charge of Surface Department, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF BOILERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1894.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit a full report of my office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Fee boilers inspected during the year	589
Boilers inspected for District of Columbia	6
Total	595
Boilers condemned for repairs	20
Boilers condemned for new ones	4
New boilers erected	40
Explosions	0
Fees received for inspecting 580 boilers at legal fee, \$5 each	2,900
Fees still due from nine boilers.	
No fee for District of Columbia work.	

District expense for the year.

One assistant, B. R. Wilkerson	\$558.00
One laborer, Anthony Addison	419.25
Total amount for labor	977.25
Care of horse, \$20 per month	240.00
One horse, \$100; extra hire of horse, \$2	102.00
One new set of harness, \$15; repairing harness, 50 cents	15.50
Repairing, painting, and new top for wagon	50.00
Printing and stationery	12.00
Horseshoeing	15.75
Material for wagon	4.50
Total amount expended	1,417.00
Total amount received	2,900.00
Total amount expended	1,417.00
Balance	1,483.00
Estimate of expenses for the year ending June 30, 1895	1,400.00

I would most respectfully state that the year has been one of success, and I find steam plants in good condition. I am also pleased to state that there have not been any explosions or accidents during the year. For bettering the condition of the office, I would most respectfully recommend to the honorable Commissioners the following:

That an order be issued to all persons owning or using steam boilers within the District of Columbia, that they be required to notify the inspector of steam boilers at least five days prior to expiration of certificate of inspection of their boilers, as this would give them time to have their boilers in good condition for inspection. This would also be a great benefit to the inspector in the discharge of his duties.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. WILKERSON,

Steam-Boiler Inspector, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1894.

SIRS: We have the honor to present to you the report of the board of examiners of steam engineers for the year ending June 30, 1894.

The following table will show the work as it progressed during each month:

	Meetings held.	Applica-tions received.	Applica-tions approved.	Appli-cants not compe-tent.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
1893.							
July.....	4	4	4			1	3
August.....	4	11	9	2	1	4	4
September.....	9	10	8	2		4	4
October.....	9	9	8	1	1		7
November.....	8	9	7	2	1	4	2
December.....	9	6	6		2	2	2
1894.							
January.....	9	4	3	1			3
February.....	8	6	4	2	1	1	2
March.....	9	12	12		1	4	7
April.....	8	12	11	1	5		6
May.....	9	14	12	2	1	4	7
June.....	6	6	6				6
Total	92	103	90	13	13	24	53

In connection with this report we wish to state that a great deal of good has been accomplished by the work of this office, namely, that a more competent and better class of men are employed as engineers. It may not be visible to everyone, but nevertheless the whole community has received its portion of protection against boiler explosions, which mostly occur where incompetent or a worthless class of men are employed to act as engineers.

During the year we had occasion to revoke 3 licenses, 2 of which were revoked for malicious tampering with their employers' boilers and engines; the other 1 was revoked for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

In conclusion, we most respectfully transmit to you the amount necessary to conduct and support this office for the coming year, 1896:

Stationery, printing, etc	\$100
Salary for board of examiners.....	900

We think the above amount will be sufficient to carry through our work for the year ending 1896.

Yours, respectfully,

J. H. WILKERSON, Chairman,
H. BOESCH, Secretary,
DANL. JOHNSON,
Examining Board.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the transactions of this office during the year ending June 30, 1894.

During that period 480 orders for surveys were received and 118 subdivisions recorded.

The following plats were recorded per order of the honorable Commissioners, viz: Culvert under Kenesaw avenue, in subdivision of "Ingleside;" widening of Quarry road, in Lanier Heights; Arizona avenue from Loughborough road to Canal road; alley, block 43, Holmead Manor; widening of Bunker Hill road between Lincoln avenue and Brookland; Wisconsin avenue from Pierce Mill road to River road; Twelfth street through "Metropolis View" from Brookland to South Brookland;

Fourth street from Central avenue (Metropolis View) to Bunker Hill road; west front of block 4, Howard University, showing new building line; extension of Second street from Elm street to Wilson street; Cathedral avenue from Connecticut avenue to Woodley road. Twenty reports (after investigation) upon streets, alleys, roads, and miscellaneous subjects.

I beg leave to refer to former reports made by me concerning the condition of the records of this office and earnestly invite your attention thereto.

The condition of some of the oldest records is such that if speedy action looking to their preservation is not taken they will soon be beyond saving, and their loss would be irreparable to both the government of the District of Columbia and the business community. They are books of record of subdivisions of original squares and lots and are made in due form of law, being signed by the proprietor or proprietors and attested by the surveyor. Many of the books have been in continuous use several years, some of them since the year 1809, and are badly torn and defaced.

In order to preserve the records from further defacement and injury and to properly perform the work necessary, I respectfully suggest that an appropriation of \$2,600 per annum, be asked for until the work is completed. This sum is necessary for the employment of a competent draftsman at \$1,400 per annum, and a clerk at \$1,200 per annum, to assist in the performance of the work generally and the verification of the copies.

Some of the books have already been copied, and these as well as those to be copied should be carefully compared and verified and their correctness attested by the surveyor of the District of Columbia. This would give them official status for all practical purposes, and in this way the originals (which should only be used in cases of litigation) could be preserved for many years. The books have been rebound so often, and in many instances the paper cut so close to the writing as not to allow any more to be cut therefrom without completely obliterating the official certificates.

Very respectfully,

WM. FORSYTH,
Surveyor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of character and area in square yards of street pavements July 1, 1894.

Locality.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.
Northwest	1, 180, 146	471, 364	197, 300	83, 097	37, 915
Southwest	90, 296	32, 251	238, 468	21, 325	11, 609
Southeast	111, 193	3, 154	44, 619	110, 168	112, 879
Northeast	144, 944	15, 894	19, 311	39, 830	123, 545
Georgetown	85, 603	24, 600	76, 982	9, 790	2, 519
Total	1, 612, 182	547, 263	576, 680	264, 210	288, 467

Locality.	Vitrified brick.	Cobble.	Unimproved.	Totals.
Northwest	6, 885	146, 506	251, 601	2, 374, 814
Southwest		90, 713	241, 388	726, 050
Southeast		48, 576	499, 112	929, 701
Northeast		1, 738	579, 716	924, 978
Georgetown		26, 480	57, 080	283, 054
Total	6, 885	314, 013	1, 628, 897	5, 238, 597

RECAPITULATION.

	Square yards.
Asphalt	1, 612, 182
Coal tar and concrete	547, 263
Granite	576, 680
Macadam	264, 210
Asphalt block	288, 467
Vitrified brick	6, 885
Cobble	314, 013
Unimproved	1, 628, 897
Total	5, 238, 597

Table showing mileage of street pavements July 1, 1894.

Section.	Asphalt.*		Coal tar.		Granite.		Cobble.		Macadam.	
	Linear feet.	Miles.	Linear feet.	Miles.	Linear feet.	Miles.	Linear feet.	Miles.	Linear feet.	Miles.
Northwest.....	201,688	49.56	112,176	21.24	48,725	9.26	29,761	5.63	16,770	3.17
Southwest.....	21,190	4.01	8,760	1.66	58,170	11.01	20,750	3.97	3,310	.63
Southeast.....	31,026	5.87	870	.16	16,310	3.09	16,355	3.10	32,170	6.09
Northeast.....	38,953	7.37	2,940	.57	4,300	.80	780	.14	8,200	1.55
Georgetown.....	23,361	4.43	7,680	1.45	23,456	4.44	8,810	1.64	300	.06
Total.....	276,218	71.25	132,424	25.08	150,961	28.60	76,456	14.48	60,750	11.50
Suburban.....	23,444	4.44			4,490	.85			20,048	3.79

Section.	Asphalt block.		Vitrified brick.		Unimproved.		Total.	
	Linear feet.	Miles.	Linear feet.	Miles.	Linear feet.	Miles.	Linear feet.	Miles.
Northwest.....	9,585	1.81	1,081	.20	65,312	12.37	545,098	103.24
Southwest.....	3,050	.58			54,750	10.37	169,980	32.23
Southeast.....	28,470	5.39			134,645	25.50	259,846	49.20
Northeast.....	25,550	4.84			151,544	28.20	232,267	43.97
Georgetown.....	2,240	.42			18,755	3.55	84,602	15.99
Total.....	68,895	13.04	1,081	.20	425,006	80.49	1,291,791	244.63
Suburban.....	300	.06					48,272	9.14

* Includes Bermudez, 6,090 linear feet—1.15 miles.

NORTHWEST.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and con-crete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
North Capitol street, from B (west side) to C.....	Feet. 490	Feet. 50	Sq. yds. 1,395	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	1883	.....
North Capitol street, from C (west side) to D.....	400	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....	.....
North Capitol street, from D (west side) to E.....	400	50	.....	.....	1,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
North Capitol street, from E (west side) to Massachu- setts avenue.	540	50	.....	1,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
North Capitol street, from Massachusetts avenue (west side) to I.	1,390	50	3,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
North Capitol street, from I (west side) to K.....	440	50	1,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
North Capitol street, from K (west side) to M.....	1,130	50	3,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
North Capitol street, from M (west side) to New York avenue.	500	50	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
North Capitol street, from New York avenue (west side) to O.	445	50	852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
North Capitol street, from O to Florida avenue.....	720	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366	1,233	.....	.....
Arthur street, between New Jersey avenue and First, B and C.	470	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1886	.....
First street, from center of Botanical Garden to Penn- sylvania avenue.	440	.....	2,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1883	.....
First street, from Pennsylvania avenue to F street.....	2,240	{ 56 } 40 }	.....	.....	7,215	.....	*527	590	.....	{ 1892 } 1879 }	.....
First street, from F to H.....	620	32	.....	.....	1,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
First street, from H to Defrees.....	170	32	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	.....
First street, from Defrees to I.....	150	32	.....	.....	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
First street, from I to K.....	390	32	1,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1890	.....
First street, from K to Florida avenue.....	3,190	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Second street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Indiana avenue.	860	40	.....	.....	3,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Second street, from Indiana avenue to I street.....	2,900	40	10,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Kirby street, between First and Third, M and N.....	480	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,760	.....	.....
Third street, from center of Botanical Garden to Penn- sylvania avenue.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,230	.....	.....	.....	1881	.....

* Vitrified brick.

Marion street, between Sixth and Seventh, P and R.....	1, 010	26	2, 861																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTHWEST—Continued.

Locality.	Carrissageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		
Twelfth street, from F to N	340 3,330	32	1,200	11,839						1875	{ 1894 } 1889
Twelfth street, from intersection of G			198							1881	
Twelfth street, from N to O	430	32	1,522							1881	
Twelfth street, from O to Rhode Island avenue	530	32	1,859							1883	
Twelfth street, from Rhode Island avenue to Vermont avenue	660	32		2,304						1887	
Twelfth street, from Vermont avenue to S	500	32	1,798							1888	
Twelfth street, from S to V	1,460	32	5,377							1890	
Twelfth street, from V to Florida avenue	900	32	3,554							1891	
Cleveland street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, W and Florida avenue	500	25						1,297		1886	
Thirteenth street, from B to C	400	40	1,760							1878	Asphalt.
Thirteenth street, from C to Pennsylvania avenue	700	40	3,037							1875	Do.
Thirteenth street, from Pennsylvania to E	150	40		676						1878	
Thirteenth street, from E to F	400	40			1,741					1879	
Thirteenth street, from F to P	4,150	32		15,682						1873	{ 1888 } 1889
Thirteenth street, from P to Corcoran	600	32	2,126							1881	Coal tar.
Thirteenth street, around Iowa circle	1,313	32	8,838							1873	Coal tar.
Thirteenth street, from Corcoran to T	1,310	32	4,273							1884	
Thirteenth street, from T to Florida avenue	1,800	32	7,271							1891	
Thirteenth street, from intersection of N		32	613							1879	
Thirteenth street, from intersection of B		32	775							1879	
Kingman Place, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, P and Q streets	500	30	1,639							1889	
Thirteenth-and-a-half street, from B street N. to Pennsylvania avenue	1,300	35				5,095				1872	
Fourteenth street, from center of Mall to B street N.	775	40			3,920					1873	
Fourteenth street, from B street N. to Pennsylvania avenue	1,340	70		8,852						1887	
Fourteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to F street	320	70			1,734					1884	Do.
Fourteenth street, from F to New York avenue	660	70	3,732							1873	

Fourteenth street, from New York avenue to H	270	70	1,549						1874	1891	Do.
Fourteenth street, from H to Florida avenue			20,086						1879	{ 1892 } { 1893 } { 1894 }	Asphalt (east side).
Fourteenth street, from H to M	1,800	70	5,682						1879	{ 1893 } { 1894 }	Asphalt (west side).
Fourteenth street, from M to Florida avenue	5,060	70	14,583						1882		
Johnson street, from Fourteenth (K and S) to Fifteenth	500	30	1,446						1889		
Portner street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, W and V	370	25					1,025		1888		
Fifteenth street, from B to Pennsylvania avenue	1,520	43	772				* 1,020	5,220	1883	1894	Asphalt block.
Fifteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue	900	70	4,938						1872	{ 1891 } { 1878 }	Coal tar.
Fifteenth street, from New York avenue to Vermont avenue	1,250	{ 40 } { 50 }	7,005						1873	{ 1893 } { 1879 }	Do.
Fifteenth street, from I to K	300	40	1,724						1873	1890	Do.
Fifteenth street, from K to Rhode Island avenue	1,850	32	6,921						1881		
Fifteenth street, from Rhode Island avenue to S street	2,200	32	3,296	4,420					1875	{ 1887 } { 1891 }	Do.
Fifteenth street, from S to U	1,100	32	3,768						1885		
Fifteenth street, from U to Florida avenue	900	32						2,806			
Executive avenue, south and west to Treasury Department	1,195		5,601						1889		
Fifteen-and-a-half street, from Pennsylvania avenue to H street	465	40	2,974						1872	1880	Coal tar.
Sixteenth street, from H to Scott Circle	2,250	50	12,450						1881		
Sixteenth street, from Scott Circle to R street	1,745	50	10,818						1882		
Sixteenth street, from R to Florida avenue	2,065	50	13,391						1883		
Sixteen-and-a-half street, from Pennsylvania avenue to H street	465	40	2,315						1872	1880	Do.
Seventeenth street, from B to New York avenue	1,640	50		9,285					1872	1879	Do.
Seventeenth street, from New York avenue to I street	1,560	50	4,847	4,758					1873	{ 1894 } { 1880 } { 1886 }	Do.
Seventeenth street, from I to Massachusetts avenue	2,535	{ 50 } { 32 }		10,603					1873	{ 1894 } { 1878 }	Do.
Seventeenth street, from Massachusetts avenue to P street	580	32		2,095					1875	1894	Do.
Seventeenth street, from P to Q	500	32		1,765					1887		
Seventeenth street, from Q to R	500	32		1,874					1889		
Seventeenth street, from R to T	950	32	2,946						1889		
Seventeenth street, from T to Florida avenue	1,050	32						4,076			
Eighteenth street, from river to D	800	32						2,473			
Eighteenth street, from D to E	360	32	1,544						1892		
Eighteenth street, from E to New York avenue	200	32		1,096					1873	1878	Do.
Eighteenth street, from New York avenue to Pennsylvania avenue	1,170	32	4,895						1881		
Eighteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to K street	920	32	4,515						1872	1882	Do.
Eighteenth street, from K to L	400	32					1,431		1886		

* Vitrified brick.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTHWEST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and con-crete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		
Eighteenth street, from L to P.....	1,950	32	2,402	5,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	{ 1879 } { 1878 }
Eighteenth street, from P to Q.....	500	32	.....	1,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
Eighteenth street, from Q to S.....	850	32	3,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Eighteenth street, from S to Florida avenue.....	940	32	3,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
Nineteenth street, from river to E.....	1,180	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,614	.....	.....
Nineteenth street, from E to New York avenue.....	225	32	.....	.....	.....	1,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nineteenth street, from New York avenue to Pennsylvania avenue.....	1,370	32	.....	6,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	Do.
Nineteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to K street.....	655	32	.....	.....	3,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....
Nineteenth street, from K to M.....	1,010	32	.....	.....	3,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	.....
Nineteenth street, from M to N.....	520	32	.....	.....	1,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
Nineteenth street, from N to Dupont Circle.....	570	32	2,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	.....
Nineteenth street, from Dupont Circle to Florida avenue.....	2,000	32	2,048	5,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	{ 1878 } { 1891 }
Twentieth street, from river to E street.....	1,450	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,662	.....	.....
Twentieth street, from E to Pennsylvania avenue.....	1,550	32	.....	5,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	Do.
Twentieth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to I street.....	160	32	981	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....
Twentieth street, from I to K.....	375	32	.....	.....	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....
Twentieth street, from K to P.....	2,425	32	2,995	5,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	{ 1894 } { 1880 }
Twentieth street, from P to Connecticut avenue.....	315	32	.....	2,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	.....
Twentieth street, from R to S.....	508	32	1,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
Twentieth street, from S to Florida avenue.....	600	32	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	1872	.....
Hopkins street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, O and P.....	350	32	949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
Twenty-first street, from River to E street.....	1,500	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,662	.....	.....
Twenty-first street, from E to Pennsylvania avenue.....	1,830	.....	.....	6,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	Do.
Twenty-first street, from Pennsylvania avenue to K street.....	380	32	.....	.....	1,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	.....
Twenty-first street, from K to Q.....	2,770	32	10,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	Do.
Twenty-first street, from Q to Hillyer.....	270	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 956	.....	1884	.....

Do.

Twenty-first street, from Hillyer to R	250	32	1,483	988					1887	
Twenty-first street, from R to Florida avenue	450	32							1890	
Twenty-second street, from river to Virginia avenue	1,565	32								3,758
Twenty-second street, from Virginia avenue to F street	260	32				1,520			1872	
Twenty-second street, from F to G	315	32	1,407						1893	
Twenty-second street, from G to Pennsylvania avenue	1,625	32		4,641					1873	1894
Twenty-second street, from Pennsylvania avenue to M street	1,000	32	2,852						1885	
Twenty-second street, from M to O	1,150	32	3,894						1890	
Twenty-second street, from O to P	230	32	1,586						1889	
Twenty-second street, from P to Florida avenue	450	32						1,369		
Twenty-third street, from Upper Water to E	1,670	32						3,413		
Twenty-third street, from E to Virginia avenue		32						1,778		
Twenty-third street, from Virginia avenue to I street	1,050	32				4,711			1874	
Twenty-third street, from I to Pennsylvania avenue	400	32	1,425						1891	
Twenty-third street, from Pennsylvania avenue to M street	720	32					2,387			
Twenty-third street, from M to Rock Creek	950	32						3,609		
Twenty-fourth street, from E to G	730	32						2,069		
Twenty-fourth street, from G to Pennsylvania avenue	1,376	32				5,192			1873	
Twenty-fourth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to M street	660	32				2,540			1872	
Twenty-fourth street, from M to Rock Creek	1,160	32						3,908		
Twenty-fifth street, from river to Virginia avenue	1,700	32						5,735		
Twenty-fifth street, from Virginia avenue to K street	1,100	32					2,727		1890	
Twenty-fifth street, from K to Pennsylvania avenue	330	32	1,163						1890	
Twenty-fifth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to M street	530	32	1,693						1890	
Twenty-fifth street, from M to Rock Creek	1,140	32						3,747		
Twenty-sixth street, from river to G street	1,320	32				2,378		2,599		
Twenty-sixth street, from G to K	1,400	32				5,042			1874	
Twenty-sixth street, from K to Pennsylvania avenue	470	32		1,680					1882	
Twenty-sixth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to M street	350	32		919					1887	
Twenty-sixth street, from M to Rock Creek	220	32						800		
Twenty-seventh street, from E to L street (R. C.)	2,750	32						8,651		
Twenty-eighth street, from Rock Creek to K street	600	35						1,066		
B street, from North Capitol to First	820	35				3,578			1873	
B street, from First to Third	810	35				5,258			1880	
B street, from Sixth to Seventh	500	56				1,675			1890	
B street, from Seventh to Twelfth	1,690	101					18,686	* 2,374	1873	
B street, from Twelfth to Seventeenth	3,150	60					23,581		1874	
B street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third	3,050	60						18,680		
Little B street, from Tenth to Twelfth	560	{ 46 }					567			
C street, from North Capitol to First	700	{ 63 }							1879	
C street, from Second to Third	450	32							1882	
C street, from Third to Four-and-a-half	610	30	2,054						1882	
C street, from Four-and-a-half to Seventh	1,020	46	4,059						1885	

* Permit work.

F street, from Eighteenth to Twenty-second.	1, 650	40	.....	6, 430	.....	.....	.....	.....	1878	Do.
Eldridge street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first.	470	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 033	.....	.....
F street, from Twenty-second to Virginia avenue.	534	40	2, 360	.....	.....	.....	.....	1894	.....
F street, from Virginia avenue to New Hampshire avenue.	{400}	35	.....	.....	.....	* 2, 964	.....	1894	.....
F street, from New Hampshire avenue to Twenty-seventh street.	{800}	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 272	.....	.....
G street, from North Capitol to New Jersey avenue.	900	35	.....	3, 802	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
G street, from New Jersey avenue to Seventh street.	2, 620	35	3, 700	6, 873	.....	.....	.....	1872	{1894}	Do.
G street, from Seventh to Ninth.	550	40	2, 514	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872	{1878}	Do.
G street, from Ninth to Fifteenth.	2, 670	40	6, 576	6, 008	.....	.....	.....	1872	{1879}	Do.
G street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-second.	7, 600	36	3, 643	6, 633	.....	.....	.....	1872	{1889}	Do.
G street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-seventh.	2, 080	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	{1890}	Do.
Washington street, between G and H, Fourth and Fifth.	460	35	2, 128	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	{1887}	
Grant Place, between G and H, Ninth and Tenth streets.	530	24	1, 435	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	{1893}	
H street, from North Capitol to Fourth.	1, 800	56	784	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....
H street, from Fourth to Seventh.	1, 590	35	.....	6, 381	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
H street, from Seventh to Thirteenth.	2, 300	35	9, 067	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872	.....
H street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth.	530	40	2, 144	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872	1886	Do.
H street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth.	430	56	1, 735	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	.....
H street, from Fifteenth to Vermont avenue.	360	56	1, 729	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	.....	Do.
H street, from Vermont avenue to Connecticut avenue.	1, 120	50	2, 889	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	.....	Asphalt block.
H street, from Connecticut avenue to Nineteenth street.	1, 425	50	5, 451	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	.....
H street, from Eighteenth to Twenty-second.	1, 990	32	6, 493	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872	.....	Coal tar.
H street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth.	1, 520	36	.....	4, 150	.....	.....	.....	1875	.....
H street, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh.	1, 375	32	.....	1, 066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delrees street, between North Capitol and First, H and I.	840	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1886	.....
I street, from North Capitol to New Jersey avenue.	1, 150	35	.....	4, 557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I street, from New Jersey avenue to Fifth street.	1, 560	35	5, 804	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	.....
I street, from Fifth to Eighth.	1, 000	32	4, 210	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....
I street, from Eighth to Ninth.	250	32	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	.....
I street, from Ninth to Tenth.	580	32	2, 090	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....
I street, from Tenth to Eleventh.	300	32	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	1886	.....
I street, from Eleventh to Thirteenth.	670	40	3, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1872	.....	Do.
I street, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth.	1, 260	40	4, 632	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	.....
I street, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth.	1, 030	48	8, 322	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	{1894}	Do.
I street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth.	640	40	2, 672	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	{1878}	
I street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Twenty-third street.	1, 450	38	6, 296	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....	Macadamized.
I street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh.	1, 620	40	.....	.....	.....	7, 536	.....	1886	.....

† Permit work.

* Vitrified brick.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTH WEST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—	
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.		Year resurfaced.
I street, from Eighteenth to Pennsylvania avenue	Feet. 1,300	Feet. 40	Sq. yds. 5,327	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	1886	.....	Cobble.
K street, from North Capitol to Third	1,630	50	.....	.....	.....	8,822	.....	.....	.....	1874	{ 1878 } { 1889 }	Coal tar.
K street, from third to Seventh	1,820	50	.....	8,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	{ 1881 } { 1886 }	Do.
K street, from Seventh to Ninth	1,460	{ 53 } { 30 }	8,215	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	.....	Do.
K street, from intersection of Vermont avenue	.....	.....	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1889 } { 1893 }	Do.
K street, from Ninth to Eighteenth	4,990	50	.....	27,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	.....	Do.
K street, from Eighteenth to Twenty-third	2,160	50	11,671	.....	619	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....	.....
K street, from Twenty-third to Twenty-eighth	1,810	.....	.....	.....	12,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	.....	.....
L street, from North Capitol to New Jersey avenue	1,400	32	4,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1890	.....	.....
L street, from New Jersey avenue to Fourth street	550	32	.....	1,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	.....	.....
L street, from Fourth to Fifth	750	32	.....	.....	2,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	.....	.....
L street, from Fifth to Sixth	240	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1887 } { 1889 } { 1891 }	Do.
L street, from Eighth to Seventeenth	4,040	32	21,203	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	.....	.....
L street, from Connecticut avenue to Twentieth street	1,390	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1883	.....	.....
L street, from Sixth to Eighth	740	32	2,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	.....	.....
L street, from Seventeenth to Connecticut avenue	380	.....	.....	1,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1883	.....	.....
L street, from Twentieth to Twenty-fifth	2,345	32	8,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....	.....
L street, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth	210	32	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....	.....
L street, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh	335	32	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	.....	.....
De Sales street, between L and M, Seventeenth and Connecticut avenue.	550	32	.....	2,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce street, between L and M, New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.	1,500	40	5,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....	.....
M street, from North Capitol to First	870	35	3,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1894	.....	.....
M street, from First to New Jersey avenue	720	35	2,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1890	.....	.....
M street, from New Jersey avenue to Sixth street	1,400	35	5,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....	.....
M street, from Sixth to Fourteenth	1,830	35	13,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....	.....
M street, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth	1,100	40	4,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	.....	.....
M street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth	1,460	40	.....	5,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	{ 1878 } { 1889 }	Do.

	1879	1886	Asphalt.
M street, from Eighteenth to New Hampshire avenue...	1,570	40	1879
M street, from New Hampshire avenue to Rock Creek...	2,125	40	1882
Jefferson street, between M and N, Eighteenth and Nineteenth.	450	27	1884
Ridge street, between M and N, Fourth and Fifth.....	760	30	1879
Ward Place, between New Hampshire avenue and Twenty-second street, M and N.	545	{ 50 } { 25 }	1892
N street, from North Capitol to New Jersey avenue....	1,600	32	1893
N street, from New Jersey avenue to Fifth street.....	890	32	1890
N street, from Fifth to Ninth.....	1,300	32	1853
N street, from Ninth to Fourteenth.....	2,190	32	1880
N street, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth.....	910	32	1881
N street, from Sixteenth to New Hampshire avenue....	2,245	32	{ 1894 } { 1878 }
N street, from New Hampshire avenue to Twenty-first street.	260	32	1873
N street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second.....	620	32	1875
N street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth.....	710	32	1893
N street, from Twenty-fourth to Rock Creek.....	810	32	1892
Sundeland street, between N and O, Nineteenth and Twentieth.	380	30	1885
Morgan street, between M and N, First and Third	380	30	1892
O street, from North Capitol to New Jersey avenue....	1,830	32	1875
O street, from New Jersey avenue to Thirteenth street.	3,250	32	1881
O street, from Thirteenth to Vermont avenue.....	130	32	1883
O street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth.....	520	32	1875
O street, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth.....	520	32	1883
O street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-first.....	500	32	1887
O street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second	600	32	1889
O street, from Twenty-second to Rock Creek	200	32	1891
P street, from North Capitol to Fourth.....	1,970	32	1884
P street, from Fourth to Ninth	2,030	32	1884
P street, from Ninth to Fifteenth.....	2,560	32	1884
P street, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth	1,500	32	1884
P street, from Eighteenth to Twentieth	450	32	1873
P street, from Twentieth to Twenty-second	1,120	40	1879
P street, from Twenty-second to Rock Creek	300	40	{ 1887 } { 1881 }
Madison street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, to P and Q.	870	25	1872
Sampson street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, to P and Q.	690	24	1893
Franklin street, between P and Q, to New Jersey avenue and Fifth.	630	30	1890
Bates street, between P and Q, to North Capitol and First.	840	25	1,667
Madison street, between P and Q, to Fifteenth and Seventeenth.	1,040	25	1,800
Q street, from Florida avenue to Third	1,470	32	1875

* Permit work.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTHWEST—Continued.

[illegible]

R street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first	400	32	1,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
R street, from Twenty-first to Florida avenue	250	32	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
Riggs street, between R and S, to Eighteenth and Nineteenth	450	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Riggs street, between R and S, to Sixteenth and Seventeenth	500	30	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Riggs street, between R and S, to Thirteenth and Fourteenth	625	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030	.....	1886	.....
French street, between R and S, to Ninth and Tenth	520	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
Riggs street, between R and S, to New Hampshire avenue and Eighteenth street	425	25	1,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180	.....	.....
S street, from Florida avenue to Seventh street	1,300	32	4,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1894	.....
S street, from Seventh to Eleventh	1,400	32	.....	5,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
S street, from Eleventh to Fourteenth	1,300	32	4,240	995	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	1891 } 1894 }
S street, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth	1,160	32	1,757	2,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	1889 }
S street, from Sixteenth to New Hampshire avenue	735	32	2,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
S street, from New Hampshire avenue to Twentieth street	1,560	32	5,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1894	.....
S street, from Twentieth to Connecticut avenue	300	32	1,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
Oregon street, between S and T, to New Hampshire avenue and Twentieth street	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,433	.....	.....
Pierce street, between S and T, to Fourteenth and Fifteenth	690	30	2,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	1886
Pierce street, between S and T, to Fifteenth and Sixteenth	520	30	1,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
Pierce street, between S and T, to Sixteenth and Seventeenth	520	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320	.....	.....
Westminster street, between S and T, to Ninth and Tenth	535	30	1,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
T street, from Florida avenue to Ninth street	800	32	.....	.....	.....	2,667	.....	.....	1876	.....
T street, from Ninth to Tenth	535	32	1,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
T street, from Tenth to Fourteenth	1,600	32	4,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
T street, from Fourteenth street to Florida avenue	1,850	32	.....	.....	.....	10,451	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willard street, between T and U, to Seventeenth and Eighteenth	870	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360	.....	.....
Caroline street, between T and U, to Fifteenth and Sixteenth	520	24	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Wallach street, between T and U, to Thirteenth and Fourteenth	610	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2,075	.....	1886	.....
U street, from Ninth to Tenth	570	32	2,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
U street, from Tenth to Fourteenth	1,560	32	4,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
U street, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth	1,150	32	3,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
U street, from Sixteenth street to Florida avenue	1,220	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,491	.....	.....
Seaton street, between U and V, to Seventeenth and Eighteenth	560	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,822	.....	.....
V street, from Vermont avenue to Florida avenue	4,100	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,325	.....	.....
W street, from Florida avenue to Florida avenue	2,470	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,691	.....	.....

* Permit work.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTH WEST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and Concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		
Connecticut avenue, from H street to Florida avenue...	4,090	50	9,981	26,265						1873	{ 1878 } 1884 } 1886 }
Florida avenue, from Massachusetts avenue to Ninth street.	9,100	46					48,300			{ 1875 } 1876 }	
Florida avenue, from Ninth street to Seventh.	650	45			2,304					1874	
Florida avenue, from Seventh street to New Jersey avenue.	1,250	46	7,208							1888	
Florida avenue, from New Jersey avenue to Fourth street.	600	46	3,405							1890	
Florida avenue, from Fourth street to First.	1,320	46					6,563				
Florida avenue, from First street to North Capitol.	950							4,907			
Indiana avenue, from First street to Third.	1,640	35	8,530							1887	
Louisiana avenue, from Third street to Seventh.	1,260	60	4,054		9,243					1881	
Louisiana avenue, from Eighth street to Ninth.	200				1,137					1879	
Louisiana avenue, from intersection to Seventh street and C.	200							3,214		1880	
Louisiana avenue, from Ninth street to Tenth.	570	78½			4,765					1872	
Massachusetts avenue, from North Capitol street to New Jersey avenue.	800	50		5,143						1887	
Massachusetts avenue, from New Jersey avenue to Third street.	800	50	3,858							1882	Asphalt.
Massachusetts avenue, from Third street to Seventh.	2,000	50	3,121	785						1881	South side asphalt; north side coal tar.
Massachusetts avenue, from Fourth street to Seventh.	1,670	50	3,108							1883	
Massachusetts avenue, from Ninth to Thirteenth street.	1,650	50	9,920							1880	
Massachusetts avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street.	550	50	2,991							1877	Coal tar.
Massachusetts avenue, around Thomas Circle.	816	50	6,000							1877	Do.
Massachusetts avenue, from Fourteenth to Twentieth street.	3,200	50	3,079	10,819						1873	
Massachusetts avenue, around Scott Square.	565			12,560						1877	

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTHWEST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.											Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and con-crete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.	
Pennsylvania avenue, from Twenty-third street to Rock Creek.	Feet. 1,500	80	Sq. yds. 7,830	Sq. yds. 4,923				Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	1877	{ 1894 } 1888 }	
Pennsylvania avenue, around Washington Circle.	1,256		6,083							1880		
Rhode Island avenue, from Connecticut avenue to Scott Circle.	1,280	50		5,411						1873	1893	
Rhode Island avenue, from Scott Circle to Thirteenth street.	1,680	50	7,723							1881		
Rhode Island avenue, from Thirteenth to Ninth street.	1,200		9,219							1882		
Rhode Island avenue, from Ninth to Fifth street.	1,300		8,120							1883		
Rhode Island avenue, from Fifth street to New Jersey avenue.	320	50	2,313							1888		
Rhode Island avenue, from New Jersey to Florida avenue.	220	50							2,313			
Virginia avenue, from B street to Rock Creek.	5,400	50										
Vermont avenue, from H to I street.	400	50	4,156						30,277	1872	1880	
Vermont avenue, from K to M street.	1,060	50	6,537							1872	{ 1878 } 1872 }	
Vermont avenue, from M to P street.	1,200	50	6,150	100						1873	{ 1894 } 1893 }	
Vermont avenue, from P to R street.	980	50	6,103							1881		
Vermont avenue, from R to T street.	980	50					4,853					
Vermont avenue, from T street to Florida avenue.	980	50							6,424			

SOUTHWEST.

South Capitol street, from B (west side) to Canal	1,450	50										
South Capitol street, from Canal (west side) to H	1,050	50				2,827					1894	
South Capitol street, from H (west side) to M	1,300	50										
South Capitol street, from M (west side) to N	600						1,623					

Street	Length	Area	Value	Year
South Capitol street, from N (west side) to river	2,300	32	6,166	1873
Half street, from Virginia avenue to river	5,300	20	18,844	1873
Augusta street, between Half to First, R to S	420	53	890	1873
First street, from center Botanical Garden to Maryland avenue	400	35	2,270	1873
First street, from Maryland avenue to Virginia avenue	2,020	35	6,722	1873
First street, from Virginia avenue to M street	2,300	35	11,198	1876
First street, from M to N	700	32	2,314	1876
First street, from N to river	3,700	32	13,160	1876
Second street, from Maryland avenue to C street	550	{45}{32}	1892	1892
Second street, from C to F	1,200	32	5,690	1892
Second street, from F to L	1,500	32	5,886	1899
Second street, from L to river	4,100	32	11,013	1881
Third street, from center Botanical Garden to B	850	40	3,835	1884
Third street, from B to Virginia avenue	1,300	40	5,890	1885
Third street, from Virginia avenue to F street	480	40	2,088	1883
Third street, from F to P	3,420	55	1,143	1890
Fourth-and-a-half street, from center of Mall to Maine avenue	450	55	4,833	1882
Fourth-and-a-half street, from Maine avenue to Maryland avenue	420	55	12,851	1889
Fourth-and-a-half street, from Maryland avenue to H street	2,650	55	14,566	1873
Fourth-and-a-half street, from H to P	3,070	55	5,333	1,548
Union street, from Four-and-a-half to Sixth, between M and O	1,230	40	5,667	1877
Sixth street, from center of Mall to C street	1,250	66	18,700	1890
Sixth street, from C to river	4,530	40	19,839	1893
Six-and-a-half street, from Sixth to Seventh, between D and E	550	28	6,600	1889
Seventh street, from center of Mall to Water street	5,200	51	1,434	1883
Eighth street, from B to C	400	35	3,035	1886
Eighth street, from C to E	910	35	1,458	1873
Eighth street, from E to Water	1,700	35	655	2,411
Ninth street, from B to C	410	32	5,000	1873
Ninth street, from C to D	520	32	10,511	1872
Ninth street, from D to Water	2,100	32	8,444	1873
Tenth street, from B to Maryland avenue	730	32	3,735	1876
Tenth street, from Maryland avenue to river	1,500	32	5,705	2,088
Eleventh street, from B to river	1,950	40	4,291	900
Twelfth street, from B to river	1,870	40	3,920	1893
Twelfth street, from center of Mall to B street	760	40	6,574	1873
Thirteenth street, from B to Maryland avenue	1,180	40	4,466	1873
Thirteenth street, from Maryland avenue to Water street	470	40		1873
Thirteenth-and-a-half street, from B to Maryland avenue	1,250	32		1875
Thirteenth-and-a-half street, from Maryland avenue to river	250	32		1875
Fourteenth street, from center of Mall to B street	600	40		1873
Fourteenth street, from B to Maryland avenue	1,420	40		1873
Fifteenth street, from B to river	1,020	32		1873
B street, from South Capitol to First	840	35		1873

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894--Continued.

SOUTHWEST--Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with--
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
B street, from First to Maryland avenue	Feet. 1,340	Feet. 35	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds. 5,305	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	1884	.....
B street, from Sixth to Fourteenth	3,280	32	.....	12,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....
B street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth	420	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707	.....	.....
C street, from South Capitol to First	820	32	3,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
C street, from First to Four-and-a-half	1,440	35	.....	5,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
C street, from Four-and-a-half to Sixth	570	35	.....	2,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
C street, from Sixth to Seventh	600	35	.....	.....	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
C street, from Ninth to Twelfth	850	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,223	.....	1885	.....
C street, from Seventh to Ninth	1,080	35	.....	.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C street, from Twelfth to Fourteenth	840	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,848	.....	1888	.....
C street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth	420	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707	.....	.....
D street, from South Capitol to First	820	35	4,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
D street, from First to Third	800	35	2,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
D street, from Third to Four-and-a-half	620	35	.....	2,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
D street, from Four-and-a-half to Fourteenth	3,100	35	.....	.....	.....	10,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth	420	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707	.....	.....
School street, from D and E to Four-and-a-half and Sixth	600	34	.....	.....	.....	2,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E street, from South Capitol to First	750	35	3,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1890	.....
E street, from Virginia avenue to Third street	420	35	.....	1,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
E street, from Third to Four-and-a-half	600	35	.....	2,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1886	.....
E street, from Four-and-a-half to Seventh	1,070	35	4,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....
E street, from Seventh to Thirteenth	1,890	35	6,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
E street, from Thirteenth to Water	1,450	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,007	.....	.....
F street, from Four-and-a-half to Seventh	1,870	35	4,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	.....
F street, from Seventh to Twelfth	1,570	35	.....	.....	.....	6,838	.....	.....	.....	1872	.....
F street, from Half to Four-and-a-half	2,000	35	.....	.....	6,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
G street, from South Capitol to Third	1,600	35	.....	.....	6,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
G street, from Third to Four-and-a-half	1,600	35	.....	2,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888	.....
G street, from Four-and-a-half to Eighth	1,320	35	5,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	.....
G street, from Eighth to Water	1,000	35	5,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	.....
H street, from South Capitol to Delaware avenue	1,750	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
H street, from Delaware avenue to Third street	800	35	4,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
H street, from Third to Four-and-a-half	650	35	.....	2,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,320	.....	.....

Coal tar.
Do.

H street, from Four-and-a-half to Seventh.	1,070	35	4,327						1881
H street, from Seventh to Ninth.	530	30	2,138						1883
H street, from Ninth to Water.	460	35		1,581					1883
I street, from South Capitol to Water.	2,960	35							
K street, from South Capitol to Canal.	340	35		900					
K street, from Canal to First.	400	35		1,706					1894
K street, from First to Water.	2,760								1890
L street, from South Capitol to Four-and-a-half.	2,280	35			11,108				
L street, from Four-and-a-half to Water.	1,050	35							
M street, from South Capitol to Four-and-a-half.	2,250	35			4,331				1889
M street, from Four-and-a-half to Water.	1,000	35			12,930				1876
Robinson street, from L and M to Sixth and Water.	1,350	25		1,882					1891
Van street, from M and N to Third and Four-and-a-half.	620								
N street, from South Capitol to Sixth.	2,720	35			15,463				{1883}
McLean street, from N and O to Third and Four-and-a-half.	630	30				* 2,127			{1876}
O street, from South Capitol to Water.	2,710	32							1887
P street, from South Capitol to Four-and-a-half.	3,310	30							
Q street, from South Capitol to Canal.	1,300	30							
R street, from South Capitol to Canal.	1,200	30							
S street, from South Capitol to Canal.	1,200	30							
T street, from Half to Canal.	1,200	30							
U street, from Eastern Branch to Canal.	1,200	30							
V street, from Eastern Branch to Canal.	700	30							
Canal street, from B to E.	3,650	(†)		5,186					1891
Water street, from P to Sixth.	640	50		3,600					1876
Water street, from Sixth to Seventh.	1,500	50		8,000					1884
Water street, from Seventh to Twelfth.	2,400	50		14,000					1872
Water street, from Twelfth to Thirteen-and-a-half.	800	50		4,450					1880
Delaware avenue, from B to G.	2,000	50		2,056					
Delaware avenue, from G to P.	3,100	50							
Maine avenue, from Third to Sixth.	1,220	35							
Maryland avenue, from First to Third.	750	60	3,394		4,635				1872
Maryland avenue, from Third to Seventh.	1,820	60			12,803				1883
Maryland avenue, from Ninth to Water.	4,700	60		29,050					1873
Virginia avenue, from South Capitol to Four-and-a-half.	2,400								1875
Virginia avenue, from Four-and-a-half to Seventh.	1,170			1,722					
Virginia avenue, from Ninth to Twelfth.	1,320			3,836					1881
Georgia avenue, from South Capitol to Canal.	1,800	50							

SOUTHEAST.

South Capitol street, from B (east half) to Canal.	1,450	50							
South Capitol street, from Canal to H.	1,050	50		2,827					1894
South Capitol street, from H to M.	1,300	50							

* Permit work.

† Two roadways, 40 feet each.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

SOUTHEAST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
	Feet.	Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.		
South Capitol street, from M to N	600	50	.....	.....	.....	1,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Capitol street, from N to river	2,300	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,166	.....	.....
Half street, from Virginia avenue to river	3,400	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,380	.....	.....
First street, from East Capitol to B	760	35	4,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	1879
First street, from B to C	500	38	.....	.....	2,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....
First street, from C to D	400	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260	.....	1889	.....
First street, from D to river	3,750	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,100	.....	.....
Heckman street, from First and Second to public square	640	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....
Second street, from East Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue	700	32	2,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1881	.....
Second street, from Pennsylvania avenue to D	1,200	35	4,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
Second street, from D to Virginia avenue	800	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,888	.....	3,932	.....	.....
Second street, from Virginia avenue to I	450	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,216	.....	.....	1892	.....
Second street, from I to river	2,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,620	.....	.....
Third street, from East Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue	910	32	3,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	.....
Third street, from Pennsylvania avenue to C	310	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	987	.....	1887	.....
Third street, from C to D	620	32	.....	.....	2,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
Third street, from D to Virginia avenue	1,440	32	.....	.....	8,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	1876	.....
Third street, from Virginia avenue to K	650	32	.....	.....	2,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	1890	.....
Third street, from K to L	270	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third street from L to Georgia avenue	1,250	32	.....	.....	.....	4,461	.....	.....	858	1877	.....
Fourth street, from East Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue	1,100	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,152	.....	1883	.....
Fourth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to North Carolina avenue	200	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593	.....	1890	.....
Fourth street, from North Carolina avenue to river	4,030	35	.....	.....	.....	16,760	.....	.....	.....	1876	.....
Fifth street, from East Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue	1,140	40	4,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
Fifth street, from intersection of C .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	.....	1890	.....
Fifth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to E	750	32	2,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1894	.....
Fifth street, from E to river	3,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,585	.....	.....
Sixth street, from East Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue	1,390	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,949	.....	1886	.....
Sixth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to E	730	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,399	.....	1887	.....
Sixth street, from E to Virginia avenue	1,330	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,775	.....	1889	.....
Sixth street, from Virginia avenue to K	300	35	926

M street, from South Capitol to Fourth	2,400	35	8,944																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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NORTHEAST.

North Capitol street, from B (east side) to C	50	1,395				1883
North Capitol street, from C (east side) to D	50					
North Capitol street, from D (east side) to E	50		1,198			1893
North Capitol street, from E (east side) to Massachusetts avenue.	50		1,928			1889
North Capitol street, from Massachusetts avenue (east side) to I.	50	3,728				1887
North Capitol street, from I (east side) to K	50	1,443				1889
North Capitol street, from K (east side) to M	50	3,103				1892

* Two roadways, 38 feet each.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTHEAST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
North Capitol street, from M (east side) to New York avenue.	Feet.	Feet. 50	Sq. yds. 1, 105								
North Capitol street, from New York avenue (east side) to O.	.....	50	832							1894	
North Capitol street, from O (east side) to Florida avenue.	.....	50							1, 233		
Hancock street, between North Capitol and First to F and G.	540	24							1, 635		
First street, from East Capitol to B.	750	35		4, 412						1873	1879
First street, from B to C.	520	35	1, 987							1881	
First street, from C to F.	1, 320	35	5, 616							1891	
First street, from F to Florida avenue.	4, 300	35							15, 277		
Colfax street, from First and Second to L and M.	660	30							2, 167		
Second street, from East Capitol to Maryland avenue.	720	32	2, 440							1881	
Second street, from Maryland avenue to C.	550	32						1, 846		1881	
Second street, from C to F.	1, 280	30						4, 323		1894	
Second street, from F to H.	980	32	3, 885								
Second street, from H to Florida avenue.	2, 900	32							10, 247		
Parker street, between Second and Third, I and K.	380	24							1, 000		
Third street, from East Capitol to Maryland avenue.	970	32	3, 121							1884	
Third street, from Maryland avenue to C.	300	32						1, 090		1887	
Third street, from C to F.	1, 260	32	4, 314							1890	
Third street, from F to H.	1, 600	32	3, 834							1892	
Third street, from H to Florida avenue.	2, 690	32							8, 640		
Fourth street, from East Capitol to Maryland avenue.	1, 130	35						4, 526		1885	
Fourth street, from Maryland avenue to Massachusetts avenue.	370	35						1, 912		1887	
Fourth street, from Massachusetts avenue to D.	240	35						837		1 891	
Fourth street, from D to Florida avenue.	4, 400	35							16, 337		
Fifth street, from East Capitol to C.	11, 200	40						4, 816		1886	
Fifth street, from C to D.	220	40						875		1890	
Fifth street, from D to Florida avenue.	4, 200	40							16, 495		
Sixth street, from East Capitol to Maryland avenue.	1, 520	35						4, 626		1886	

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTHEAST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
East Capitol street, from Lincoln Square to Eastern Branch.	Feet. 4,400	Feet. 50	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds. 12,941	.....	.....
A street, from First to Second.....	640	35	2,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....
A street, from Second to Fourth.....	820	35	2,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	.....
A street, from Fourth to Seventh.....	1,030	35	.....	4,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
A street, from Seventh to Ninth.....	750	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	1890	.....
A street, from North Carolina avenue to Eastern Branch.	4,200	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,111	.....	.....
A street, from north side of Lincoln Square.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,240	.....	.....	1892	.....
B street, from North Capitol street to Delaware avenue.	220	46	.....	.....	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B street, from Delaware avenue to First.....	700	46	4,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	1880
B street, from First to Second.....	640	40	.....	3,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	1894
B street, from Second to Fourth.....	700	35	2,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	.....
B street, from Fourth to Sixth.....	500	35	2,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	.....
B street, from Sixth to Massachusetts avenue.....	500	.....	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1887	.....
B street, from Massachusetts avenue to Eastern Branch.	6,800	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,480	.....	.....
Park street, between B and C, Eleventh and Twelfth.....	330	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,110	.....	.....
C street, from North Capitol to Delaware avenue.....	420	{ 46 } { 63 }	.....	.....	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	1879	.....
C street, from Delaware avenue to First.....	500	32	.....	.....	2,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	1880	.....
C street, from First to Third.....	1,090	38	.....	.....	4,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	1882	.....
C street, from Third to Fourth.....	400	32	.....	.....	1,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	1884	.....
C street, from Fourth to Sixth.....	1,120	{ 32 } { 35 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,468	.....	1884	.....
C street, from Sixth to Eighth.....	950	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,986	.....	1888	.....
C street, from Eighth to Tenth.....	700	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,180	.....	1891	.....
C street, from Tenth to Eastern Branch.....	6,280	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,195	.....	.....
D street, from North Capitol to Delaware avenue.....	340	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920	.....	.....
D street, from Delaware avenue to Massachusetts avenue.	1,200	32	4,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....
D street, from Massachusetts avenue to Maryland avenue.	1,450	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,446	.....	.....	1899	.....
D street, from Maryland avenue to Fifteenth.....	3,500	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,063	.....	.....
E street, from North Capitol to First.....	800	35	.....	.....	2,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893	.....

	1,420	30						5,640		1893		
E street, from First to Fourth.	1,420	30								1893		
E street, from Fourth to Fifteenth.	4,862	35						15,439		1891		
California street, between E and F, First and Second.	2,000	24								1888		
F street, from North Capitol to Third.	4,642	35						17,861				
F street, from Third to Fifteenth.	576	30						2,285				
Chicago street, between F and G, First and Second.	561	30						2,000		1890		
Morris street, between F and G, Sixth and Seventh.	860	35						6,151				
G street, from North Capitol to First.	1,800	35								1891		
G street, from First to Sixth.	561	35						10,532				
G street, from Sixth to Seventh.	3,606	40										
G street, from Seventh to Fifteenth.	750	20					1,738					
Jackson street, between G and H, North Capitol and First.	450	30										
James street, between G and H, Twelfth and Thirteenth.	850	56								1891		
H street, from North Capitol to First.	6,320	56								1883		
H street, from First to Fifteenth.		56								1890		
Do		24								1889		
Wylie street, between H and I, Twelfth and Thirteenth.	450	35										
I street, from North Capitol to First.	840	35										
I street, from First to Sixth.	1,780	35										
I street, from Sixth to Seventh.	561	35										
I street, from Seventh to Florida avenue.	2,587	35					1,779					
Myrtle street, from North Capitol and First to I and K.	850	20										
K street, from North Capitol to I.	3,520	50								1889		
K street, from First to Florida avenue.	850	50								1889		
Fenton street, from North Capitol and I to K and L.	561	24										
Callan street, from K and L to Sixth and Seventh.	850	35										
L street, from North Capitol to Florida avenue.	850	25										
Forsyth street, from North Capitol and First to L and M.	850	25										
Babcock street, from L and M to North Capitol and First.	850	25										
Riley street, from L and M to North Capitol and First.	850	25										
M street, from North Capitol to Second.	1,468	32								1894		
M street, from Second to Florida avenue.	1,730	32										
Patterson street, from M and N to North Capitol and Second.	1,480	25										
Morton Place, from Sixth and Seventh streets to M and L.	850	25										
N street, from North Capitol to Florida avenue.	2,270	35										
Decatur street, from P and O to North Capitol and First.	747	25										
Orleans street, from L and M to Sixth and Seventh.	561	30										
O street, from North Capitol to Florida avenue.	1,250	35										
P street, from North Capitol to Florida avenue.	700	35										
Delaware avenue, from B to C streets.	590	50					2,056			1870		
Delaware avenue, from C street to Florida avenue.	5,300	50										
Florida avenue, from North Capitol to Ninth streets.	5,420	46										
Florida avenue, from Ninth to Fifteenth streets.	3,660	46					17,005			1892		
Maryland avenue, from First to Fourth streets.	1,650	60								1887		

* Second to Seventh streets.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

NORTHEAST—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.											Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and concrete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.	
Maryland avenue, from Sixth to Eleventh streets	Feet. 2,170	Feet. 60	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds. 14,951	Sq. yds.	1889	.....
Maryland avenue, from Eleventh to Thirteenth streets	1,070	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,269	.....	1890	.....
Maryland avenue, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth streets	1,040	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,635	.....	1891	.....
Maryland avenue, from intersection of Fifteenth street	280	60	.....	.....	2,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889	.....
Massachusetts avenue, from North Capitol to First streets.	950	50	4,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
Massachusetts avenue, from First to Second streets	720	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,901	.....	1893	.....
Massachusetts avenue, from Second to Fourth streets	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,084	.....	.....
Massachusetts avenue, from Sixth to Eighth streets	1,060	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,749	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts avenue, from Eighth to Eleventh streets	980	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,111	.....	.....
New York avenue, from North Capitol street to Florida avenue.	1,370	50	5,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
North Carolina avenue, from Lincoln Square to C street.	2,060	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,110	.....	.....
Tennessee avenue, from Lincoln Square to Fifteenth street.	2,090	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,222	.....	.....

GEORGETOWN.

[illegible]

	370	30	960					1891			
Prospect street, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth.....	370	30									
Prospect street, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth.....	670	30						2,089			
N street, from Rock Creek to Twenty-seventh street.....	300	30						1874			
N street, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth.....	320	30				959		1882			
N street, from Twenty-eighth to Thirtieth.....	540	30					1,599	1880			
N street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-second.....	1,100	30	3,525					1880			
N street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	1,640	30	5,889					1880			
N street, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth.....	430	30	1,081					1891			
N street, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth.....	650	30									
O street, from Rock Creek to Twenty-eighth street.....	980	30						2,089			
O street, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth.....	300	30	860					2,847			
O street, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-second.....	1,590	30	4,829					1890			
O street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	1,500	30						1885			
O street, from Thirty-fifth to college gate.....	1,730	30		4,435				1879			Do.
Dunbarton avenue, from Rock Creek to Twenty-seventh street.....	450	30			2,398					1888	
						1,250					
Dunbarton avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street.....	375	30						1,500			
Dunbarton avenue, from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-second street.....	1,760	30			3,609			1887			
P street, from 340 feet west of bridge.....	340	30	1,520					1879			
P street, from Rock Creek to Twenty-eighth street.....	1,600	30		6,869				1878			
P street, from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-second.....	2,000	30		012				1879			
P street, from Twenty-second to Thirty-second.....		30		1,969				1879			
P street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	1,370	30		3,624				1884			
P street, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh.....	680	30						2,084			
Bank street, between M and Prospect to Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.....	250										
Aqueduct street, from M street to bridge.....	330										
Mill street, from P to North.....	600	30				1,500					
North street, from P to Mill.....	400	30						1,500			
Q street, from Twenty-eighth to Thirtieth.....	550	30	2,000					1889			
Q street, from Thirtieth to Valley.....	1,200	30		3,943				1887			
Q street, from Valley to Thirty-second.....	300	30		1,067				1887			
Q street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	1,230	30	4,002					1891			
R street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	1,000	30									
S street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	750	30						3,365			
T street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	750	30						2,577			
U street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	2,780	30						2,567			
U street, from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-second.....	600	30	1,552					10,977			
U street, from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth.....	1,410	25	* 4,088					1894			
Cambridge Place, Irvin Place, and Avon Place in Cooke Park.....								1893			
Twenty-seventh street, from M to P.....	1,420	30									
Twenty-eighth street, from Rock Creek to M street.....	400	30						4,750			
Twenty-eighth street, from M to P.....	1,420	30	4,428								
Twenty-eighth street, from P to Q.....	400	30	1,474					1872		1894	Cobble.
Twenty-eighth street, from Q to U.....	690	30						1890			
Twenty-ninth street, from Water to M.....	850	30						3,116			
Twenty-ninth street, from M to N.....	550	30		2,919				1874			
Twenty-ninth street, from N to P.....	850	30		1,885				1882			
			2,046				920	1883			Asphalt block.

* Permit work.

Thirty-fifth street, from M to Prospect.....	250	35	1, 017		975			1890	
Thirty-fifth street, from Prospect to N.....	270	35		2, 929				1889	
Thirty-fifth street, from N to P.....	700	35		1, 558				1887	
Thirty-fifth street, from P to Q.....	350	35						1890	
Thirty-fifth street, from Q to U.....	1, 440	35	5, 749					1891	
Thirty-fifth street, from U to Tenthlytown road.....	1, 400	35	6, 009				800		
Thirty-sixth street, from M to Prospect.....	260	30						1891	
Thirty-sixth street, from Prospect to O.....	670	30	2, 368						
Thirty-sixth street, from O to Q.....	650	30					2, 200		
Thirty-seventh street, from M to Q.....	1, 650	30					4, 167		
High (Thirty-second) street, from Thirty-fifth to Tun- law road.	2, 121			6, 076				1893	

D C 94 40

SUBURBAN (NORTHWEST.)

First street extended, from R to S.....	447	35	* 1, 898					1892	
First street extended, from Florida avenue to R to S to T.	625	35				2, 575		1891	
Le Droit avenue, from Florida avenue to Maple.....	1, 055	35	* 4, 419					1892	
Le Droit avenue, from Maple to W street.....	405	35	* 1, 632					1892	
Linden street, from Florida avenue northward.....	429	35	1, 571					1891	
Linden street, from end of pavement to Maple avenue..	147	35	574					1892	
Larch street, from Florida avenue to Maple.....	423	32	1, 516					1890	
Larch street, from Maple avenue to Spruce street.....	191	32	734					1891	
Maple avenue, from Florida avenue to Linden street...	810	32	3, 227					1890	
Maple avenue, from Linden street to Le Droit avenue..	986	32	3, 680					1891	
Pomeroy street, from Fifth to Seventh.....	754	30	2, 560					1891	
Brightwood avenue, from Florida avenue to Pomeroy street.		50		733				1890	
Brightwood avenue, from Florida avenue northward.....		50		5, 222				1891	
Brightwood avenue, from Grant street to Irving.....	4, 490	56		6, 295				1889	
Brightwood avenue, from Irving street to Steuben.....		56		2, 749				1891	
Brightwood avenue, from Irving street northward.....		56		3, 040				1893	
Fourteenth street extended, from Florida avenue to Yale street.		56	7, 365					1889	
Fourteenth street extended, from Yale street northward.	3, 650	56	3, 725					1891	
Fourteenth street extended, from end of pavement northward.		56	4, 307					1892	
Clifton street, from Fourteenth street extended eastward	665	30	2, 221					1891	
Stoughton street, from Fourteenth street extended to Fifteenth.	700	30	1, 100				* 483	1889	
Chapin street, from Fourteenth to Columbia road.....	857	30	1, 702				* 483	1892	
Wellington Place, from Fourteenth street to University Place.	529	30	* 1, 781					1892	
Euclid Place, from Fourteenth street to University Place.	500	30	1, 666					1891	
Eighteenth street, from Florida avenue to Columbia road.	2, 040	32	* 3, 206					1891	
California street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth.....	646	30	* 2, 153					1891	

* Permit work.

Statement of character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1894—Continued.

SUBURBAN (NORTHWEST)—Continued.

Locality.	Carriageway.										Resurfaced; originally paved with—
	Length.	Width.	Asphalt.	Coal tar and con-crete.	Granite.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Asphalt block.	Unimproved.	Year paved.	Year resurfaced.
Connecticut avenue extended.....	Feet. 19,169 } 659 }	50	Sq. yds. * 2,195	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	1891	.....
Champlain avenue.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,228	.....	.....	1894	.....
Linden street, from Maple avenue to Pomeroy street....	1,184	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,668	.....	.....	1891	.....
Linden street, from Pomeroy to College.....	740	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,672	.....	.....	1873	.....
Steuben street, from Brightwood avenue to Sherman.....	786	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,537	.....	.....	1893	.....
Sheridan street, from Brightwood avenue to Sherman.....	780	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,712	.....	.....	1889	.....
New-cut road, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth street....	1,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,660	.....	.....	1891	.....
New Hampshire avenue (Petworth), from Rock Creek Church road to Omaha street.....	905	50	5,081	.....	.....	.....	3,695	.....	.....	1892	.....
Omaha street, from New Hampshire avenue to Fifth street.....	920	35	3,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
Massachusetts avenue, from Florida avenue to Belmont street.....	3,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,938	.....	.....	1893	.....

SUBURBAN (NORTHEAST).

First street, from Q to R.....	137	35	2,206	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
First street, from R to alley.....	519	35	538	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
Second street extended, from R to T.....	1,024	35	4,213	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Q street, from Lincoln avenue to First street.....	584	35	2,268	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
Q street, from First street to Eckington Place.....	430	35	1,666	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
Third street, from R to Quincy.....	262	35	1,133	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
Quincy street, from Third street to Eckington line.....	270	30	919	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892	.....
Quincy street, from Lincoln avenue to Eckington Place.....	1,088	30	3,770	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Eckington Place, from Q to R.....	536	24	1,560	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Fourth street, from R to railroad track.....	262	35	1,022	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
R street, from Fourth street to Brentwood road.....	584	35	2,437	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1891	.....
Nichols avenue, from Harrison street, southeast (Anacostia).....	.....	34	.....	.....	6,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1889 } 1891 }	.....

* Permit work.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894:

Communications received, briefed, and recorded in L. R. book.....	8,110
Indorsements, references, and reports on above.....	40,550
Letters and orders prepared	7,188
Copies of contracts drawn.....	456
Vouchers and bills prepared, recorded, and forwarded	4,154

Schedules of bids received during the fiscal year for work and materials under the Engineer's office, and statements of contracts for construction material, supplies, and miscellaneous work are herewith.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WALKER,
Chief Clerk, Engineer's Office.Capt. CHAS. F. POWELL,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Statement of construction, hauling, and miscellaneous contracts for fiscal year 1894.

Contract.	Date.	Contractor.	Description.
	1893.		
1787	June 2	M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C.....	Make repairs along street railroad tracks.
1802	June 22	H. J. McLaughlin, Washington, D. C.	Lay and put down cement pavement.
1803	July 1	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co., Washington, D. C.	Lay and put down asphalt tile sidewalks.
1804	June 30	McMahan, Porter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va.	Furnish vitrified invert blocks.
1827	July 14	R. & P. H. Horn, Washington, D. C..	Haul sand, brick, and asphalt blocks.
1831	July 15	G. W. Knox Express, Washington, D. C.	Haul cast-iron pipe, castings, hydrants, etc.
1832	July 15	.....do.....	Haul granite curbing.
1852	July 27	J. M. Dunn, Washington, D. C.	Construct eight-room schoolhouse, southwest corner Fourteenth and G streets NE.
1856	Aug. 14	D. F. Mockabee, Washington, D. C....	Construct family house at Reform School.
1861	Aug. 12	H. I. Gregory, Washington, D. C.....	Furnish Smead heating and ventilating apparatus and dry-closet system at school-house, Fourteenth and G streets NE.
1872	Sept. 8	G. R. Herbert, Washington, D. C.....	Furnish and set up automatic pump at the Central High School.
1873	Sept. 19	H. I. Gregory, Washington, D. C.....	Furnish Smead heating and ventilating apparatus and dry-closet system at school on Vermont avenue, between U and V streets, NW.
1874	Sept. 7	C. Thomas & Son, Washington, D. C..	Construct eight-room schoolhouse on Vermont avenue, between U and V streets, NW.
1877	Sept. 19	A. Daggett, Washington, D. C.....	Sprinkle, sweep, and clean paved alleys.
1880	Oct. 25	G. Cumberland, Washington, D. C...	Refloor Aqueduct bridge.
1882	Oct. 6	G. R. Herbert, Washington, D. C.....	Steam heating apparatus at Reform School.
	1894.		
1888	Jan. 31	R. V. Rusk, Washington, D. C.....	Street cleaning.
1893	Feb. 12	Geo. Drew & Son, Washington, D. C..	Lay cement sidewalks.
1895	Mar. 12	Ralph Wormley, Washington, D. C....	Clean unimproved streets and alleys from April 1 to June 30, 1894.
1902	Apr. 11	A. M. Lawson, Washington, D. C.....	Construct an addition to Engineer's stables.
1903	Apr. 17	The Radford Pipe and Foundry Co., Radford, Va.	Furnish lamp-posts.
1904	May 28	The Potomac Terra Cotta Co., Washington, D. C.	Furnish sewer pipe.
1905	Apr. 30	McMahan, Porter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va.	Do.
1910	May 15	Nordberg Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Furnish pumping engine and boilers for U street pump house.
1911	May 26	R. H. Hood, Washington, D. C.	Furnish and deliver plate girder bridge over James Creek Canal at N street SW.
1915	June 29	Richard Horn, sr., and Richard Horn, jr., Washington, D. C.	Clean unpaved alleys.
1919	June 27	Pennsylvania Globe Gaslight Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Furnish 300 street lanterns.

Statement of construction, hauling, etc.—Continued.

Contract.	Date.	Contractor.	Description.
1577	1891. Sept. 14	Washington Gaslight Co., Washington, D. C.	Furnish gas and maintain street lights for three years from June 30, 1891.
1580	Sept. 23	Georgetown Gaslight Co., Georgetown, D. C.	Furnish gas and maintain street lights for three years from June 30, 1891.
1507	July 1	Nicolai Bros., Washington, D. C.	Furnish oil and maintain street oil lamps for three years from July 1, 1891.
1618	1892. Jan. 21	Benj. W. Clark, Washington, D. C. ...	To collect and remove garbage and dead animals for five years from July 1, 1892.
1641	June 9	Ellis & Daggett, Washington, D. C.	To sprinkle, sweep, and clean paved streets and avenues for five years from June 30, 1892.
1895	1894. Mar. 20	Ralph Wormley, Washington, D. C. ...	To clean unimproved streets and avenues and alleys.
1564	1891. Aug. 31	United States Electric-Lighting Co., Washington, D. C.	Furnish and maintain electric lights from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1894.
1793	1893. June 7	The National Sanitary Co., Baltimore, Md.	Removal and destruction of garbage from date to July 1, 1897.

Contracts for furnishing construction material for fiscal year 1894.

Contract.	Date.	Contractors.	To furnish—
1770	1893. Apr. 28	Acker & Co., Washington, D. C.	8 by 8 granite curbing.
1771	Apr. 27	The Brandywine Granite Co., Wilmington, Del.	6 by 20 granite curbing.
1773	May 1	Angus M. Smith, Asheville, N. C.	8 by 8 granite curbing.
1774	May 2	The Stillwell Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Water valves.
1775	May 3	E. L. Dent, Washington, D. C.	Cast-iron covers, casings, and rings.
1780	May 13	The Richmond Granite Co., Richmond, Va.	Granite paving blocks.
1782	May 22	Fred Stone, New York City.	Ludlow water valves.
1783	May 18	Smith & Venable, Asheville, N. C.	Granite paving blocks.
1784	May 25	Booth Bros. and Hurricane Island Granite Co., New York City.	Do.
1786	May 29	The Radford Pipe and Foundry Co., Radford, Va.	Cast-iron water pipe.
1788	May 26	The Shale Brick Exchange, Canton, Ohio.	Canton standard vitrified paving bricks.
1800	June 27	The Frederick Brick Works, Frederick, Md.	Paving bricks.
1801	June 29	The Jackson-Jones Co., Washington, D. C.	Portland cement.
1828	July 13	The Savage Fire-Brick Co., Keystone Junction, Pa.	Vitrified invert bricks.
1840	July 20	J. B. Lord, Washington, D. C.	Sand and pebbles.
1845	July 24	John Burns, Washington, D. C.	Bluestone trap frames and covers.
1870	Sept. 6	E. L. Dent, Washington, D. C.	50 fire hydrants.
1871	Sept. 8	A. H. Haig, Philadelphia, Pa.	100 6-inch fire hydrants.
1875	Sept. 23	The Childs Brick Co., Washington, D. C.	500,000 sewer bricks.
1876	Sept. 25	J. H. McGill, Washington, D. C.	10,000 barrels of natural cement.
1878	Oct. 11	McNeal Pipe and Foundry Co., Burlington, N. J.	12-inch cast-iron pipe.
1879	Oct. 11	J. G. & J. M. Waters, Washington, D. C.	Natural hydraulic cement.
1881	Oct. 25	Frederick Brick Works, Frederick, Md.	Paving bricks.
1883	Nov. 1	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co., Washington, D. C.	Asphalt blocks.
1885	Nov. 27	Potomac Terra Cotta Co., Washington, D. C.	Terra cotta material.
1886	Dec. 12	M. J. Drummond, 192 Broadway, New York.	Cast-iron pipe.
1890	1894. Feb. 1	Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co., Washington, D. C.	Hexagon asphalt tiles.
1892	Feb. 6	W. H. March, Philadelphia, Pa.	125,000 pounds special castings.
1894	Mar. 12	J. H. McGill, Washington, D. C.	450 barrels Portland cement.
1906	Apr. 21	The Radford Pipe and Foundry Co., Radford, Va.	40,000 feet 6-inch cast-iron pipe.
1908	May 10	A. H. Haig, Philadelphia, Pa.	100 fire hydrants.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 629

Contracts for general supplies for fiscal year 1894.

Contract.	Date.	Contractor.	To furnish—
	1893.		
1807	July 6	J. E. Chapman, Washington, D. C.....	Fuel.
1808	July 7	R. J. Kennedy, Washington, D. C.....	Do.
1809	July 7	Mayfield & Huston, Washington, D. C.....	Do.
1810	July 7	H. I. Gregory, Washington, D. C.....	Tinware.
1811	July 10	C. T. Carter & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Hardware.
1812	July 10	C. A. Muddiman, Washington, D. C.....	Tinware.
1813	July 10	Craig & Harding, Washington, D. C.....	Furniture.
1814	July 10	T. T. Keane, Washington, D. C.....	Fresh beef and corned beef.
1815	July 11	W. J. C. Dulany, Baltimore, Md.....	Stationery
1816	July 11	.....do.....	School books.
1817	July 11	.....do.....	Hardware.
1818	July 11	M. W. Beveridge, Washington, D. C.....	Furniture.
1819	July 11	.....do.....	Tinware.
1820	July 8	J. P. Agnew & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Fuel.
1821	July 11	R. J. Earnshaw, Washington, D. C.....	Groceries.
1822	July 11	J. C. Ergood & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Do.
1823	July 11	Royce & Marean, Washington, D. C.....	Telephone and telegraph supplies.
1824	July 12	J. H. Chesley & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Hardware.
1825	July 13	Geo. White & Sons, Washington, D. C.....	Miscellaneous castings.
1826	July 14	Easton & Rupp, Washington, D. C.....	Stationery.
1829	July 13	J. E. Stake & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Groceries.
1830	July 15	W. M. Galt & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Do.
1833	July 19	Dunlap Printing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Blank forms and printing.
1834	July 10	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, Washington, D. C.....	Stationery.
1835	July 10	.....do.....	School books.
1836	July 17	Scheller & Stevens, Washington, D. C.....	Drugs.
1837	July 19	B. Rich & Sons, Washington, D. C.....	Boots and shoes.
1838	July 19	.....do.....	Dry goods.
1839	July 20	R. Leitch & Sons, Washington, D. C.....	Plumbers' materials.
1841	July 21	T. Somerville & Sons, Washington, D. C.....	Do.
1842	July 22	Great Falls Ice Co., Washington, D. C.....	Ice.
1843	July 22	F. P. May & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Hardware.
1844	July 24	S. R. Waters, Washington, D. C.....	Groceries.
1846	July 25	W. H. Moore & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Blank forms and printing.
1847	July 19	C. E. Hoover, Washington, D. C.....	Fresh meats.
1848	July 24	The Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	Oil.
1849	July 25	Geo. Ryneal, jr., Washington, D. C.....	Paints, glass, and varnish.
1850	July 27	Z. D. Gilman, Washington, D. C.....	Drugs.
1851	July 27	W. T. Galliher & Bro., Washington, D. C.....	Lumber.
1853	July 29	Frank Hume, Washington, D. C.....	Groceries.
1854	Aug. 1	Lansburgh & Bro., Washington, D. C.....	Dry goods.
1855	July 20	J. B. Bryan & Bro., Washington, D. C.....	Groceries.
1857	Aug. 4	Hugh Reilly, Washington, D. C.....	Glass, paints, and varnish.
1858	Aug. 1	Mackall Bros. & Flemer, Washington, D. C.....	Drugs.
1859	Aug. 4	T. W. Smith, Washington, D. C.....	Lumber.
1860	July 29	Nelson Morris & Co., Washington, D. C.....	Fresh meats.
1862	Aug. 15	W. A. Pate, Washington, D. C.....	Hardware.
1863	Aug. 15	.....do.....	Plumbers' materials.
1864	Aug. 15	.....do.....	Telegraph and telephone supplies.
1865	Aug. 15	.....do.....	Saddlery.
1866	July 26	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, New York City.	Stationery.
1867	Aug. 10	J. H. Buscher, Washington, D. C.....	Fresh meats.
1869	Sept. 6	J. B. Daish, Washington, D. C.....	Forage.
1884	Oct. 27	W. B. Moses & Sons, Washington, D. C.....	Furniture.

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Proposals for grading North Capitol street, opened January 11, 1894.

Bidder.	Per cubic yard.	Remarks.
W. E. Chaffee, Washington, D. C.	\$0.15½	Bid accepted.
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C. ....	.18
P. F. Cogan, Washington, D. C. ....	.18
George Killeen, Washington, D. C. ....	.18½
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co., Washington, D. C. ....	.18½
Albert Gleason, Washington, D. C. ....	.22½

Proposals for grading sidewalk on F street between Virginia and New Hampshire avenues, opened January 27, 1894.

Bidder.	Per cubic yard.	Remarks.
P. Maloney, Washington, D. C.	\$0.23	Bid accepted.
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C. ....	.27	
Geo. Killeen, Washington, D. C. ....	.31	

Proposals for grading Fifteenth street between East Capitol and E streets north-east, opened February 1, 1894.

Bidder.	Per cubic yard.	Remarks.
E. G. Grummel, Washington, D. C.	\$0.30½	Bid accepted.
H. Naylor, Washington, D. C. ....	.21
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C. ....	.21
Geo. Killeen, Washington, D. C. ....	.24
J. McCandless, Washington, D. C. ....	.24½

Proposals for grading Prospect street, opened April 2, 1894.

Bidder.	Per cubic yard.	Remarks.
Wm. Harbady, Georgetown, D. C.	\$0.17	Bid accepted
E. G. Grummel, Washington, D. C. ....	.23	

Proposals for laying cement sidewalks, opened January 27, 1894.

Bidder.	Per square yard.	Remarks.
Cranford Paving Co., Washington, D. C.	\$1.62	Bid accepted.
Geo. Drew & Son, Washington, D. C.	1.50	
H. J. McLaughlin, Washington, D. C.	1.51	
Jacob F. St. John, Washington, D. C.	1.60	

Proposals for furnishing bluestone trap frames and covers.

Bidder.	Date of receipt.	Side traps (each).	Corner traps (each).	Remarks.
John Burns, Washington, D. C.	July 7, 1893	\$16.00	\$17.00	Bid accepted.
Acker & Co., Washington, D. C.	do	17.50	19.50	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 631

Proposals for furnishing sand, pebbles, and broken stone.

[Price per cubic yard.]

Bidder.	Date of receipt.	Concrete sand.	Paving sand.	Screened pebbles.	Screened sand.	Broken stone.
John B. Lord, Washington, D. C.*	July 7, 1893	\$0.47	\$0.47	\$0.85	\$0.70	-----
John T. Summers, Washington, D. C.	do	.55	.48	.90	.69	-----
C. G. Smith & Son, Washington, D. C. †	do	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$1.44

*Bid accepted for furnishing sand and pebbles. †Bid accepted for furnishing broken stone.

Proposals for furnishing Portland cement, opened February 24, 1894.

[Price per barrel.]

Bidder.	At District cement house.	At bidders' warehouse.	Remarks.
J. G. & J. M. Waters, Washington, D. C.	\$2.39	-----	Bid accepted; will furnish J. B. White & Bros. Portland cement for 20 cents per barrel over prices named.
The Jackson Jones Co., Washington, D. C.	2.47	-----	
J. H. McGill, Washington, D. C. -----	2.39	\$2.29	

Proposals for furnishing natural cement, opened September 2, 1893.

[Price per barrel.]

Bidder.	At District cement house.			At bidders' warehouse.				For failure to return bags.
	In barrels.	In hemp or canvas bags.	In paper bags.	In barrels.	In hemp or canvas bags.	In paper bags.	In bulk.	
J. G. & J. M. Waters, Washington, D. C.*	\$1.14	\$0.92	-----	\$1.11	\$0.88	-----	-----	\$0.10
G. W. Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.19	.99	\$1.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	.10
J. H. McGill, Washington, D. C. †	-----	-----	-----	1.05	.90	\$0.90	\$0.85	.15

* Bid accepted for 12,000 barrels. † Informal; no deposit. Bid accepted for 10,000 barrels.

Proposals for furnishing 500,000 paving bricks, opened October 2, 1893.

Bidder.	Price per M.	Total.
Reed & Ettla, Clearfield, Pa., at District property yards:		
8 inches square by 3 inches thick	\$28.00	-----
8 inches square by 2½ inches thick	23.00	-----
8 inches square by 3 inches thick	35.00	-----
8 inches square by 2½ inches thick	30.00	-----
3 by 8 by 27 inches	122.00	-----
Vitrified (re-pressed)	16.25	-----
Vitrified (regular)	16.00	-----
Frederick Brick Works, Frederick, Md., at District property yards*	9.50	\$4,750.00
The Childs Brick Co., Washington, D. C. :		
In city or county of Washington, upon or south of Florida avenue and Benning road, between Eastern Branch and Rock Creek	10.00	5,000.00
In city of Georgetown	11.00	5,500.00
In county of Washington, east of Eastern Branch	11.00	5,500.00
In county of Washington, between Eastern Branch and Rock Creek, and not over 1½ miles from Florida avenue	11.00	5,500.00
In county of Washington west of Rock Creek, within 1 mile from Georgetown	12.00	6,000.00
At bidders' works	9.00	4,500.00
At District property yards	10.00	5,000.00

* Bid accepted.

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Proposal for furnishing asphalt paving blocks, opened October 29, 1893.

Bidder.	Price per M.	Remarks.
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co., Washington, D. C.....	\$64.50	Bid accepted.

Proposal for furnishing asphalt tile, opened January 20, 1894.

Bidder.	Price per M.	Remarks.
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co., Washington, D. C.....	\$53.50	Bid accepted.

Proposals for furnishing sewer bricks, opened September 2, 1893.

[Price per 1,000.]

	Charles Ford, Washington, D. C.	Childs Brick Co., Washington, D. C.*	Alfred Richards Brick Co., Washington, D. C.	W. H. West & Bro., Washington, D. C.	Ivy City Brick Co., Washington, D. C.	Fredrick Brick Works, Frederick, Md.
In District of Columbia, south of Florida avenue and Bennings road, and between Eastern Branch and Rock Creek	\$7.00	\$7.20	\$7.25	\$9.00	7.25 } 8.00 }	.....
In city of Georgetown.....	7.50	8.20	8.00	9.25	8.75 } 8.00 }	.....
In county of Washington east of Eastern Branch.....	7.75	8.20	7.75	9.50	10.25 } 9.50 }	.....
In county of Washington between Eastern Branch and over 1½ miles from Florida avenue	8.00	8.00	8.50	9.50	9.75 } 9.25 }	.....
In county of Washington west of Rock Creek, within 1 mile of Georgetown.	8.50	9.20	9.00	9.50	10.75 } 10.00 }	.....
At bidder's works in city or county of Washington	6.00	7.50	.....	7.00	7.50 } 7.00 }	.....
At District property yards	7.00	7.20	8.00	9.00	8.00 } 7.50 }	\$8.40
For hauling beyond limits named (per mile) .....	.65	1.00	.....	.50	.25	.....

* Bid accepted.

Proposals for furnishing sewer pipe, opened November 18, 1893.

Bidder.	Pipe (per linear foot).							
	6-inch.	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	21-inch.	24-inch.
Angus Lamond, Washington, D. C.	\$0.07½	\$0.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freeman Fire Clay Co., Freeman, Ohio .....	.08	.125	\$0.19	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.52	.....	\$1.00
Potomac Terra Cotta Co., Washington, D. C.* .....	.06½	.08½	.10½	.12	.19	.27	\$0.41	.54
McMahan, Porter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va. ....	.0675	.108	.144	.18	.27	.369	.549	.81
T. Somerville & Sons, Washington, D. C. ....	.06	.8½	.....	.15	.23½	.32½	.47	.65
State Line Sewer Pipe Co., East Palestine, Ohio.....	.07	.10½	.15½	.25	.29	.40	.62	.81
John Rohrecht, Wheeling, W. Va.	.063	.084	.1365	.1785	.2835	.3885	.5775	.7455

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Proposals for furnishing sewer pipe, opened November 18, 1893—Continued.

Bidder.	Y-branches (each).				
	8 by 6.	10 by 6.	18 by 6.	21 by 6.	24 by 6.
Angus Lamond, Washington, D. C.					
Freeman Fire Clay Co., Freeman, Ohio	\$0.65	\$0.87	\$2.40		\$4.50
Potomac Terra Cotta Co., Washington, D. C.*	.36	.46	1.22	\$1.82	2.44
McMahan, Potter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va	.57	.665	1.805	2.613	3.563
T. Somerville & Sons, Washington, D. C	.38				
State Line Sewer Pipe Co., East Palestine, Ohio	.48	.70	1.90	2.81	3.66
John Robrecht, Wheeling, W. Va	.42	.609	1.77	2.59	3.37

* Bid accepted.

Proposals for furnishing sewer pipe, opened April 21, 1894.

Bidder.	Pipe (per linear foot).											
	6-inch.		8-inch.		10-inch.		18-inch.		21-inch.		24-inch.	
	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.
Potomac Terra Cotta Co., Washington, D. C.*	\$0.05½	\$57.50	\$0.08½	\$85.00	\$0.11½	\$437.00	\$0.29½	\$1,111.00	\$0.48	\$1,392.00		
Angus Lamond, Washington, D. C	.06	60.00	.09	90.00								
McMahan, Porter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va.†	.06	60.00	.09	90.00	.13	494.00	.33	1,254.00	.50	1,450.00	\$0.64	\$2,880.00
Thos. Somerville & Sons, Washington, D. C	.06	60.00	.09	90.00			.34	1,292.00	.50	1,450.00	.65	2,925.00
State Line Sewer Pipe Co., New Palestine, Ohio	.07½	72.50	.11	110.00	.15½	598.50	.41½	1,567.50			.81½	3,650.25

Bidder.	Y-branches (each).											
	10 by 6 inches.		12 by 6 inches.		18 by 6 inches.		21 by 6 inches.		24 by 6 inches.		6-inch ½ bends (each).	
	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.	Price.	Cost.
Potomac Terra Cotta Co., Washington, D. C.*	\$0.55	\$247.50	\$0.67	\$603.00	\$1.45	\$290.00	\$2.20	\$440.00			\$0.20	\$80.00
Angus Lamond, Washington, D. C											.22	88.00
McMahan, Potter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va	.58	261.00	.70	630.00	1.45	290.00	2.25	450.00	\$2.75	\$275.00	.22	88.00
Thos. Somerville & Sons, Washington, D. C											.20	80.00
State Line Sewer Pipe Co., New Palestine, Ohio	.73½	329.62	.95½	861.75	1.91½	382.50			3.65½	365.75	.27½	109.00

* Bid accepted for furnishing 6, 8, 10, 18, 21 inch pipe, and 10 by 6, 12 by 6, and 21 by 6 branches, and 6 inch ½ bends.

† Bid accepted for furnishing 18 and 24 inch pipe, and 18 by 6 and 24 by 6 inch branches.

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Proposals for furnishing 12-inch cast-iron water pipes, opened September 29, 1893.

[Price per ton of 2,240 pounds.]

Bidder.	Quantity.	On wharf.	On cars.
	<i>Feet.</i>		
McNeal Pipe and Foundry Co., Burlington, N. J. *	40,000	\$21.75	\$23.30
Radford Pipe and Foundry Co., Radford, W. Va.	40,000	23.18	23.18
Chattanooga Pipe and Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	40,000	23.79	24.19
M. J. Drummond, New York City.	20,000		23.63
National Foundry and Pipe Works, Scottdale, Pa.	40,000		23.45
R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	40,000	23.44	
Howard Harrison Iron Co., Bessemer, Ala. +	40,000		22.10
Millert Foundry and Machine Co., Reading Pa. ‡	20,000		27.10

* Bid accepted.

+ Ton of 2,000 pounds.

‡ Informal.

Proposals for furnishing cast-iron water pipes, opened November 25, 1893.

[Price per ton of 2,240 pounds.]

Bidder.	12-inch pipe.			6-inch pipe.			Remarks.
	Quantity.	On cars.	On wharf	Quantity.	On cars.	On wharf	
	<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Feet.</i>			
Radford Pipe and Foundry Co., Radford, W. Va.	20,000	\$21.06		20,000	\$21.06		
M. Neal Pipe and Foundry Co., Burlington, N. J.	40,000	24.00	\$22.75	30,000	24.00	\$22.75	
Camden Iron Works, Camden, N. J.	40,000	22.93	21.63	30,000	22.93	21.63	
M. J. Drummond, New York City.	40,000	20.70		30,000	21.50		Pipe cast with bell up. Bid accepted.
National Pipe and Foundry Works, Scottdale, Pa.	40,000	21.60		30,000	21.60		
Peale, Peacock & Kerr, Philadelphia, Pa.	40,000	23.16		30,000	23.16		
Howard Harrison Iron Co., Bessemer, Ala.	40,000	21.40		30,000	21.40		Pipe cast with bell up.
Chattanooga Foundry and Pipe Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.	40,000	21.90		30,000	22.40		Do.
South Pittsburg Pipe Works, Pittsburg, Pa.	40,000	21.95		30,000	22.20		Do.

Proposals for furnishing 6-inch cast-iron water pipe, opened April 17, 1894.

Bidder.	Per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Remarks.
Radford Pipe and Foundry Co., Radford, Va.	\$20.10	Bid accepted.
National Foundry and Pipe Works, Scottdale, Pa.	20.40	
Howard Harrison Iron Co., Bessemer, Ala.	20.83	
R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	24.40	
Anniston Pipe and Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala.	21.22	
McNeal Pipe and Foundry Co., Burlington, N. J.	21.35	

Proposals for relaying floor of Aqueduct Bridge, opened October 14, 1893.

Bidder.	Amount.	Time for completion.	Remarks.
G. Cumberland, Washington, D. C.	\$1,170.00	60 days or less.	Bid accepted.
C. R. Monroe, Washington, D. C.	1,275.00	60 days.	
G. B. M. Ricker, Washington, D. C.	1,730.00	40 days.	
W. A. Fry, Washington, D. C.	1,474.00	45 days.	No deposit.
J. H. Holson, Washington, D. C.	2,100.00	37 days.	
Wm. Rothwell, Washington, D. C.	2,300.00	45 days.	
T. H. Unsworth, Washington, D. C.	2,300.00	60 days.	

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Proposals for constructing superstructure of plate-girder bridge over James Creek Canal at N street SW., opened May 23, 1894.

Bidder.	Per pound.	Remarks.
	<i>Cents.</i>	
R. H. Hood, Washington, D. C.	2.28	Bid accepted.
Nelson & Buchanan, Chambersburg, Pa.	3	
Penn Bridge Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.	2.58	
Berlin Bridge Co., East Berlin, Conn.	2.90	
King Bridge Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	2.80	
Shiffler Bridge Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	2.45	
Youngstown Bridge Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	2.36	
Toledo Bridge Co., Toledo, Ohio.	2.70	

Proposals for furnishing seventy-five 6-inch two-way valves, opened January 12, 1894.

Bidder.	Price each.	Remarks.
Rensselaer Manufacturing Co., Troy, N. Y.	\$11.20	Bid accepted.
Eddy Valve Co., Waterford, N. Y.	11.75	
Adams & Smith, New York City.	12.40	

Proposals for furnishing street and fire hydrants.

Bidder.	Date of reception.	Fire hydrants, 6 inches each.		Street hydrants, each.	Remarks.
		Class A.	Class B.		
E. L. Dent, Washington, D. C.	Aug. 5, 1893	\$48.45	\$52.45	\$15.00	Bid accepted for street hydrants.
Stillwell Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	43.95	46.50	17.40	
A. H. Haig, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	46.89	44.91	18.89	Bid accepted for Class B.
Michigan Brass and Iron Works, Detroit, Mich.	do	{ 45.75 38.00 }	{ 43.00 35.00 }	-----	

Proposals for furnishing fire hydrants, opened January 20, 1894.

Bidder.	Price each.	Remarks.
A. A. Haig, Philadelphia, Pa.	\$43.48	Bid accepted.
Camden Iron Works, Camden, N. J.	{ 40.00 34.00 }	
E. L. Dent, Washington, D. C.	44.95	4 feet. 5 feet; no deposit.
Howard Harrison Iron Works, Bessemer, Ala.	{ 37.75 40.00 }	
M. J. Drummond, New York City.	40.00	

Proposals for furnishing special castings, 125,000 pounds, opened January 20, 1894.

Bidder.	Per pound.	Amount.	Remarks.
M. J. Drummond, New York City.	\$0.02 ¹ / ₁₆	\$2,734.37	Bid accepted.
E. L. Dent, Washington, D. C. ....	.02 ¹ / ₁₆	2,656.25
Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I.01 ²³ / ₁₀₀	2,400.00	
W. H. Marsh, Philadelphia, Pa.01 ²³ / ₁₀₀	2,362.50	

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Proposals for furnishing pumping engine and boilers, opened April 14, 1894
(5,000,000 gallons daily capacity).

	Price.	Days within which ready for trial.	Average daily consumption of coal.
The Holly Manufacturing Co., Lockport, N. Y.:			Tons.
Babcock & Wilcox boilers	\$44,000	180	5 ⁴⁰⁰ / ₁₁₇₅
Campbell & Zell boilers	43,400		
National Water Tube Company's boilers	43,400		
J. A. Caldwell boilers	42,800		
The Sterling boilers	42,600		
The Heine safety boilers	44,800		
M. T. Davidson, Brooklyn, N. Y., triple expansion, with separating device for operating one or two engines	31,700	240	7
Snow Steam Pump Works, Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Vertical triple expansion crank and fly-wheel engine	42,500	295	5 ¹ / ₂
Vertical triple expansion crank and fly-wheel engine, Campbell & Zell boilers	41,470	295	5 ¹ / ₂
Six cylinder compound duplex	36,000	230	7 ¹ / ₂
Six cylinder compound duplex, with Campbell & Zell boilers	33,178	230	7 ¹ / ₂
Horizontal cross compound crank and fly-wheel engine	38,600	265	6 ¹ / ₂
Horizontal cross compound crank and fly-wheel engine, Campbell & Zell boilers	36,880	265	6 ¹ / ₂
Barr Pumping Engine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., compound condensing duplex engine	38,900	200	6 ¹ / ₂
H. B. Worthington, New York City:			
Babcock & Wilcox boilers	39,200	183	6
J. B. Root's safety boilers	40,000		6 ³ / ₁₀
National Water Tube Co., boilers	38,500		6 ⁴ / ₁₀
Campbell & Zell boilers	39,900		7 ² / ₁₀
The Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co., New York City, cross compound automatic Corliss	46,000	275	7
Groschen High Duty Pumping Engine Co., New York City, Babcock & Wilcox boilers	34,750	150	6
The Nordberg Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis:			
One Babcock & Wilcox boilers	31,000	175	6 ¹ / ₂
Campbell & Zell boilers *	29,600		
The Sterling boiler	29,800		
Heine boilers	31,300		
Climax boilers	30,600		
National Root or Gill boilers	30,500		
The Edmund B. Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis:			
Campbell & Zell boilers	57,000	220	7 ¹ / ₂
Do	53,000	130	7 ¹ / ₂
Do	49,400	130	9

* Bid accepted at \$29,600.

Proposals for hauling for water department, opened June 30, 1894.

[Price per ton of 2,240 pounds.]

Bidder.	Washington and Georgetown.		Remarks.
	Within boundary lines.	Outside of boundary lines.	
G. W. Knox Express Co., Washington, D. C.	\$0.69	\$0.90	Bid accepted.
F. Springman, Washington, D. C.	.69	.80	
E. C. Gatchell, Washington, D. C.	.699	1.25	

Proposals for furnishing 225 lamp-posts, opened April 12, 1894.

Bidder.	Price each.	Bidder.	Price each.
Radford Pipe and Foundry Co., Radford, Va. *	\$8.00	W. H. March, Philadelphia, Pa.	\$8.44
Diven & Bros., Laurel, Md	6.50	Chas. White & Co., Washington, D. C.	8.30
M. J. Drummond, New York City	8.50	Stewart R. Carr, Baltimore, Md.	8.95
C. L. Dent, Washington, D. C.	6.65	Addyston Pipe and Foundry Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	9.00
City Foundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio	6.65	Belmont Iron Works, Limited, Philadelphia, Pa.	7.46
R. H. Hood, Washington, D. C.	6.70	Geo. White & Son, Washington, D. C.	6.79
Ross Mehan Brake Shoe Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	6.98	J. T. Springman & Son, Washington, D. C.	8.00
Weimer Machine Works, Lebanon, Pa.	7.40		
	7.90		

* Bid accepted.

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Proposals for furnishing 300 street lanterns, opened June 9, 1894.

Bidders.	Pattern A.	Pattern B.	Sample 1.	Sample 2.	Sample 3.
Pennsylvania Globe Gaslight Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*	\$3.75	\$4.50			
John L. Gaumer Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3.85	4.58			
The Wheeler Reflector and Light Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	3.90	4.55			
H. I. Gregory, Washington, D. C.	4.25	5.75	\$3.75	\$4.50	\$6.50

* Bid accepted on Pattern B.

Proposals for street lighting, opened August 1, 1893.

[Price per lamp per annum.]

Bidders.	10-year contract.			5-year contract.			1-year contract.		
	6,000 lamps	3,000 lamps	500 lamps	6,000 lamps	3,000 lamps	500 lamps	6,000 lamps	3,000 lamps	500 lamps
Wheeler Reflector Light Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:									
Naphtha			\$17.74			\$18.37			\$18.93
Oil			13.50			13.90			14.50
Nicolai Bros., Washington, D. C.:									
Oil	\$13.60	\$13.80	14.20	\$13.60	\$13.80	14.40	\$14.40	\$14.60	15.60
Sample A	13.60	14.00	14.60	13.80	14.20	14.80	14.60	15.00	15.90
Sample B	14.60	15.00	15.60	15.00	15.20	16.00	15.80	16.20	17.20
Gasoline	15.50	15.60	16.20	15.60	15.90	16.40	16.00	16.40	*17.00
Sample C	13.20	14.40	14.60	13.80	14.60	15.20	15.60	15.60	16.20

* Bid accepted August 24, 1894, from date of written contract to June 30, 1895.

Proposals for constructing sewers, opened August 5, 1893.

	Frank Murphy, Washington, D. C.	J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C.	Hussey & McLaughlin, Washington, D. C.	Geo. S. Good & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*	M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C.	B. J. Coyle, Washington, D. C.	P. Brennan, Washington, D. C.	John E. Lyons, Washington, D. C.
5.25 feet brick per linear foot	\$12.99	\$12.93		\$9.75	\$12.68	\$16.60		\$14.54
Manholes each	25.00	37.00		25.00	30.00	40.00		39.00
3.75 by 5.625 feet brick, per linear foot	{ 10.59	11.50	\$11.00	7.50	{ 10.80	\$10.44		12.60
	{ 10.24	9.83	10.75	7.75	{ 11.20	10.07		10.80
Manholes each	25.00	{ 40.00	25.00	25.00	{ 45.00	40.00		30.00
		{ 33.00			{ 40.00	33.00		
3.5 by 5.25 feet brick, per linear foot	{ 10.29	11.20	10.75	7.50	{ 9.70	9.82		12.00
	{ 9.94	9.46	10.70	7.25	{ 10.15	9.32		9.87
Manholes each	25.00	{ 40.00	25.00	25.00	{ 45.00	40.00		30.00
		{ 32.00	25.00		{ 33.00			
3.25 by 4.875 feet brick, per linear foot	{ 9.99	11.18	9.80	7.40	{ 9.80	9.57		11.70
	{ 9.64	8.13	9.20	7.20	{ 9.60	8.49		9.00
Manholes each	25.00	{ 40.00	25.00	25.00	{ 48.00	40.00		30.00
		{ 31.00			{ 25.00	33.00		
3 by 4.5 feet brick, per linear foot	{ 9.69	9.80	9.00	7.20	{ 9.30	8.68		11.10
	{ 9.34	7.86	8.45	7.15	{ 8.07	7.79		8.07
Manholes each	25.00	{ 40.00	25.00	25.00	{ 45.00	40.00		30.00
		{ 25.00			{ 33.00			

* Bid accepted.

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Proposals for constructing sewers, opened March 10, 1894.

Bidders.	Section A.				Section B.	
	2.75-inch 3-ring brick (per lin- ear foot).	Man- holes (each).	2.75-inch 2-ring brick (per lin- ear foot).	Man- holes (each).	2 by 3-foot brick (per lin- ear foot).	Man- holes (each).
Geo. S. Good & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	\$18.20	\$1.00	\$14.20	\$1.00	\$8.10	\$1.00
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C.	13.40	35.00	12.40	35.00	4.90	25.00
Wm. Hussey, Washington, D. C. ⁴	7.50	23.00	8.90	23.00	4.80	23.00
John E. Lyons, Washington, D. C. ⁵					5.57	25.00
B. J. Coyle, Washington, D. C.	15.90	25.00	14.60	40.00	5.95	25.00
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C. ³					4.66	18.00
Buckley & Larguey, Washington, D. C. ²					4.95	14.00

Bidders.	Section C.			Section D.		Section E.	
	2.5 by 3.75 foot con- crete (per linear foot).	2.5 by 3.75-inch brick (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	6-foot brick (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	21-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).
Geo. S. Good & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	\$9.00	\$9.90	\$1.00	\$12.40	\$1.00		
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C.	7.10	7.30	30.00	9.50	30.00	\$1.60	\$25.00
Wm. Hussey, Washington, D. C. ⁴	5.20	5.50	23.00	9.55	23.00	1.80	23.00
John E. Lyons, Washington, D. C. ⁵	5.71	6.65	25.00	11.93	20.00	1.69	25.00
Langhorne & Allen, Washington, D. C.				13.48	30.00		
B. J. Coyle, Washington, D. C.	6.10	7.45	35.00	11.75	25.00		
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C. ³	5.55	5.55	25.00	8.88	18.00	1.55	27.00
Buckley & Larguey, Washington, D. C. ²	5.25	5.95	18.00	11.70	15.00	1.85	23.00
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C. ¹						1.63	28.00
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co., Washington, D. C.						1.70	25.00

Bidders.	Section F.		Section G.				Section H.	
	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	18-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	18-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).
Wm. Hussey	\$2.00	\$23.00	\$1.75	\$23.00	\$2.40	\$23.00	\$1.85	\$23.00
John E. Lyons	1.81	25.00	1.45	25.00	2.30	25.00	1.75	25.00
J. McCandlish	1.88	27.00						
Buckley & Larguey	2.20	23.00	1.60	20.00	2.30	23.00	1.65	23.00
E. G. Gummel	1.84	28.00	1.68	28.00	1.84	28.00	1.73	28.00
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.	1.90	25.00	1.63	25.00	1.85	25.00	1.68	25.00

Bidders.	Section I.		Section K.		Section L.		Section M.	
	21-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man- holes (each).
Wm. Hussey	\$1.80	\$23.00	\$2.00	\$23.00	\$2.20	\$23.00	\$2.40	\$23.00
John E. Lyons	1.75	25.00			1.85	25.00		
J. McCandlish	1.66	26.00						
Buckley & Larguey	1.95	22.00	2.20	23.00	2.20	23.00		
E. G. Gummel	1.63	28.00	2.24	28.00	2.10	28.00	2.25	28.00
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co.	1.70	25.00	2.50	25.00	2.50	25.00	2.40	25.00

¹ Bid accepted for sections I, M, N, R, V, and X.² Bid accepted for sections O, P, Q, S, T, and W.³ Bid accepted for sections B, D, E, and U.⁴ Bid accepted for sections A, C, and K.⁵ Bid accepted for sections F, G, H, and L.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 639

Proposals for constructing sewers, opened March 10, 1894—Continued.

Bidder.	Section N.		Section O.		Section P.		Section Q.		Section R.	
	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each)	21-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each)	21-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each)	18-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each)	15-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each)
William Hussey.....	\$2.10	\$23.00	\$2.00	\$23.00	\$2.10	\$23.00	\$1.80	\$23.00	\$1.30	\$23.00
John E. Lyons.....	1.90	27.00								
J. McCandlish.....	2.30	25.00	1.80	20.00	2.00	20.00	1.55	17.00	1.40	22.00
Buckley & Larguey....	1.85	28.00	1.92	28.00	2.30	28.00	1.68	28.00	1.25	28.00
E. G. Gummel.....										
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co....	2.25	25.00	1.85	25.00	1.90	25.00	2.05	25.00	1.35	25.00

Bidder.	Section S.		Section T.		Section U.			
	18-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).	24-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).	18-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).
William Hussey.....	\$1.90	\$23.00	\$2.20	\$23.00	\$2.50	\$25.00	\$1.65	\$23.00
John E. Lyons.....			2.20					
J. McCandlish.....					2.20	18.00	1.25	27.00
Buckley & Larguey....	1.60	20.00	2.10	20.00	2.30	17.00	1.70	21.00
E. G. Gummel.....	1.70	28.00	2.20	28.00	2.10	28.00	1.45	28.00
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co....	2.00	25.00	2.25	25.00	1.90	25.00	1.50	25.00

Bidder.	Section V.		Section W.				Section X.	
	12-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).	21-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).	18-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).	12-inch pipe (per linear foot).	Man-holes (each).
Wm. Hussey.....	\$1.55	\$23.00	\$1.98	\$23.00	\$1.98	\$23.00	1.55	\$23.00
Buckley & Larguey....	1.20	20.00	1.80	20.00	1.60	20.00	1.15	20.00
E. G. Gummel.....	1.15	28.00	1.93	28.00	1.70	28.00	1.15	28.00
Washington Asphalt Block and Tile Co....	1.25	25.00	1.95	25.00	1.84	25.00	1.30	25.00

Proposals for constructing sewers, opened April 28, 1894.

Bidder.	Section A—Brick.				Section B—Brick.					
	2.25 by 3.375 feet, 4 1/2 st., bet. Maine and Maryland aves.		2 by 3 feet, across 4 1/2 st. and alley Reservation D.		3 by 4.5 feet, L, bet. 5th and 6th sts. NE.		2.75 by 3.125 feet, L, bet. 4th and 5th sts. NE.		2.25 by 3.375 feet, L, bet. 3d and 4th sts. NE.	
	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C.	\$7.50	\$25.00	\$6.90	\$25.00	\$7.10	\$30.00	\$6.40	\$30.00	\$5.50	\$30.00
Breen & Feely, Alexandria, Va.					7.25	29.00	6.92	29.00	6.23	29.00
P. Brennan, Washington, D. C.					7.35	30.00	6.69	30.00	5.90	30.00
John E. Lyons, Washington, D. C.	5.13	25.00	4.98	25.00	6.45	25.00	5.98	25.00	5.75	25.00
Wm. Hussey and T. A. Brown, Washington, D. C.	5.20	15.00	4.60	15.00	7.75	25.00	6.75	25.00	6.20	25.00
Thos. R. McCann, Washington, D. C.					6.91	24.00	6.20	24.00	5.45	24.00
Geo. S. Good & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	7.00	20.00	6.70	20.00	7.00	25.00	6.25	25.00	6.00	25.00
B. J. Coyle, Washington, D. C.	4.85	15.00	4.50	15.00	6.30	30.00	5.75	30.00	4.80	30.00
Buckley & Larguey, Washington, D. C.	5.15	15.00	4.75	15.00	6.25	18.00	6.10	18.00	5.25	18.00
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C.	5.58	16.00	5.04	16.00	6.77	30.00	6.17	30.00	5.41	25.00
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C.	4.83	15.00	4.75	15.00	6.96	25.00	6.45	25.00	6.00	25.00

640 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Proposals for constructing sewers, opened April 28, 1894—Continued.

Bidder.	Section C—Concrete.				Section D—Concrete.					
	2.25 by 3.375 feet, 4½ st., bet. Maine and Maryland aves.		2 by 3 feet, across 4½ st. and in alley Reservation D.		3 by 4½ feet, L. bet. 5th and 6th sts. NE.		2.75 by 4.125 feet, L. bet. 4th and 5th sts. NE.		2.25 by 3.375 feet, L. bet. 3d and 4th sts. NE.	
	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)	Per lin-ear foot.	Man-holes (each)
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C.	\$6.00	\$25.00	\$6.90	\$25.00	\$6.35	\$30.00	\$5.80	\$30.00	\$5.00	\$30.00
P. Brennan, Washington, D. C.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.80	30.00	6.17	30.00	5.40	30.00
Wm. Hussey and T. A. Brown, Washington, D. C.*	4.75	15.00	3.95	15.00	6.75	25.00	5.77	25.00	5.20	25.00
Geo. S. Good & Co., Philadel-phia, Pa.	6.70	20.00	6.50	20.00	6.70	25.00	6.00	25.00	6.00	25.00
Buckley & Larguey, Washing-ton, D. C.†	4.65	-----	4.25	15.00	6.15	23.00	5.60	23.00	4.75	23.00
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.36	30.00	5.72	30.00	4.98	30.00
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.17	25.00	5.67	25.00	4.88	25.00
					‡5.67		‡5.27		‡4.47	

* Bid accepted, Section C.

† Bid accepted, Section D.

‡ Special bid.

Proposals for construction of sewer through Government land between Girls' Reform School and Little Falls Branch, opened May 26, 1894.

Bidder.	8-inch pipe.	Man-holes (5).	Remarks.
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C.	\$0.55	\$15.00	Bid accepted.
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C.	.50	19.00	
T. B. McCann, Washington, D. C.	.65	15.00	
Wm. Harnedy, Washington, D. C.	.72	15.00	
M. McNamara, Washington, D. C.	.79	20.00	
J. E. Lyon, Washington, D. C.	.81	30.00	
P. Brennan, Washington, D. C.	.98	25.00	

Proposals for construction of flushing basins, opened May 26, 1894.

Bidder.	Price.	Remarks.
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C.	\$122.00	Bid accepted.
B. H. Lamb, Washington, D. C.	140.00	
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C.	149.00	
Wm. Rothwell, Washington, D. C.	193.54	

Proposals for constructing 21-inch pipe sewer on Ontario avenue between Superior avenue and Erie street, opened June 28, 1894.

Bidder.	Per linear foot.	Remarks.
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C.	\$1.86	Bid accepted.
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C.	1.60	
Buckley & Larguey, Washington, D. C.	2.25	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 641

Proposals for constructing 24-inch pipe sewer in alley Reservation D, opened June 28, 1894.

Bidder.	Per linear foot.	Remarks.
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C.	\$1.63	Bid accepted.
Buckley & Larguey, Washington, D. C.	2.50	
Hussey & Brown, Washington, D. C.	3.50	

Proposals for constructing 4-foot brick or concrete sewer on L, between North Capitol and First streets NE., opened June 28, 1894.

Bidder.	Brick.	Concrete.	Remarks.
J. McCandlish, Washington, D. C.	\$6.66	\$5.97	Bid accepted for brick sewer.
E. G. Gummel, Washington, D. C.	7.83	7.41	
Buckley & Larguey, Washington, D. C.	8.85	8.30	
Hussey & Brown, Washington, D. C.	8.25	8.25	
M. F. Talty, Washington, D. C.	6.00	6.00	



WIDTH OF STREETS AND AVENUES

North

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W

South

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W

East

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

West

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

The previous document is being refilmed in case of operator error.

The previous document is being refilmed in case of operator error.



WIDTH OF STREETS AND AVENUES

North

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

South

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

East

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

West

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32



WIDTH OF STREETS AND AVENUES
North
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ
South
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ
East
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
West
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Avenues
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Louisiana
Mississippi
Arkansas
Oklahoma
Texas
New Mexico
Arizona
California
Nevada
Idaho
Montana
Wyoming
Colorado
Utah
New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Florida
Alabama
Louisiana
Mississippi
Arkansas
Oklahoma
Texas
New Mexico
Arizona
California
Nevada
Idaho
Montana
Wyoming
Colorado
Utah

MAP -OF THE- CITY OF WASHINGTON SHOWING SEWERS

To accompany the Annual Report of the
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, D. C.
For the year ending June 30, 1904.
Correct to June 30, 1904.

Reference.
Retic Sewers are represented by heavy lines. Their
size being from 12" to 36" in diameter.
Pipe
Main Sewers 7132
Pipe 25013

NORTH & SOUTH CAP L 150' EAST CAP L 100'

CONNECTICUT	150'	NEW YORK East of 10th St.	150'
DELAWARE	100'	NEW YORK West of 17th St.	100'
GEORGIA	100'		
INDIANA	100'		
KENTUCKY	100'		
LOUISIANA	100'		
MARYLAND	100'		
MASSACHUSETTS	100'		
MISSOURI	100'		
MAINE	100'		
NEW YORK East of 10th St.	150'		
NEW YORK West of 17th St.	100'		

Aver

MAP

-OF THE-

CITY OF WASHINGTON

SHOWING
WATER MAINS

To accompany the Annual Report of the
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, D. C.

For the year ending June 30, 1894.
Mains Correct to Dec 1, 1894



G. M. LUKES DEL.

Published by the Engineer Department, D. C.





MAP
-OF THE-
CITY OF WASHINGTON
SHOWING
STREET LAMPS

To accompany the Annual Report of the
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, D. C.
For the year ending June 30, 1894.
Correct to June 30, 1894.

Electric Lamps are shown thus

Gas	"	"	"	"
oil	"	"	"	"

Number of Lamps in service July 1 1894.



Avenues

MAP

—OF THE—

CITY OF WASHINGTON

SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF

STREET RAILWAYS

*In operation and chartered Jan. 1, 1895,
To accompany the Annual Report*

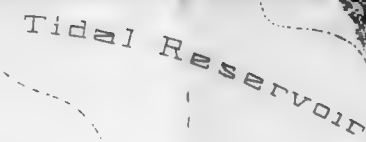
Engineer Department, D. C

Reference.

<i>Washington and Georgetown</i>	(cable)	shown thus	
<i>Columbia</i>	"	" "	
<i>Metropolitan</i>	(horse)	" "	
<i>Belt</i>	"	" "	
<i>Anacostia</i>	"	" "	
<i>Eckington and Soldiers Home (electric and horse)</i>	"	" "	
<i>Rock Creek</i>	(electric)	" "	
<i>Brightwood</i>	"	" "	
<i>Tenallytown</i>	"	" "	
LINES CHARTERED BUT NOT BUILT.			
<i>Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon,</i>	"	" "	
<i>Washington and Great Falls</i>	"	" "	
<i>Metropolitan (extension)</i>	"	" "	
<i>Eckington</i>	"	" "	
<i>Washington and Georgetown (extension)</i>	"	" "	

GALLUHERM DEL

James J. McLaughlin

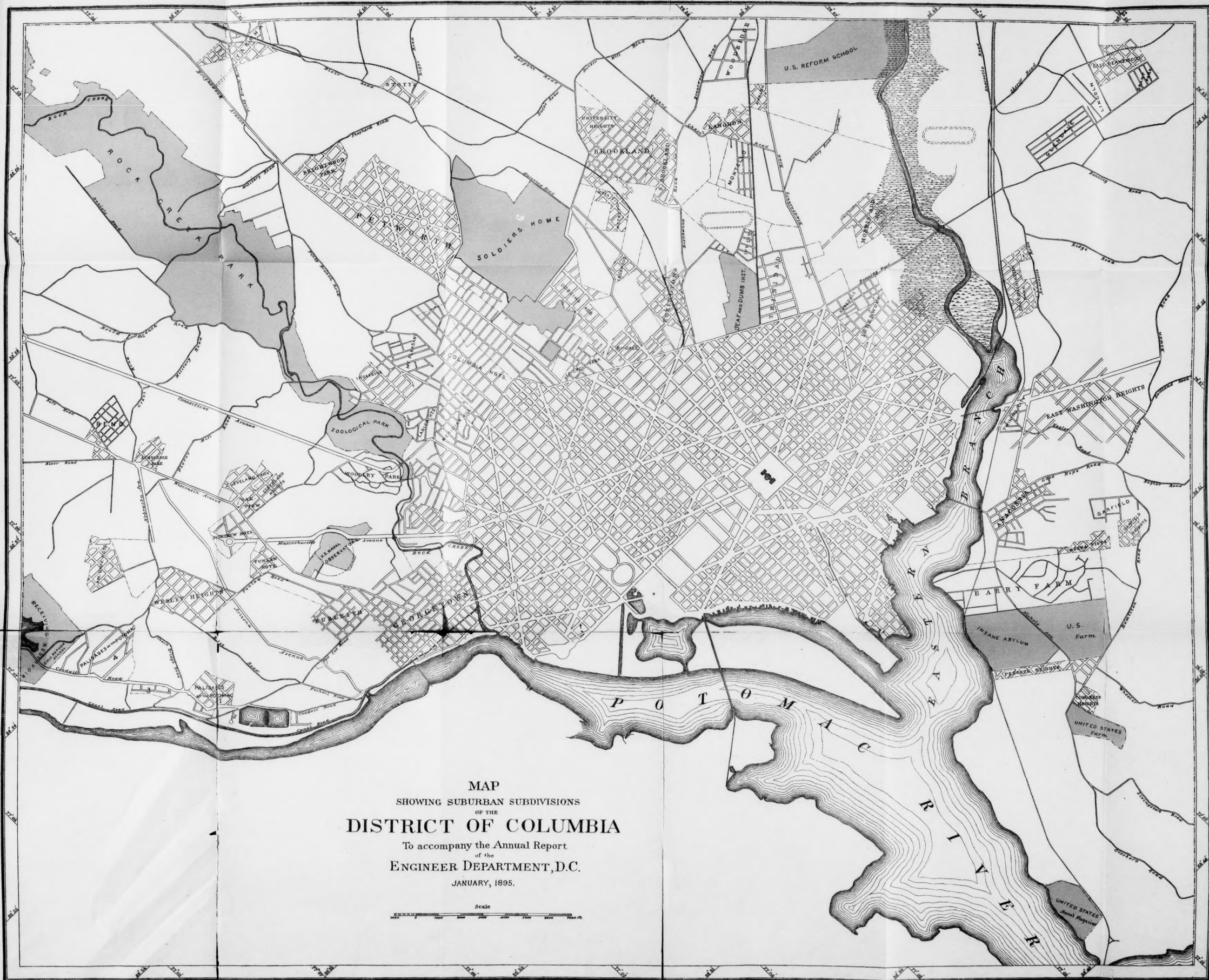


Easter n

Anaesthesia

Year	Percent
1950	7.0
1960	8.5
1970	8.0
1980	9.5

DC 53 8



MAP
SHOWING SUBURBAN SUBDIVISIONS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To accompany the Annual Report
of the
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, D.C.
JANUARY, 1895.

Scale
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 Feet

3 1172 01959 1031

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MAY

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